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# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*A Magazine of Up-to-Date Methods on the Farm  
For Up-to-Date People and those who want to become Up-to-Date*

**JANUARY 15<sup>TH</sup> 1904**  
**FIFTY CENTS**  
**A YEAR**

**J. A. EVERITT**

PUBLISHER

INDIANAPOLIS

## FARMERS! IT'S UP TO YOU

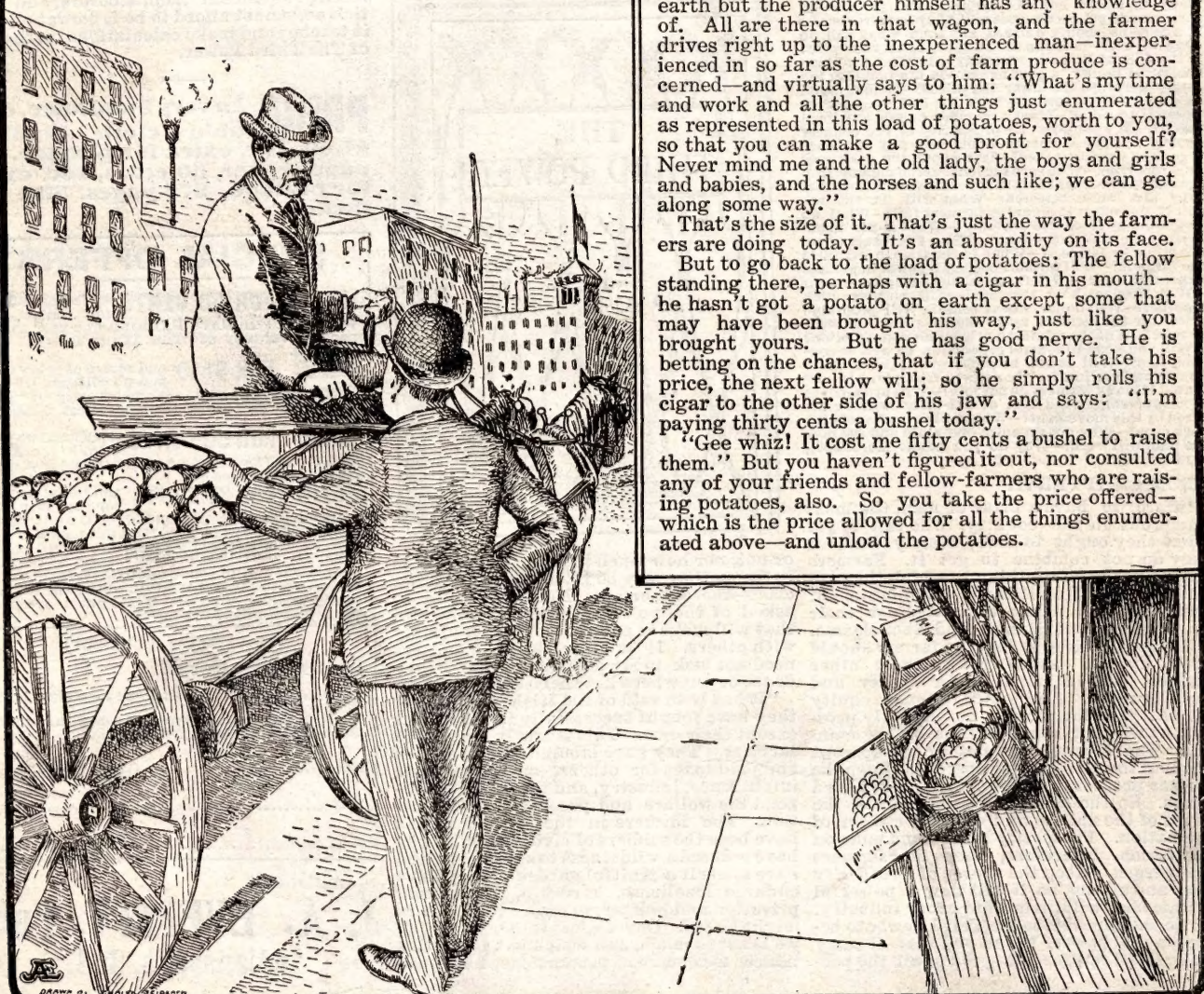
A man with a farm and a family, plants a crop—say it is a crop of potatoes—gathers it, puts it on his wagon—one load at a time—drives to town, and says to the fellow that don't raise anything: "Here is a load of potatoes, what'll you give for them?"

Now just stop long enough to look in that wagon and see what is loaded there. First, there is the work of the man himself—the farmer—represented in that load of potatoes, to a certain extent, and the work of his boys or hired help. The work of his women folks who cooked for them while growing those potatoes; and the labor of his team in cultivating them; the taxes on the land, the wear and tear of machinery and the feed of his team. Something he is out for fertilizer; the value of his time and that of the team in hauling the stuff to town; and in fact, many other little items of expense that no one on earth but the producer himself has any knowledge of. All are there in that wagon, and the farmer drives right up to the inexperienced man—inexperienced in so far as the cost of farm produce is concerned—and virtually says to him: "What's my time and work and all the other things just enumerated as represented in this load of potatoes, worth to you, so that you can make a good profit for yourself? Never mind me and the old lady, the boys and girls and babies, and the horses and such like; we can get along some way."

That's the size of it. That's just the way the farmers are doing today. It's an absurdity on its face.

But to go back to the load of potatoes: The fellow standing there, perhaps with a cigar in his mouth—he hasn't got a potato on earth except some that may have been brought his way, just like you brought yours. But he has good nerve. He is betting on the chances, that if you don't take his price, the next fellow will; so he simply rolls his cigar to the other side of his jaw and says: "I'm paying thirty cents a bushel today."

"Gee whiz! It cost me fifty cents a bushel to raise them." But you haven't figured it out, nor consulted any of your friends and fellow-farmers who are raising potatoes, also. So you take the price offered—which is the price allowed for all the things enumerated above—and unload the potatoes.





# Greatest Book Ever Written!

# The Third Power

SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY PERSON IN AMERICA  
—AND PARTICULARLY BY FARMERS.....

*The Third Power is a revelation to every person who reads it. Its 275 pages are all new thoughts, yet the most astounding truths ever spoken. Its entire scope is a vast new field that is dead ripe for the rarest, richest and best harvest that humanity ever garnered. One reviewer writes, "The Third Power is a book that deserves a place next to the Bible and Pilgrim's Progress. It will win a place in the homes of all classes without regard to occupation, profession or condition. Every person who reads it will be better for business and as a member of Society."*

## The Third Power

Explains in clear language how the farmers will come to the front, farming be elevated until it is the best business in the country, at the same time benefiting all other business and consumers of farm products. The plan is so simple that any person can understand and doubters doubt no more. The index is most comprehensive, containing 246 references. Among which are the following questions and answers:

Are agricultural colleges, farm papers, etc., doing good for the farmers?—Are farmers taxed too heavily?—Are there too many farmers to cooperate?—Can farmers cooperate?—Can farmers organize?—Can farmers in the United States secure profitable prices for their crops regardless of European farmers?—Can you help the tobacco growers, who are now at the mercy of the trust?—Can this society prevent the adulteration of food products?—Could the government help farmers by loaning them money at a low rate of interest?—Could good prices be made for farm crops if your society had a large capital with which to buy crops?—Do farmers need to market a twelve months' supply in a few months?—Do you think money can be well spent in marketing farm crops?—Do you think the grange would have succeeded if operated on the plan of the A. S. of E.?—Does speculation injure farmers?—How are members bound?—How about meat; will prices advance?—How can agricultural products be removed from the list? How can poor farmers hold their crops to help maintain the minimum price?—How can farmers store their produce?—How does the food trust operate?—How will the farmers' organization affect labor?—How will this movement affect the producer of perishable products?—How will this movement affect railroad rates, stock yard charges, grain inspections, grading, etc.?—How many members had the alliance and grange?—If farmers can get good prices will they overproduce?—If a surplus should exist at any time what will be done with it?—Is cheap food a blessing to the world? Is the A. S. of E. a secret society?—Is "The American Society of Equity" a good name?—Is it a fact that the larger the crops the lower the prices?—Is the ground as productive as formerly?—Is the 1903 wheat crop worth \$1 a bushel?—Must a member belong to a local union?—On what does the prosperity of the country depend?—Suppose buyers would not pay the price organized farmers asked?—Tell about the system of crop reporting?—What are the local union membership fees and dues?—What are the speculative commodities?—Why are these selected?—What will be the result if this effort to organize farmers fail?—What do you mean by intensive farming?—What is the membership fee and dues?—What will be the result of co-operation by farmers?—When is the time to organize the farmers?—Will farmers become a power in politics when organized?—Will farmers' business grow worse?—Will farmers hold together?—Will farmers stick together?—Will dollar wheat come?—Will profitable prices for the farmers make higher prices for consumers?—Will the minimum price limit consumption?—Will you need to control production as well as consumption?—Will it not be sufficient to have storehouses and get low freight rates?—Will plans be defeated if many farmers do not join?—Who are eligible to membership in the A. S. of E.?—Who will be injured by this movement?—Why not have a society for each crop?—Why not organize one state and see how the plan will work?—Why do you admit merchants, bankers, etc.?

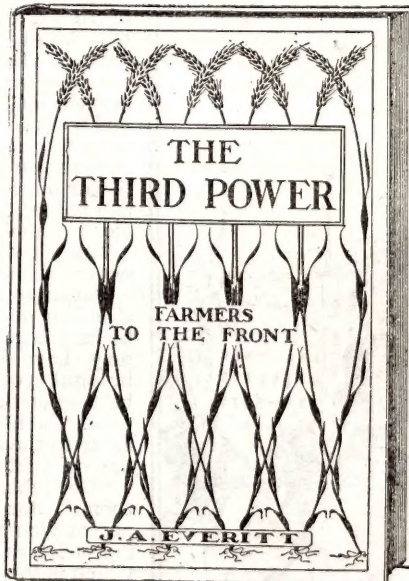
### FROM CHAPTER III

"Here we have a class of men, the most numerous in the country, who fail to get what they ought to have, simply because they do not combine to get it. Farmers should not have anything to which they are not entitled. And it is not the intention of the writer to array them against their brethren of the capitalistic and labor classes. All that is desired is that the farmer should profit by the example set by these other classes. The demand is for equity and nothing more. And equity for one is equity for all. The farmer can not be truly prosperous without benefiting the whole country. The country can not be prosperous without the farmer is prosperous. Keep the farmer prosperous and we can not have hard times. So the cause of the farmer is the cause of the nation, and of every citizen of the nation. Prosperity begins and ends on the farms. Therefore, keep the farmers prosperous. Keep the source of prosperity pure and strong, so it will flow a powerful stream that will invigorate every industry. "So the appeal is to the Third Power to become a real power, to the end that it may make itself felt for the good of all the peo-

ple. If it is right for the thresher to say what he will charge for threshing the farmer's wheat, it is right for the farmer to say what he will charge for his wheat. It is at least not equity for the farmer both to buy and sell at prices made by others. If we admit that it is right for those who sell to the farmer to fix the prices at which they sell, and we don't dispute it, we must also admit that it is right for the farmer to fix the prices at which others shall buy from him. But really it is not a question of right at all—it is a question of power. If the farmer is to free himself from the compulsion to which he is now subjected, he must do so by his own act. And it is better so. A prosperity won by one's own effort is better and more securely based than that created and guaranteed by government. The solution of the problem is not to be found in Washington, but on the farm. There is no need to ask for favors. The politicians can not greatly help, and we don't propose to call on them. The farmers organized, and pricing their own products, will be so strong in the control of the food and clothing of the world, which the other people must have, that they can put any price on them that they want to. Thus they can meet prices, expenses, and taxes, imposed by others. The farmers organized, don't need to care whether there is politics

swelled by the fruits of the labors of the husbandman: The factory, the railroad and the mine all live off the farm. We talk of labor as the source of all wealth, and so it is—but it is the labor of the farmer. And yet we find that, after all these years these men on the firing line of our American civilization, who should be the most independent men in the world, are dependent on the captains of industry, the promoter, the underwriter, the labor leader, and the grain gambler. It is time to end this dependence. And unless the American farmer rouses himself, he will have to always be content to have his business controlled by others, to be called a "jay" a "rube" or "hayseed," and to see himself caricatured in the comic papers and on the stage as the ridiculous victim of the gold-brick swindler and the hay-fork note pedler, and indeed no gold-brick swindle was ever so palpable as that which is inherent in our present industrial organization. The Third Power can end it when it becomes a real power."

Every member of the American Society of Equity should have this book. Every non member and every person who wants to understand the serious problems of farming and know the only remedies should read it, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, ministers, professional men, laborers, and politicians, cannot afford to be ignorant of what it teaches and make calculations on the rise of The Third Power.



or not, nor how much they are taxed only in so far as they may be interested in another class—the consumers. Nothing should be asked of the politician except treatment that will make it possible to deal equitably with others. It is clear that the farmers need not look to lawmakers, Divine Providence or anywhere but themselves.

"It has been said of the Irish people that they have fought successfully in all battles except their own. This is largely true of the farmers. They have labored and struggled and paid taxes for others, and upon their intelligence, industry, and thrift, today depend the welfare and prosperity of the nation. The farmers in the United States have been the soldiers of civilization. They have reduced a wilderness to subjection, and have made it a fruitful garden. They have endured loneliness, hardship, severe toil, privation and hunger, in order that others might be fed. Our export trade, of which we boast so much, and which has indeed attained tremendous proportions, has been

**PRICE** In very handsome, durable cloth binding, \$1.00, 10c. extra for postage. In paper cover, 50 cents, 10c. extra for postage. 275 pages. Size 5x8 inches.

### SPECIAL OFFERS

- NO. 1. FOR 60 CENTS** and return of below coupon we will send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and a paper cover copy of "THE THIRD POWER" all postpaid.
- NO. 2. FOR \$1.10** and return of below coupon we will send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and a copy of "THE THIRD POWER," bound in handsomest cloth, all postpaid.
- NO. 3. FOR 50 CENTS** additional we will enroll you as a member of The American Society of Equity, send certificate, emblem, etc.
- NO. 4. FOR 30 CENTS** additional we will send the rare and valuable seeds and the due bill for 25 cents worth of seeds as offered on page 13 of this number.
- NO. 5. A SUGGESTION** If you will add 20 cents to the last offer it will entitle you to another years subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which will be sent to any address you give. These offers are good for new subscribers or renewals.

### COUPON (Cut out)

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You will find \$..... enclosed for which please send offer No. .... as printed above, in January 1st number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

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R. R. or Box.....State.....

### ADDRESS

**J. A. EVERITT, Pub.**  
Indianapolis, Ind.



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The American Society of Equity

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NUMBER 2

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF N. A.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

J. A. EVERITT Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept

Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75

For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer.



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolic of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

**Acknowledgment.** The date in connection with your address on wrap-up informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

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**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of December 15, 1904 Circulation

Indianapolis, Dec. 14, 1903

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the December 15, 1903 number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana. Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary Marion County, public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and swears to the foregoing.

(Seal)

Charles E. Brigham,  
Notary Public.

**THE FIRST MEMBER'S year has expired but there will be no annual dues until the Society is built, whether it requires another year or five years. We will, however, expect every one to renew their subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. See regular subscription rate on this page and special offers elsewhere in this Number.**

Farmers to the front.

That's where they belong.

Don't ask for your position. Take it.

It belongs to you by every right of importance, numbers and power.

"The Third Power." Organizers and Deputy Presidents should always have a supply on hand. It is in large demand. Write for wholesale price.

Join a local union if one is at your place. If none, then help organize one. If this is not convenient, then don't fail to enroll your name with the National union at once.

Order bundles of the official paper and distribute them among your neighbors who have not heard of this farmer's movement, or send us the names and we will mail them.

The Governor's contest will be decided this month, (January) awards announced and prizes paid. The delay occurred on account of the official vote of Iowa not being announced until the meeting of their legislature in January.

The American Society of Equity is in operation. It is giving benefits. It is responsible for 15 cents to 25 cents advance in the price of wheat against the combined opposition

of organized middlemen, millers and speculators. Any man of ordinary discernment and unbiased judgment will admit this.

On June 26, 1903, we began the campaign for dollar wheat. Indisputable evidences were presented from time to time to show that wheat was equitably worth the dollar. Enough farmers held their wheat back to produce a condition in the market as was never known before. Wheat would have been \$1 before today if it was not for the determination of the powers opposed to the farmers to fight against their independence.

Last June speculators were selling the farmers wheat crop out at 60 to 65 cents a bushel. Many millions of bushels were thus contracted. We remember very well how millers and dealers wanted to contract the farmers wheat in advance of threshing at 65 cents a bushel, but they had to admit that they could not do it this year like they formerly did. Even now, December 29, '03, as we write, the farmers have control of the situation as evidenced by the following: "The bid on the Board of Trade in this city (Indianapolis) for No. 2 red wheat for milling was 90 cents. There was none offered at the price." It will be the part of wisdom for millers to put the price on the basis of \$1.04 at once, and get the wheat. This is the farmer's price for January. For February it will be  $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher.

The American Society of Equity has done this thing through its official paper, no other farm paper helped, but many sneered and hindered. Even now they pretend that the A. S. of E., did not do it. Farmers do your own thinking. Some of your friends are only pretended ones. Ask them what influence is responsible for the advance in wheat? Is it a short crop? Where are the people who will admit it? Is it a large export demand? The records do not show it. All the evidences go to show that there was a liberal crop grown but it has not come to market. Must they not conclude that the farmers have been doing something. Have they not held the surplus back on the farm instead of converting it into "visible supply"—the speculator's club? Who told the farmers that wheat was worth \$1 per bushel except the president of your society? Who told them to hold their wheat on the farm except the same person? Who told them that by doing this they would control the supply and thus make the price, except the same person? The law of supply and demand is beginning to work for the farmers. Now the wheat demands a fair price. When the money is in sufficient supply, millers can have it. Ninety cents won't get it at the headquarters of the A. S. of E. One dollar won't get it but the farmer's price is \$1.04 for January.

Besides the members of the A. S. of E., (59,000) there are several hundred thousand farmers who are carrying out the principles of the society and are not members. In this way its power cannot be estimated in numbers. We urge all those who want to see the farmers win, to come forward and have their name enrolled. Thus they will influence others. By doing this, they will receive the official paper and be in a position to co-operate on all crops. You have acted on our advice about wheat, see the result. If wheat is worth 90 cents to-day why was it not worth 90 cents last July and August and September and October and November? It was, and the farmers who sold at less have been robbed of the difference. But you cannot blame anybody but yourselves. We now want to put corn back to 61 cents, oats to 47 cents, beef to 5½ cents, hogs to 5½ cents and fair prices for every other crop. We cannot carry on a campaign for these crops such as we did for dollar wheat. The only way these things can be accomplished is through the official paper (this paper). As surely as enough farmers will read this

(Continued on page 5)



## War Is Declared

### The English Cotton Manufacturers in Mass-Meeting Assembled Pass Resolutions Condemning Gambling in Cotton "Futures," and Appeal to the Government to Take Action to Suppress the Evil

The American Society of Equity is not alone in its vigorous fight against the evil of gambling in "futures," and its demand for the dethronement of the market manipulators. Another voice is now heard, and another hand is now raised in defense of legitimate and equitable transactions in the disposition of our farm product. Indirectly only, is this the purpose of the British Manufacturers. Their first purpose is to defend themselves, and to get relief from a position that they find untenable.

As contended by this Society, the gamblers in cotton futures have carried the price of spot and future cotton above the bounds of reason,—this after the producer has disposed of his crop, which is now held by the various "corners" and "cliques,"—and the price has attained such an unusual height, that the manufacturers cannot afford to buy it and weave it into fabrics of any class. Particularly they cannot take the risk of buying on the present basis and manufacturing into goods that will decline in price as quickly as the bulls weaken their grip on the raw material.

In this country, the cotton mill operatives were the first victims of the squeeze, with a cut of ten per cent all around, which they accepted with good grace. Then the order went out to reduce production to a minimum, for plainly there was no money in the manufacture of cotton goods at the price the manufacturers had to pay for cotton,—foreign mills could under-sell those of America, despite our protective wall; and now it appears that "there are others," and for some reason, the British cotton manufacturers cry out against the great up-tide in cotton prices. Probably the English mills cannot compete with those in other countries; and so, they cry out; and like a bull at bay, they, with characteristic British tenacity and courage, turn to fight the enemy of their industries,—the gamblers in cotton futures.

The following is the text of the cablegram giving an account of the action taken by the English cotton manufacturers:

"Manchester, Eng.; Dec. 29th, 1903.—At a mass-meeting of the cotton trade held here today, a resolution was adopted, strongly condemning International Cotton gambling, which has greatly injured the trade, resulted in serious losses and lessened employment, thus bringing great distress. And also inviting the government to receive a representative deputation, with the object of urging measures to prevent gambling in cotton. The meeting was well attended by representative men. It was cited, that:

"Want of foresight in allowing combinations of gamblers to assume gigantic dimensions BEFORE TAKING STEPS TO COUNTERACT THEM BY EQUALLY POWERFUL COMBINATIONS, was responsible for the present abuse." A motion looking to International action was favorably acted on.

You see, when the tail of the British lion is twisted, he turns and strips for action. How many times shall the tail of the American farmers be pulled and tied into hard knots before they will also show fight, by rallying to the standard of the American Society of Equity,—that splendid and only association that is calling for volunteers from valley, hill and dale, to suppress the gambling, and the gamblers in American farm products.

You will note that the British cotton men assert that the gambling in futures has "resulted in heavy losses, and lessened employment, thus bringing great distress." It reaches out past the well fortified manufacturer, and strikes the mill operative, causing financial distress to all classes. The man of millions is held up by the gambler tough,—the poor girls of the factory, as well as the boys and men, are deprived of the means of a livelihood; the price of cotton fabrics is bound to go up, which will affect many lines of manufactures, commercial enterprises and the general public without any exceptions, and all for the enrichment of the leech that is sucking the life blood out of honest labor, and legitimate enterprises. The farmer who produces the cotton, gets little of this rake-off,—it goes to the high-ball rollers,—the gamblers in futures. We may also safely change that the Department of Agriculture is (perhaps unconsciously) a party to this great disaster, and we may ever challenge them to show in what respect their crop reports are a benefit to the farmers or the masses who are supposed to be the beneficiaries. Reference to former years' reports will show that the December cotton report is usually much lower than the final report (August following), thus whether by design or otherwise it is responsible for boosting the price after the farmers have unloaded the bulk of their crops and depressing it just before the next crop is ready to be harvested. In support of this claim we refer to the Dec. 1901 report, 9,674,000 bales. Final (August 1902) report, 10,701,000 bales, Dec. 1902 report, 10,417,000 bales. Final (Aug. 1903) report, 10,758,000, Dec. 1903 report, 9,662,00 bales. The question is, what will the final (Aug. 1904) report be?

Cotton is our greatest export article, and lack of foresight on the part of the men who grow it, as well as apparent indifference on the part of the American manufacturers and our government, has resulted in a general "hold-up" of the fleecy staple, and a robbing right and left by the cotton gamblers, who are just now making the biggest stake of a generation. This is a most startling object lesson to the farmers of America. It is cotton this time, but it is just as likely to be wheat or corn, which the gamblers will corner next time.

This is a shameful condition of affairs. It is enough to put American manhood as represented by farmers, manufacturers and representatives of government, to the blush.

Picture the American Cotton planters and their brothers of the grain fields of the North, with their hands folded, indifferent and inactive, while the manipulators of the produce market are gathering in the shekels from a quiescent public, by manipulating market values up and down, as best suits their purpose; and all without a word of protest, except through this society which for one short year has been organizing to demand Equity and secure justice for all loyal, liberty-loving citizens.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. Can't you read the signs of the times? Don't you see that the producer is entirely at the mercy of the grain and provision gambler? Shall we remain inactive here, while our cousins across the waters are preparing to fight the evil, and clear out the blight?

The farmers must organize, and organize fast, too; if they would break the chains that now bind them, and which are daily and hourly being forged tighter and tighter.

The American Society of Equity is the Ark that is fitted up to ride the floods of inequity, and to bring its members to a haven of safe control. We do not need to run to cover. What we must do is to get right out in the open and fight for the right. The cotton and grain gamblers, the provision and the fruit gamblers must be routed at all hazards. Farmers must control farm products until they are called for by the consumers. This is the way, and the only way to starve out the parasites. To throw the products of the farm on the market in a lump, is to dump them into a "corner," which will result in inequity for both the producer and the consumer. Marketing must be controlled and the trick is done. The men who produce the crops are the only ones who can control marketing for good to all and injury to no legitimate business.

Read this British protest, and then think of the great danger that is even now in partial effect in the markets of the world. Is it not time to take action? Shall the idle fatten on the produce of the industrious, or, shall the latter in the name of Equity demand their rights and assert them, as free and self-respecting men should?



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

paper every issue, these things we promise will be accomplished.

You should do this: As soon as you receive this paper, you should send \$1 for a membership in the A. S. of E., including the official paper. (For modifications of subscription price, premiums, etc., see elsewhere in this paper.) You should also see that ten or more of your neighbors join this farmers' movement. You should secure and read "The Third Power," you will never know yourself and your business until you do. You should order a bundle of this paper and place them in your neighbors hands. If you have a little time—and every farmer has in the winter—you should become a Deputy President.

A Deputy President is a person appointed to organize one or more local unions of the A. S. of E., in his neighborhood. On receipt of application, the National union will send commission and supplies, with terms, rate of compensation, etc. We want a Deputy President in every township.

#### ONE YEAR OLD.

December 24, 1902, the American Society of Equity was organized.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

It had 59,000 members on December 24, 1903.

#### ATTENTION OF THE WORLD.

This farmers' movement commanded the attention of the people, press and governments to a greater extent than any other movement of any kind in many years.

#### THE NATIONAL UNION IS HAPPY.

The National Union is happy in the knowledge that the period of experimental work is past; that the plan of the A. S. of E. has been tried and found sufficient; that the objects have been before the world and approved; that the few who attack or oppose the movement do so from lack of understanding and are left in confusion; that not one person who has been converted has been a blackslider; that the society has already shown benefits to farmers in the advanced price of wheat estimated at \$90,000,000; that it has had a sustaining effect on the price of other crops when the speculators combine to force them down; that the machinery of organization is now well equipped, and that the complete machine of co-operation will soon be in perfect working order.

#### APPEAL TO MEMBERS, FRIENDS AND ORGANIZERS.

At the beginning of the new year we appeal to all State organizers, deputy presidents, officers of local unions, members and friends of the American Society of Equity everywhere to increase their activity to secure greater results in membership.

We promise that the year 1904 will produce startling developments for the farmers. They are rising like a nation to demand equity in their markets and prices.

Their demand is so fair that no citizen who loves liberty and fair play will oppose them, but those who are not inclined to play fair with the farmers may suffer serious consequences.

#### FARMERS WANT TO TRY CO-OPERATION.

The farmers want to try co-operation on the plan of the A. S. of E. They expect their friends and those in situations that they have supported these many years to help them, and they are already serving notice on those who do not help, or perchance oppose, that their support will be withdrawn.

Already has been heard the murmur of disapproval. "Why don't our president say something about the way to get fair prices for our products?" "Why don't the Department of Agriculture help us in our effort to get fair prices for farmers' products?" "Why don't other farm papers join with you in demanding an equitable return for farm crops?" "Why don't the agricultural colleges and the farmers institutes teach us how to get a fair price for the crops we now grow as well as to teach us how to grow larger crops?"

These questions are asked. Farmers are waiting for an-

swers. The people and institutions of whom the questions are asked must reply in no uncertain tones. If agriculture is ever to be put on a basis of certainty for profit equal to other industries, it must come through control of marketing.

#### CONTROLLED MARKETING.

This is the solution. When farmers all over the country know what a crop is worth, as they will in the A. S. of E., all they will need to do will be to market as long as the buyers will pay the price. The moment the buyers will not pay the price stop marketing. All farmers are not needed to make this work out reliably. If enough farmers, when organized to a very small extent, will withhold wheat to force offers up to 90 cents a bushel, with none to be had, what will they do when a million or more farmers are into the organization? We tell you such a power will be irresistible, and whatever price they ask for their goods, that they will get.

Suppose the buyers would be stubborn and say, "You may keep your wheat, cotton, cattle, etc.," how long do you suppose the consumers would hold out. One day would develop such a condition as this country never experienced. A week would surely bring them to their senses and they would pay the farmer's price. The farmers have better prospects of enforcing their demands than any other people on earth.

#### BUT TO GO BACK TO THE QUESTION,

"Why don't the Department of Agriculture help us to get fair prices for our products?" The answer is in the following letter:

"Department of Agriculture.

"Office of the Secretary.

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1903.

"Dear Sir—I have looked very carefully into your paper, 'International Consolidation of Agricultural Interests and the American Farmer.' It evidences careful and laborious research on an exceedingly interesting topic. \*\*\* Your proposition, as I understand it, is to substitute a great scheme of international co-operation for the competition as it now exists between different countries, and to form a sort of union on a great international scale, which shall regulate the supply of agricultural products so it will just meet reasonable demands, and consequently maintain equitable and profitable prices. This proposition is under consideration by farmers within the United States. I have been watching its development with a great deal of interest. The idea is, however, contrary to our common understanding of the law of supply and demand. We, as a people, think competition is the proper regulator, and there has not been enough progress shown by any steps so far taken to warrant the attempt to substitute co-operation for competition on the vast scale you propose. \*\*\*

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES WILSON, Secretary."

#### THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

"Contrary to our common understanding of the law of supply and demand." We fear our esteemed Secretary knows very little about this supposed law and we would refer him to pages 63 to 68, inclusive, of "The Third Power." Also, to the workings of the law (?) in the wheat market this year. What is this law? Is it a political or natural law? If a political law, why not change it so it works the greatest good to the greatest number. If a natural law, how do you explain its workings, sometimes forward and sometimes backward? Other natural laws are reliable, always the same in workings and effect. Readers of Up-to-Date don't believe in such a law at present, but there should be such a law, and, as regards agricultural products the farmers must have the enforcing of it.

#### "COMPETITION THE PROPER REGULATOR."

The guerilla warfare of competition of one farmer against the others is responsible for more misery than all other things combined. The competitive system has kept the farmers poor and enabled a few non-producers to grow immensely wealthy. Competition is a relic of barbarism and has been put aside by every class and industry except the agriculturists, and co-operation substituted. If competition is not good enough for other lines of business, why should it be perpetuated by or for the farmers? It must not be,



and our worthy Secretary's very serious consideration is asked to this subject.

#### THE TIME HAS COME.

Aaron Jones, Grand Master of the Grange, in a recent address said:

"The time has come when the farmer must provide for the distribution and sale of the products of the farm. Farmers should provide granaries and storage on their farms, and not be compelled to rush their products into public elevators and into the hands of speculators."

Has the time just come? Were these things not as important twenty-five years ago as this year 1904? Don't it look as though the Grangers are awakening to a condition that has existed as long and longer than their society, and they just now find the remedy? Is this not an endorsement of the A. S. of E.?

#### THE OHIO FARMER TRYING TO GET OUT OF THE WOODS.

The Ohio Farmer, that paper that has opposed this farmers' co-operative movement at every opportunity, recently said:

"If a system could be devised for informing farmers every day as to the situation, advise them when to hold and when to sell, and to what extent, it would save (make) millions for the producers every year."

A few more turns of the wheel and even the editor of this paper will be converted. Yet how ridiculous to advance such an argument as above, in view of the simple plan proposed by the A. S. of E., as follows: "Decide on a minimum price for each crop as produced." This will make it unnecessary to advise farmers every day as to values. With the frequent fluctuations of markets at an end the necessity of the daily paper will vanish. A weekly paper of advice will fill the requirements. "Advise them when to hold and when to sell." With a price known by every producer in the country, and the system of feeding the market all it will take at the price and nothing beyond, every person will know when to market, how much, and when to withhold. Farmers and others want to understand this thoroughly. Note how simple the workings of the plan. It is the same way all through. No person is asked to do anything that it is not to his interest to do. He is not even required to do what the society recommends, and if half or two-thirds of the farmers were absolutely stupid, stubborn and determined to do the things that were opposed to their interests, yet we say the plan would work. To produce conditions that will insure the failure of the plan of the A. S. of E., human nature must be reconstructed. You must destroy the natural trait of self-interest and make the individual so he will voluntarily work for the other party.

#### ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES.

There is a very prevalent opinion among farmers and cured through co-operative stores, elevators and warehouses. No more erroneous idea can be entertained. Until the farmers are organized to make their own prices by control of marketing, there can be no permanence or stability of such co-operative institutions. For this reason the object of elevators, etc., in the A. S. of E. will not be urged until the machine of co-operation is built and the first great object, "Profitable prices for all farm products," secured. The country is full of wrecks of co-operative stores, elevators, warehouses, etc., because the speculators, trusts, corporations, etc., put the price on the farmers' crops.

#### NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

There are many articles, favorable and unfavorable to co-operation by farmers in the papers to-day. The editor of Farm, Stock and Home, published in Minnesota, has repeatedly exposed his ignorance of the plan of the A. S. of E., yet boldly asserts that the plan is wrong. To illustrate: in a recent issue he said:

"It lacks the elements of cohesion and mobility that any organization must have to make it effective in the execution of its purpose."

That editor believes that the farmers must be bound in an ironclad contract to do certain things and be punished or

fined if they transgress the rule or law.

#### THE A. S. OF E. BELIEVES

in giving the farmers as much latitude as at present in marketing their crops. It believes self-interest will be sufficient to control their actions in carrying out the advice of the central body. It believes that when a million or more farmers are in the society, when each of these and all their brother farmers have the same knowledge and advice about the same crops at the same time that enough of them will follow the advice to regulate marketing and prices will be controlled. It believes there will never be a time when all the crops must be held at one time. It believes that whenever necessary **ENOUGH CROPS WILL BE HELD OFF OF THE MARKET TO PREVENT THE TEMPORARY SURPLUS THAT MAKES THE PERFECT CONDITIONS FOR SPECULATORS.** It believes that by marketing a twelve months' supply in twelve months no large visible will be created after harvests, which is now used as a club to beat prices down the balance of the year. It believes, in short, that farmers will not agree to be bound to sell at a certain price recommended by the central head, but that they will hold for that price if they are allowed to use their judgment about holding for more. Let the individual farmers be their own judge about this matter.

#### RESOLUTIONS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The President of the United States has frequently expressed much interest in the farmers, and we judge from his utterances that he desires to see the business of agriculture in this country put on a sure, safe and permanent basis for prosperity. The members of the A. S. of E. believe this can only be accomplished through controlled marketing of farm crops, and they realize that there is only one plan before the people that seeks to accomplish this object, and it is represented by the A. S. of E. Therefore the following was submitted to President Roosevelt:

"Resolved, That the attention of His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, be called to the very general desire on the part of farmers to secure more uniformity and equity in markets and prices for farm products; that it is the sense of this meeting that the desired uniformity and equity can only be secured through co-operation by farmers, and that co-operation can only be secured through organization; that inasmuch as our President has many times expressed a deep interest in the welfare of the farmers, and believing that he will consider it his duty and a pleasure to do all he can toward the betterment of the greatest class of our citizens and the industry of agriculture; therefore, we instruct our president and secretary to lay before His Excellency these resolutions with a copy of the book, 'The Third Power,' and make such additional explanations of the plans and objects of the American Society of Equity as may be necessary, to the end that he may understand our movement, and with the hope that he will lend his help and influence to its development and the good of agriculture in America. Also, as agriculture is the leading and most important industry of our country, that he will make it a subject of some special report or refer to it in his next message, to the end that the best plan of co-operative marketing to secure equitable prices by farmers may be promoted."

[Seal.]

J. A. EVERITT, President.

M. WES. TUBBS, Acting Secretary.

#### "WE CANNOT DO TOO MUCH FOR OUR FARMERS."

The above is a quotation from a letter from Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, to the writer. Below is a copy of a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the A. S. of E. and sent to the Secretary:

"Resolved, That the attention of the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, be called to the very general desire of farmers to secure more uniformity in the markets and prices for farm products; that it is the sense of this meeting that such uniformity can only be secured through co-operation by farmers, and that co-operation can only come through organization; that the subjects of markets, prices, co-operation and organization should be treated in his annual report of the Department of Agriculture, or be treated in a special bulletin and given wide dissemination; that this subject be treated, not from the standpoint of need of co-operation, but with the view of recommending the best plan of co-operation; that the plan of the American Society of Equity be explained to the Secretary, and his endorsement and co-operation, and that of the Department of Agriculture, be solicited; that we instruct our president and secretary to submit these resolutions with a copy of the book, 'The Third Power.'"

[Seal.]

J. A. EVERITT, President.

M. WES. TUBBS, Acting Secretary.



## FARMERS! THIS IS THE TIME TO KNOW YOUR FRIENDS.

The farmers want to try co-operative marketing. They need the help of all farm papers. They are watching the papers now as they never did before. The following correspondence is interesting and is a sample of many similar letters we have received, but we have refrained from publishing them. The time has arrived, however, when each farm paper must make a choice. There cannot be any middle ground. They will either be for or against the farmers in the struggle to throw off the burden of exploitation and domination of non-producing classes.

"Cedar View Farm, near Woodbine, Pa., Nov. 23, 1903.

"Mr. J. A. Everitt, President A. S. of E.:

"Dear Sir—I enclose herewith copy of a letter sent to the editor of ———, also his reply received. You will note that he positively refuses to help along the good cause and recommends the 'Grange' as the ideal farmers' organization. But then, the Grange does not publish a farmer's newspaper. Oh, yes! "We are groping in the dark." How very much the ——— could help with the influence it would have with its great number of readers. Self first—farmers afterward. I think that every self-respecting farmer should withdraw his patronage from such farm papers.

"I want to ask a question: Is there still hope of advancing wheat to \$1? I think you ought to pound away for dollar wheat. It will have a wonderful influence on this farmers' movement. Make it a feature in every issue of Up-to-Date. Set aside a particular space for it. Fraternally,

"ED F. ILGENFRITZ."

Answer to question: We will follow your advice about wheat. We will have more to say about it in the future. Also about cotton, corn, cattle, hogs, etc., etc. As stated in a former article, "Dollar wheat will come when the foreign wheat growers who have not heard of the movement in this country are done marketing." This time is approaching, and we think dollar wheat is only a short time in the future. However, it will be \$1.04 in January ( $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel advance per month for carrying).

The letter referred to is as follows:

"Woodbine, Pa., Nov. 10, 1903.

"Mr. ———, Editor:

"Dear Sir—Being a subscriber to and a life-long reader of ———, I take the liberty of asking why the ——— fails to help spread the sentiment for dollar wheat and help along the great co-operative movement now in progress among farmers all over the United States and Canada. Why don't you cease your prating about farmers' problems—showing up the dark side of farming, but offering no solutions to the problems, giving no succor to the imposed upon and enslaved agricultural classes. Why don't you put aside petty jealousies, selfish interests and come out boldly for this special farm organization and your subscribers, for whom you profess such ardent and loyal friendship. I address you in the interest of my many friends and brother farmers, as well as myself, who are members of the great ——— family. Is the ——— broad-minded and generous enough to help support this movement, and thereby deserve the everlasting gratitude and patronage of all friends of agriculture? With honest interest many of us are watching the course of the ——— in this (to us) momentous movement. Will you disappoint and compel us to forever take leave of an old-time and honored guest in our family circles? We hope not. We wish to prolong a heretofore agreeable friendship. Yours very truly,

"ED. F. ILGENFRITZ."

Following is the reply by ———:

"———, Nov. 14th, 1903.

"Ed. F. Ilgenfritz, Woodbine, Pa.:

"Dear Sir—I have your esteemed favor of the 10th, which I have read with interest. If I had as much faith in farmers co-operating as you seem to have, I certainly would advocate it in the ———, but I see little hope of that. I believe the Grange is doing more effective work than any other organization, and I would like to see every farmer join that organization. ——— is always ready to proceed when it has sufficient light for the pathway, but is careful not to grope in the dark. Very truly yours,

"———"

Farmers, here you have the situation exactly. Will you now ask again why the agricultural press does not aid the farmers to build a machine of co-operation. They are "always ready to proceed when they have sufficient light for the pathway, but are careful to not grope in the dark." Who

are the people that this country delights to honor? Are they the ones who eat of the fruit from seed planted by their forefathers, or the ones who planted the seed and set the orchard? Are they the ones who now have a seat in the legislative halls or the sturdy people who were brave enough to shout defiance to their oppressors and unsheath their sword to back up the shout? Are they the ones who now occupy the farms that are ready for the plow and harvester, or the ones who braved unbroken forests, wild beasts, wilder savages, and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose? This world doesn't need men and women who are ready to follow, but men and women who will lead. No people were ever freed except by their own exertion. Farmers have a right to expect the help of the institutions they support.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

Just a word with reference to the Grange: We wish the Grange well. It is not our object to belittle or antagonize any other farm organization, but it is a fact that all through the central west and west, to mention the Grange to farmers is like flaunting a red rag before the eyes of a bull. Unless the Grange stands for other objects in the future than it has in the past, it will not solve the farmers' problems in a thousand years. Notwithstanding ———'s claim that "it is doing more effective work than any other farm organization," claims that cannot be supported are like promises that are not kept.

## HOW IT FEELS TO BE CONVERTED.

In this connection permit us to print extracts from a few recent letters to show how it feels to be converted to the good cause that will lift agriculture up to a level with the best industry in the country.

"I have been a constant reader of the official paper of this great farmers' organization, the A. S. of E., since its first organization, and am deeply interested in the beautiful principles of Equity for all which it so earnestly and sincerely advocates. You are awakening in the benighted minds of the farmers new thoughts, aspirations and possibilities that have never been dreamed of before. Go on with your good work of enlightening the minds of the farmers. Your course is just and right. It is for the uplifting of the downtrodden. The long night of agriculture is almost past. The dawn of equity will soon burst forth in the beautiful sunlight of a newly awakened day. Then from thirty million homes will rise the heart throbs to bless you."—A. J. Keithly, Georgetown, Ind.

"I think the plan of the American Society of Equity is the most blessed thought that ever entered the mind of man, next to the Holy Gospel, in its possibilities. A man must be as blind as a bat that can't see its adaptation to the case of the downtrodden farmer. I hope, Mr. Everitt, that you and I shall live to see its good influence not only in this country, but all over the world. I have been taking a farm paper for five years, but when I recently read what the editor said in regard to the matter of co-operation among farmers I wrote to him right away that I had no use for his paper any more. That is my feeling as to the benefits of this great movement in word and deed."—Thomas L. Phillips, Sparta, Wis.

"Inclosed please find \$1 to pay for subscription on your most valuable paper, and membership in the American Society of Equity. I have read your paper for over a year and a half, and would not like to be without it. I have also read and pondered on everything that has been published about the A. S. of E. I consider it a good thing and worthy the support of every farmer. I have talked with my friends and brother farmers on the subject, but some of them seem to think it is too far away."—S. R. Hanscom, Errol, N. H.

[Brother Hanscom, farmers who have access to the U. S. mail service are not too far away to co-operate on the plan of the American Society of Equity. The official paper of the Society brings the spirit of unionism—unity and unison of action—to every member, no matter where located.—Ed.]

"Please find inclosed ———, for which put my name on the roster of the A. S. of E. I have read about the A. S. of E., studied its principles, and am convinced that it is the thing for farmers. I only count one, but enough ones make a million. Please send badge and certificate. I will try and



get others to join."—J. E. Smalley, Wilson, O.

"I am glad to find that this country has one man that has the courage to so ably defend and uphold a cause that is of such vital interest to every American farmer. I think you have struck the keynote that will give them an opportunity to redeem themselves from their present slavery and degradation. I have been a farmer for over sixty years, and have long since become acquainted with the sap-sucking, conscienceless speculators and gamblers in farm products."—L. W. Colvin, Antioch Mills, Ky., Nov. 27, 1903.

#### WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The A. S. of E. would like to have the assistance of all the farm papers, or of the leading ones, to build the machine of co-operation. The farmers are anxious to try the plan as soon as they understand it, and they are anxious that the other papers help. The fear on the part of the farm papers is groundless. Even though farmers cannot control marketing when the trial is made, what harm will be done? What farmer would not risk 50 cents or \$1 to make the trial? If he wins he wins thousands of dollars, to say nothing of other than financial benefits too numerous to mention. If he loses it is only 50 cents or \$1. He risks many times this amount on every crop he puts out, not knowing whether the speculators, trusts and middlemen will allow him a living price or not. If the plan of co-operative marketing wins he will know when he starts the plow in the spring that that crop will return him a fair wage, interest on investment and a profit besides.

There may be another reason why the farm press does not help in this movement. As Mr. Ilgenfritz intimates, it may be because of petty jealousies—selfish interests. We think there is much in this view of the matter. In one respect it is unfortunate that this society needs an official paper; but it could not carry out the plan without it. The paper for advice is the key to the whole movement, and other publishers probably fear a monopoly of the agricultural field by one paper. This fear is groundless. We have stated before that the success of the A. S. of E. meant that its official paper would be devoted to society news, crop reporting, market reporting, advice, etc., and the other farm papers could continue furnishing advice about how to grow crops, etc. The success of the A. S. of E. will be a great benefit to every worthy farm paper, inasmuch, as with uncertainties of markets being removed the daily paper will not be needed and farmers will be prosperous and can support their papers better. We have no intention of

#### MONOPOLIZING THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD

with the official paper of the A. S. of E., and are anxious to make some disposition of it that will remove it from the questionable elements. It should be understood that this paper was in existence before the A. S. of E. was thought of. It was instrumental in originating the society and has promoted it until the present time. An official paper is necessary, hence why should it not be Up-to-Date Farming? If it is not this paper, it must be another. We certainly don't want farmers and publishers to think that the society is being promoted for the benefit of the paper which is the property of its president. Observing people who have been members of the society and subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming surely will admit that our heart is in this farmers' movement, and we assure all that every effort is being made to establish the A. S. of E. and give this plan of co-operation a trial, without any selfish objects in view whatever.

We feel, however, that the official paper should be more intimately a part of the farmers' movement. We have thought of inviting the publishers of the leading farm papers to associate themselves with us in the publication of the official paper without any cost to them. For instance, we would give them such a share as they would be entitled to for the members to the A. S. of E. they secure in a year. In this way each paper that was in the syndicate would work for the establishment of the society. The various publishers being part owners of the official paper, would have voices in its management. What do our readers think of the plan? If such a proposition was made to the publishers, and

they accepted, there would be no question of establishing the society with a million members in a few months.

Another idea: We have thought of setting over the official paper to the society—making it a part of the society—and any profits that it would make from subscriptions or advertising would go into the treasury of the society. If by doing this our present members would help enough to guarantee the building of the co-operative machine with a million members in six months, we would not hesitate one minute to do it. All we want is to carry out our pet scheme of putting the farmers in a conditions to control marketing of their crops, thus control prices, and thus be in a condition to enjoy all the good things that rightfully ought to be the portion of the farmers.

Write to us about these things. We want to take the members and our subscribers into our confidence. This movement is a mutual one—a co-operative one—where none can give or get benefits without others give and get also.

#### A GIGANTIC ROBBERY.

We will not call it anything else, because the farmers have been held up and robbed as clearly and as boldly as was ever an individual by highwaymen. We refer to the robbery in cattle, hogs and corn. The price of the first is 2 cents per pound lower than a year ago, of the second the same, and of corn about 15 cents per bushel. Yet the consumers pay as much for meat and the consumers of corn could pay the extra 15 cents per bushel without any hardships. This shrinkage represents about \$500,000,000 to the farmers. What it represents to the individual farmer you can figure for yourself. Think about these things. Are you willing to perpetuate them, or do you want to end them? Have you enough backbone and manhood to revolt against a system that makes such gigantic robberies possible. You are responsible for its existence, and through you must come the remedy. You have been in the habit of looking to Congress for a remedy. You have voted for your party these many years, and yet the troubles are growing worse instead of better. If you are compelled to sell your crops for a dollar less than they are worth, you are to that extent a slave to a system that allows others to rob you. Let it be understood that in the A. S. of E. you don't ask help from others, but take what is your own, as explained in "The Third Power," as follows:

"This appeal is not to the government, not to the politicians, not even to the law, but to the farmers themselves. If they show themselves worthy of the blessing which they crave, they can get them. The demand is not for government warehouses, free silver, unlimited issues of paper money, loans from the treasury on crops or land, duties on farm products, or even for the better regulation of trusts and corporations, but simply for the use of the power which the farmers have to help themselves. The question is whether they are patriotic enough, intelligent enough, self-restrained enough, determined enough, and wisely selfish enough, simply to put out their hands and pluck the fruit which hangs within easy reach of their grasp. They, in the beginning at least, need no help from any one. Governments are like God in one particular, in that they help those who help themselves. When people generally, and the politicians in particular, see that the farmers are in earnest about this business they will promptly co-operate. The farmers will find that they have as many real friends as they now have pretended ones. Success will bring unexpected allies, and will uncover and discomfit secret enemies. Would the American colonists ever have won their freedom if they had waited for France to begin the struggle? Nay, rather did not France withhold her aid till she was convinced that the colonists could win their freedom even without her aid? The Cuban patriots battled for a generation before our great republic, at last convinced that there could be no peace till Spain was driven from the island, intervened in behalf of Cuban freedom and independence. English liberties are the product of centuries of toil and fight, and it was the French people that won liberty for France and maintained it against combined Europe. So the American farmer must not whine, and beg, and supplicate, must not rely on politics and politicians, nor even on Divine Providence wholly, but must, as others have done, fight his own battles. The victory is sure. And when it is won, as won it will be, it will be found that all will be benefited. So it is true that no American freeman, able and willing



to support himself without bonuses or subsidies from the government, and without the protection of unfair and unjust laws, loving justice and fair play, and asking for nothing more than is rightly his—an honest reward for honest toil—need have the slightest apprehension about the movement for the organization of the farmers. The beggars, the preyers on other men's wealth, the parasites, the government pets, the grafters, the boodlers, and all who look on government as an instrumentality for their own enrichment, may well be disturbed. But there is no warfare to be waged against the rights even of these. We want to take the broad and manly view of this movement. It is not a grab for privileges, or a war of reprisal, but simply a firm and resolute stand for justice and equity. The farmers are not going to ask any one to give them something. They are merely going to take what is theirs. The Third Power, representing the divinely established business of agriculture, when it is organized, will not need to ask favors; it will only have to insist on rights. Favors it does not want or expect. Rights it will have."

#### CO-OPERATIVE COMPANIES MUST FEDERATE.

The last issue of a Western paper that is the official organ of one of the most successful co-operative elevator companies, contains an article headed as follows, "Our Company Needs More Money." This is the natural result where farmers don't make their own prices. As long as the speculators price your crops, elevators and warehouses will be of little avail, sufficient benefits will not be realized by members, and a fatal day is almost sure to come. In this connection we reprint from The Co-operative Journal as follows:

"A few years ago there were numerous Grange stores scattered all over the land. As a rule they were not successful. The reason is not hard to find. Each store tried to exist independent of the others. The organizers meant well, but they had not yet learned the fact that co-operation is necessary to success. Not only must the individual members work together within the companies, but the companies themselves must co-operate with other companies. The government of the United States is a good model of co-operative organization. The individuals co-operate among themselves in the school district or township, these co-operate under the county or city governments, and these in turn work in harmony under the laws of the State, while the several States work together under the supreme laws of the national government.

"The time is not far off when nations will co-operate under international law, and then we may hope for the greatest and most rapid advance of all.

"No man, or nation, or organization, can live by and for self alone. All must have assistance from others. The law of co-operation is supreme, and so far as men depart from obedience to its mandates, just so far will they fail to accomplish what they might. Co-operation is the positive law of advancement and building up. Competition is negation and destruction. There is no such thing as strict independence. Existence itself depends upon mutual aid. Co-operative companies form no exception to the general law. They must federate or perish. The end may be delayed for a time, but it will surely come.

"The past is full of proof of this truth. Union, combination, co-operation wins. Selfish individualism, disloyalty, competition works destruction. Let us act the part of wisdom and work together. Let us co-operate. Let us federalize."

In a business like agriculture, which is national and the greatest industry of our country, one society is sufficient. In this way only can complete and successful co-operation be carried out.

#### COTTON AT 14 CENTS.

Our friends in the South are surely learning a lesson on price-making. This is the time to get together and prevent cotton from going down to 6 cents. We still want a correspondent in the cotton States who will give us the news about that important crop. A good price will be paid for good service.

#### NOT AGIN' THE COMBINE.

One of the members of the Iowa Implement Dealers' Association, which was recently in session, is reported as saying:

"This association is not agin' the harvester combine. It simply proposes to make the best deal possible with it."

Thus one combine combines, or makes the best deal possible, with another combine, to skin the farmers who are not in a combine. However, when the farmers do combine, all dealings, dickerings and agreements will begin and end with them.

#### NO FIGHT AGAINST ANYONE.

Farmers, don't you begin to realize the strength of the position you may occupy. "They are merely going to take what is theirs." The crops are yours before any other person can touch them. You can take your profit first. Don't fear that your goods will be left on your hands long. The world

must have them, and at your price. Your position is quite in contrast with labor. We quote as follows from the advice of Mr. Gompers, a labor leader, to his followers:

"Boys, let's go out and fight the employers for better wages, shorter hours, and keep at it forever."

Read from "The Third Power" on this subject, as follows

"So the American Society of Equity does not come to oppress or enslave any class, but to give liberty and independence to the greatest class of citizens, and through them to all others—not to destroy or cripple any institution, but to benefit and strengthen all institutions, including the government itself. HERETOFORE FARMERS THOUGHT WHEN ORGANIZING THEY MUST FIGHT EVERY INSTITUTION ON EARTH TO GET THEIR RIGHT. This we admit is human nature, but also is a relic of barbarism. There are too many such relics remaining. The farmers really have no fight against anybody or anything; all they need is equity, and this they can take, regardless of the disposition of other parties."

#### NOT A WORD FOR THE FARMERS

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in a recent address in Boston, is reported to have made this broad declaration: "Our producers are just as much entitled to the aid of their government in making foreign markets as they are to its aid in holding their home markets, and yet, as I now remember, there is not a single word in a law or treaty, (unless it be in the treaty with China), intended to protect or aid the American farm producers in any foreign country."

Could this be so if American producers, American farmers, were organized? There are words in both laws and treaties thus protecting other classes, why not the farmers? Gov. Cummins knows, the law and treaty makers know, the world knows—the farmers are not organized, and are, therefore, not in a position to ask for anything. Common sense, reason, the demonstrated power of combination, the things accomplished by organization—all point to organization and co-operation as agriculture's only hope. I pity the farmer who, in the face of present conditions, can console himself with the sluggard's declaration: "A little more sleep; a little more slumber; a little more folding of the hands to sleep!" Rather, WAKE UP! There is a fearful responsibility upon the present generation of farmers.

#### ALL COMING OUR WAY.

It is encouraging to note in the newspapers how generally the plan of the A. S. of E. is being endorsed. Notice for yourself that the opinion is very prevalent now that the farmers ought to organize to control their marketing. This is the keystone of the A. S. of E., and no matter who advocates it, farmers must give credit to this paper and its editor for the idea, the plan to put it into effect, and the demand for equitable prices

## PRICE LIST

### BOOKS, CIRCULARS AND SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS AND LOCAL UNIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

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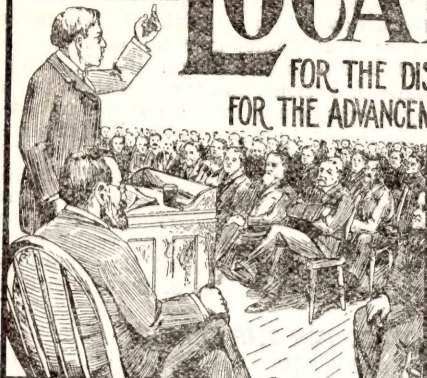
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# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

### WEAR THE EMBLEM



Wear this button. Show it to every farmer you meet and tell him it stands for profitable prices for every farm crop. Ask him if he is satisfied to continue the speculators and gamblers in the price-making business? Tell him that through the American Society of Equity he can put prices on his own crops. Tell him to join the army for A MILLION UNITED FARMERS.

\*\*\*

### LABOR

Every new development emphasizes the necessity of farm organization on the lines of equity. The employers of labor and the labor so employed have warred with each other so long that both are rapidly running into hurtful extremes. The conservatism of agriculture must again come to the rescue and save civilization from these dangerous extremes.

\*\*\*

### LOCAL UNIONS

It is no confession of weakness to say that much of the success of the farmers' movement depends upon the local unions. They are the posts which hold the fence in position. Every member should see to it that they stand firm, and keep the entire fence in line.

\*\*\*

### APPALLED

We are now well entered upon the second year of the American Society of Equity. When we look back over the work done during the one short year of its existence, we are gratified and amazed; when we look forward to the work that must be done we stand almost appalled. But the history of the soil tillers is that the greater the task, the more determined the effort. We are sure the farmers will not go back on that record in 1904.

\*\*\*

### DOLLARS VS MEN

Is the spirit of commercialism taking possession of the ranks of agriculture, as it seems to have swallowed up all other classes? Are farmers beginning to weigh dollars against men—to count the cents against the men? An effort may cost, rather than the results to be accomplished? Let us hope not. Let us pray that while farmers adhere to their accustomed economy, in a work like this great one of co-operation, they look at the things to be accomplished rather than at the sacrifices necessary to accomplish them.

\*\*\*

### 1,000,000

A hundred thousand copies! This has been the circulation of our official paper during the past year. What shall it be during the year through whose open door we have just entered? Induce every possible farmer to become a member of the Society, but when you find one who will not do that, get him at least to subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. That accomplished, the other task will be easy—he will soon become a member. Remember we want all roads to lead to the million.

\*\*\*

### WOMAN

Does woman recognize her power in the church? Many illustrious divines have declared that without her efforts and influence the church itself could not stand. This should enable us all to appreciate the importance of woman in an organized movement for the betterment of the human race. Thus is her work in the A. S. of E. Let everything be done to encourage her enlistment in the ranks.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the Official Organ of the American Society of Equity of N. A. for National Co-operation by Farmers.

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\*\*\*

### EQUITABLE PRICE

The winter wheat acreage of the entire country is 6 per cent. less than it was a year ago, and its condition December 1st, was nearly 14 points below that of the past year. The equitable price for wheat in 1903 was \$1 per bushel; in 1904 it may be more than that. But the equitable price cannot be obtained without organization. It is up to the farmers to say whether or not we shall have it.

\*\*\*

### GREATER RAKE OFF

Secretary Wilson's recent report is one to elicit much thought. The tide of rapid development seems to be returning from the West eastward and southward. I am not quite ready yet to conclude that the fertile valleys of the West have reached their maximum of productivity, but it really seems that there is a more rapid increase in other sections. For instance, the production of corn is increasing more rapidly in the South than in any other section, as is also wheat, sweet potatoes, cane and sorghum, tobacco and fram-made butter, as well as horses, mules and hogs. The East shows a marked increase in buckwheat and potatoes, and is holding up well with other crops. The far West, though the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope, show a great increase in rye, hay, apples and home-made cheese. A valued contemporary concludes from this that "new life has come to agriculture in all parts of the country." But what does it avail to the farmer if he cannot exercise any control over his products? The increase is only a promise of a greater "rake off" for so-called board of trade gamblers. Until farmers can have the natural, equitable and indisputable right to control and price their products, we shall be unable to rejoice much at increased production. And yet, it must be confessed that the farmer has no great cause to kick. That he does not exercise this right is no one's fault but his own.

\*\*\*

### LABOR UNIONS

In Wisconsin the labor unions seem to be taking up the question of farm organization, and have begun a campaign of education in this direction. This reminds us of the ancient prophecy that the Jews are to be brought in on the shoulders of the Gentiles. It is not my purpose to call the farmers Jews, nor those of the labor union Gentiles; but as the Jews would naturally be expected to come in the enjoyment of the final promises of their own accord, while the Gentiles would not be expected to be much concerned about them, the analogy becomes apparent. However, let the campaign of education go on. If the farmers can be aroused and brought to their own, all honor to the instrumentality, no matter what it be. Besides the interests of farmers and laborers are so closely allied that they may well work in harmony—the co-operation of producer and consumer is one of the great aims of the A. S. of E.

### FARMERS AND OTHER PEOPLE

It is strange how differently the public press view propositions coming from different people. A proposition coming from one class may be considered entirely practical, and be lauded as wise and noble, while the very same proposition coming from another class may be condemned as impractical and foolish, if not actually wrong. No less prominent a publication than the Chicago Inter-Ocean, speaking of a recent meeting of farmers held in that city, declares that for the farmers by any means to try to put prices on their products is absurd, foolish and impossible, and holds that the true "business view" of the matter is "to let every farmer and every farmers' organization do whatever they think best."



for their own pocket-books." Of course that "business view" represents the present condition of things, the farmers unorganized, with every individual doing as he pleases, with no regard for the interest of any one else, and no power to secure his own; and every farm organization gathered around its own banner, feebly working out some local purpose. There must be no combination when farmers are concerned.

But what would our distinguished contemporary say of these propositions coming from the steel interest, the sugar interest, the oil interest, or any manufacturing interest? Would it say, that to attempt to put prices on their products would be foolish and impractical? Not at all; for these interests have done that all the years with the approval of the public press. Would it say that the "business view" would be to let each steel plant, each sugar refinery, each oil field and refinery and every factory, direct its own local business, and each "do whatever they think best for their own pocket-books?" Not much. In their case combination is the "business view," and combination to the destruction of competition has been effected without a protest from the same public press.

Why the difference? Are not the agricultural interests as great as the manufacturing interests? Are not the products of agriculture as necessary to the human family as are the so-called manufactured articles? Are not the farms as deserving of consideration as the furnaces, the factories, or the oil wells? Are not those who till the soil as deserving an element of the world's population as the steel men, the sugar and oil refiners and the shop workers? Again we ask, why the difference?

All these other people have made the prices for their products ever since they have had products to sell—they could not exist without doing so. They have even gone to the Congress and secured legislation which shuts out foreign competition and enables them to make their own people pay higher prices than they charge the people of other countries. The public press sees no folly in all that, but for farmers to undertake such a thing, editorial hands go up in holy horror—the hands of the "great" editors, the self-styled molders of public opinion. It certainly takes no agricultural Solomon to see the animus of these different views of the same proposition.

Subject for discussion: *How can farmers teach the public and press to respect their rights and enlist their assistance in the campaign of education until American agriculture puts behind it harmful competition and is on the basis of equitable operation?*

### THE THIRD POWER

Mr. Everitt's Book.

The editor of this department of Up-to-Date may speak freely of Mr. Everitt's book, "The Third Power," without subjecting any one to the charge of self praise, especially as I write entirely without Mr. Everitt's knowledge, and was not aware that he was writing a book until I received a copy.

"The Third Power" is a book of 275 pages, including an exhaustive index which enables the reader to find anything in it without a moment's delay. It comprises three parts. The first part is stated by Mr. Everitt himself to be "an argument in favor of co-operation by farmers; a comprehensive presentation of the farmers' case; how the rise of the farmers' power will affect other individuals, classes, industries and governments." It is truly all this and more; it is not only an argument, it is a compilation of facts upon which the arguments are based, making them impregnable. It is in Mr. Everitt's easy, well known and popular style, which makes it very pleasant reading, and whoever is familiar with this part of the book is qualified to defend any proposition bearing upon farm organization and co-operation, and no one, however gifted, can successfully contradict it. The book is divided into chapters, each chapter being introduced by gems of verse bearing upon reform matters, most of them original, and by gifted living authors.

The Second Part, is devoted to "The International Consolidation of Agricultural Interests," by a distinguished Russian author and diplomat, Eugene Matrosow, D. C. L., the international representative of the A. S. of E., and at present located in Washington City. Mr. Matrosow has made a special study of the conditions of agriculture in all the important countries, and it is conceded that the world has no man better posted on these and kindred subjects than he. His work is a startling revelation, and it is neither hearsay nor fiction—it is from national records, official figures vol-

ume and page being given for every declaration. Every American, whether farmer or not, should carefully read this part of Mr. Everitt's book.

The Third Part is devoted specially to the American Society of Equity, the organization that is so rapidly developing the Third Power. It contains the plan, the by-laws, etc. A most important part is "Questions Answered." These are questions that have been asked from time to time during the past year, and have been answered by Mr. Everitt as president of the Society. They cover almost every conceivable subject of inquiry, and comprise a mine of information for local unions, lectures, organizers and others.

I believe this book ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the land. For those who may not be able to buy and own a book individually, the local unions could do nothing more effective than to obtain one or more copies of the book, and keep them as property of the union, to loan to members and others on the plan of a public library, seeing to it that they are promptly returned when read, to be loaned to some one else. The books should not be reloaned by borrowers, but returned to the local union, and loaned only by the union.

### THE MILLIONS IN SCHOOL

Eighteen million persons are in school in the United States, nearly one-fourth of our entire population. How many of these go from farm homes into country schools we are not told, but evidently a very large portion of them. And they will come out of those schools strong men and women, most of them well equipped to grapple with the problems of life.

But will they be equipped to grapple with the problems of farm life? We cannot by any means be certain of that. The schools of the country teach everything more than they do agriculture. Every other life is held up in dazzling brilliancy before the farmer boy and girl. The primers tell pretty stories of city children. The readers speak of miners, of mechanics, or heroes of the sea, or of battles. The geographies describe and picture the palaces of kings and princes, and great institutions, the histories know no farmer heroes, the sample sentences in the grammars are taken from imaginative poets or writers of fiction, and the very problems in the arithmetics breathe of trade and commerce. When the farm boy and girl enter the door of the school house, they others that all the co-operation farmers need can be se-leave the atmosphere of the farm behind them. They are expected to be farmers and farmers' wives, but they find nothing in the school room to lead them in that direction, but something else is constantly before them, distorted and magnified. Their farm homes furnish the money to support the schools, their farm parents fondly look ahead and anticipate the time when the children will be better farmers than they themselves have been, but there is nothing in the school to make them so.

Against this fact, feeble complaints are heard occasionally, but those complaints are disregarded because of their feebleness. Here again appears the necessity for organization. If farmers were in a position to speak with the voice of UNION, how quickly would laws, studies and schools conform to their demands.

Question for discussion: *How may the country schools be made to better qualify country youth for farm life?*

### LANDS TAKEN BY FRAUD

Of all people on earth, farmers are most interested in the land, and have a stronger claim in equity to the public lands than any other class, because they want them for homes and for use to aid them in feeding the world of mankind and domestic animals. The recent report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that, during the past year, nearly 23,000,000 acres of these lands were taken from the government, by fraud, high officials being found participants in the frauds. Every acre of these lands so taken is a primary robbery of the farmers and a secondary robbery of every person who uses or consumes agricultural products. The farmers, therefore, should enter such a protest against these frauds as would change the system, or policy, or management, or laws, or whatever it is that makes such frauds possible.

But how can farmers do that without organization? How can they speak with the power that belongs to them unless they can speak through an authorized head as the voice of one mighty man? It all calls for organization. Every consideration of equity requires it, and every exigency of farm life demands the organization of farmers.

Question for discussion in Local Unions: *How may the public lands be saved to farmers who can secure them at first value instead of through land grabbers and speculators who will wring the last dollar out of the family who finally seek them for homes?*



To the Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Unions:

I want you to hold your next monthly meeting in that school house near you where there is no farmers' union. Get all your members to go. Go over when the nights are bright. Get the word out through the school that you are coming. Write to A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind., for 50 (E-12) and send one to every farmer in that school district. Then they will all know about the meeting.

When you meet take the evening to tell about the plan of the A. S. of E. You can read the plan and talk about it, if you cannot make a speech.

Tell them this is a movement to make the farmer's business a profitable business. That it means a fair price always for wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, eggs, butter, milk, etc. It means two dollars a hundred more for cattle and hogs. Tell them you will hold your meetings every other month with them. Get as many of them to join the society as possible that night, and in this way double your membership. I mean have the two school districts united in one local union. In some cases it is better to have three school districts united in one local union. You will have a better attendance and keep up the enthusiasm and interest better.

Our only hope of success in organizing is through the farmers themselves. If we can arouse them to action our society will soon have its million members, put this plan in operation, show the millions of farmers that it is practical and then they will flock into it by the thousands and stick together so closely that they can not be pulled apart. Farmers, I know whereof I speak, I was one of the first organizers for the A. S. of E., and my home is right in the midst of members and local unions. They have got to the point where they are all pulling for success. It will come to this in your neighborhood if you strike now and strike right. We must do this work of organization ourselves. We can not depend upon any one else to do it for us.

An old lark had a nest of young ones in a wheat field in the old times when they cut wheat with the old fashioned hook. She was afraid the wheat would ripen and be cut before the young ones could fly and they would be killed. She told them to listen and note what they heard while she was away. One day while she was away the farmer and his son came to look at the wheat. The farmer said, "John, this wheat is ready to cut, so you must go over and tell our neighbors we will expect them to come tomorrow and help us reap the wheat."

When the old lark came home the young ones were greatly excited and begged their mother to remove them at once. But when the lark heard what the farmer said, she told the brood not to be alarmed as the wheat would not be cut the next day.

The next day, the farmer and son came to the field and waited for the neighbors till the sun was high and hot, but not one came to help him. The farmer said, "You see my son, our neighbors have forgotten us, so you must go over and tell your uncle and cousins we will expect them early in the morning to help us." When the lark heard this, she said there was still no danger.

When the farmer and son came next day, they waited in vain for their relatives. The farmer then said, John our relatives as well as our neighbors have forgotten us and I'll tell what you do. "You get two good sickles and sharpen them up and tomorrow we will reap the wheat ourselves, my boy."

When the old lark heard this, she said: "Now, my dears, we must indeed be gone, for when a man resolves to do his own work you can be sure it will be done."

Farmers, let us go to work and build the machine that will be worth a thousand dollars to each of us each year and a thousand million dollars to all of us.

C. O. DRAYTON,  
National Organizer.

## OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind., which is called The National Union.  
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National Secretary, L. N. Staats.  
National Treasurer, H. W. Miller.  
National Counsel, Mark P. Turner.  
National Organizer, C. O. Drayton.  
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### State Organizers

ILLINOIS—L. N. STAATS, Trenton, Ill.

MICHIGAN—Geo. G. Winans, Hamburg, Mich.

OKLA. AND IND. TER.—Willard J. Conover, Palace, Okla.

WASHINGTON—Wm. C. Pittman, Spokane, Wash.

Matters relating to organizing in these States and Territories should be addressed to the State organizer; all other matters should come to the National Union.

It is desired to secure State organizers in other States as soon as possible. Correspondence solicited from people who are qualified for such important positions.

### THE VICTOR BOOK

There is much technical information, and much information that carefully studied and followed cannot but result to increase profits for any poultry man, in the new Victor Book just issued by the Geo. Ertel Co. of Quincy. In addition to being a complete catalog of their lines of Incubators, Brooders, and Poultry catalogs, there are nearly fifty pages of facts and figures, hints and helps, by which any poultry man, especially the novice, can profit.

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## FROM OKLAHOMA

The following letter from the Oklahoma organizer contains so many good points that we print it for the guidance of other organizers and the information of members and farmers everywhere:

PALACE, O. T., DEC. 28, 1903.

W. F. HENDRICKS, PRES. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, WAKITA, OKLA.

Dear Sir and Brother Farmer:—I am in receipt of a letter written by yourself to the National Pres. of the A. S. of E., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis. As I am the duly appointed Territorial Organizer, he has referred the matter to me for consideration. As I understand your letter, you and your union are willing to enter into a federation with our Society (the American Society of Equity), provided you will be permitted to build a chain of elevators along the Mississippi valley from Oklahoma to Minnesota.

Well now, brother Hendricks, I don't know that I am willing to concede that to you, as I am interested in the welfare of the Farmers' and I am one myself. 1st. Let me call your attention to the fact, were we to have this chain of elevator along the entire Mississippi valley fully equipped and working, where would we be anything a head, for would not this little territory be only a tantalizing handful, for they would not and could not control the market of this country. They would act as a teaser for the man who sits upon the branches of the commercial tree and he only would profit thereby. True some small effect of their influence might be felt for us farmers in this immediate vicinity for a short time, but soon this middle man would crush them all out of existence.

2nd. Let me again call your attention to another important thought, and this time I must refer you to the statistical record of lodges with these same ideas (as yours.) Their modus operandi has been identically the same. I ask you candidly is it not a poor policy to follow in the foot steps of others who failed and bring ruin upon their society? Do you not think it would be a far better plan to profit by failure of those who went before us? Is it not better policy to try on a more up-to-date plan—on entirely new and different lines? Again I would ask you in your good business judgment, is it not better to first begin on the ground and build up. Secure pledges from enough farmers in all parts of the country to control the market all over the country? Have them to band themselves together in one National union, with local lodges or unions throughout the United States. First making this national lodge or union large and strong enough to control every production of the farm, knowing the country would be saturated thoroughly with local unions. Then the national union could give the command and every member and every local union could know what price to ask and then each or several local unions could build their own elevator or warehouse in safety. Then we could march on to and over the enemy's line to victory. Now brother Hendricks do not let your mind and good business judgment wonder away from these important facts, that the very first step to be taken by the farmers is that we organize ourselves into a National society and at the same time as rapidly as possible into local societies, so densely saturating the United States and Canada with them that every man will have an opportunity to join and make it so much to his interest that he cannot afford to remain out. Remember, a perfect organization of pledged members who have been taught and raised up to that high standard of life

—the Golden Rule—love thine enemy as thyself. Love thy neighbor even better than thyself. For these things the A. S. of E. stands now and forever. Love and kindness for ones enemy is the worse kind of punishment. I would again ask you, did you ever stop and reflect upon the fact that we farmers are our own enemies. It is true, our most bitter enemies, because we are fighting everything under the sun, even to ourselves, simply because we have been taught to believe we have got it to do in order to succeed. Oh! I would to the Almighty God above that I could in one minute teach farmers the falsity of this idea and instill into them the beautiful and good principles of Equity as embodied in the A. S. of E. That I could command them to love and honor their neighbor as themselves or even better. Then we could be banded or united together and would stand united and so strongly banded together that none would want to break asunder.

Hoping now that you see as I do the great necessity of first National and local societies organized solidly. Then closely following up with ware and grain houses, elevators, etc. My experience in this work is, wherever I organize a local union they want to build their own warehouses and elevators and I at all times encourage the building of them and in this way. When we have this North American continent saturated with local unions of the National union, we have at the same time caused to be built warehouses, elevators, etc., also controlled local markets, and at the same time established one great National clearing house. When we have done this we have built up monuments to be looked upon with pride by the coming generations, not as eye-sores or failures. We will also have them as monuments over the graves of the board of trade gamblers, but where no tears will ever be shed.

Never loose sight of the fact that farmers must first own and control their own clearing house. To do this they must all have knowledge of crops, conditions and markets. All these things are supplied through the official paper of the A. S. of E. and all members no difference where can cooperate to control marketing, prevents gluts, consequently make and maintain prices. Under such condition investment in elevators, etc., will be secure, but they will always be in jeopardy, if other classes make our prices.

I now ask you, are you willing to federate your union and ideas with that and those of our Society? Are you willing to join hands with me in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and walk shoulder to shoulder with me into the ranks of the enemy and win for ourselves and brother farmers a victory that is unequaled by any other ever fought since our Heavenly Father created these beautiful garden territories. Let me hear from you and what you think of holding a grand mass meeting of all the local unions in Oklahoma, of both your co-operative union and those of the American Society of Equity. Hoping to hear favorable from you and wishing you a happy New Year.

I am very truly,

WILLARD J. CONOVER, Palace, Okla.  
Territorial Organizer for A. S. of E.



## 1,000 TONS OF PAGE WIRE

Was sold to manufacturers of coil springs in October, 1903, and the balance of our output for that month, 2,000 tons, was woven into Page Fence. Coil-Spring-Wire and Page-Wire are synonymous.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 81, Adrian, Mich.

**WIRE FENCE** at Wholesale. A 48-inch stock fence 29¢ per rod. Send for price list and FREE catalogue of Wire Fence and full line of Fence Supplies.  
W. H. MASON & CO., Box 71 Leesburg, Ohio.



## LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 88 Winchester, Ind.

## This Tubular Fence Post

made of Galvanized Metal, will not rust, rot nor burn, and will last a lifetime. Cheap as the best wood post. Takes any kind of woven, barbed or smooth wire fence. Made plain or ornamental. For farm, lawn, cemetery, etc. Circulars and prices on application. Bloomfield Mfg. Co. Box 107, Bloomfield, Ind.

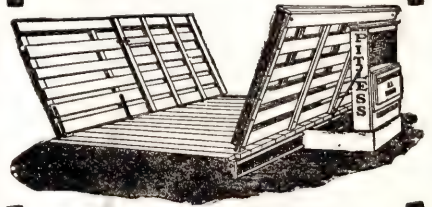


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by clearing that stumpy piece of land. THE HURDLES Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money. Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.

"ECONOMY PITLESS"  
Wagon and Stock Scale

NO PIT TO DIG  
FRAME ONLY 9 IN. HIGH  
STEEL FRAME STEEL JOIST



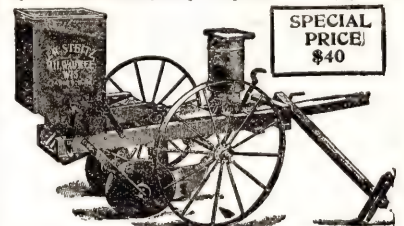
**COMPLETE SCALE**  
above the ground. We save you \$30 to \$40. Foundation only required under each end of scale. Scale protected by a FIVE-YEAR GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for catalogue, etc. Address

**McDonald Bros.**

P. O. BOX 115 PLEASANT HILL, MO.

## Steitz Potato Planter

Always works right, easy to set; light of draft; well balanced. Marks furrows, drops and covers whole or cut seed potatoes in one operation; hills 14, 16 or 18 1/2 inches apart. Never misses; every hill planted actually yields.



SPECIAL PRICE  
\$40

**SPECIAL OFFER!** To make 1,000 new users we will reduce the price to only \$40.00 for the complete, latest model, improved Steitz Potato Planter, provided you order this month. Absolute guarantee of satisfaction given with each Planter; money refunded in full any time between now and July 1, 1904, should guarantee not be fulfilled in actual work. Write at once for illustrated catalog and positive proof that the Steitz Potato Planter is the one perfect planter and is sold at absolutely the lowest price. STEITZ IMPLEMENT CO., 276 35th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## FARM FENCE

Don't hesitate. Rely on our statements. Years of experience with an ardent ambition to excel has made us master of fence construction. We use only the best, High Carbon, heavily galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire. To get this good enough, we make it ourselves. The weave is so perfect that full strength of every wire is preserved. The strain is equally distributed. Every twist is an expression of strength. Every line a suggestion of symmetry. The whole fabric so flexible that it staples to the posts as you would nail a board. Confidence in our product rests on a foundation of practical experience, guided by practical sense. Don't worry. We'll pay the Freight, yet sell to you direct at WHOLESALE PRICES.



## DIRECT TO

## THE FARMER

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

## HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG, PIG TIGHT.

Horse High is high enough, Bull Strong is strong enough, Pig and Chicken Tight is tight enough. SENT ON TRIAL, with privilege of returning same at our expense, any time within thirty days if not found entirely satisfactory, you to be the judge. Write us. This will get you in communication with us. We have something more to say to you. Our catalogue is full of fence sense, and shows the various styles we make. It's free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,

Box 157 Muncie, Indiana.



J. AULD FORSYTHE, STATISTICIAN

Box 88



**MARKETING MILK CO-OPERATIVELY**

I am an old milk shipper. I shipped milk to St. Louis for seven years. I kept about thirty cows, so that I know something about the business and about the St. Louis market for milk. I am sure of one thing—the men and women who are shipping the 5,000 cans of milk to St. Louis daily, would not be over paid for their labor, every day in the week, in all kinds of weather, if we should raise the average price 2½ cents per gallon. I was secretary of the Milk Shippers Union a number of years and we found it was absolutely impossible to control the price of milk in St. Louis unless we have all the milk producers in the territory around the city so far out, that dealers will find it impossible to supply themselves with milk when we are on a strike. The American Society of Equity is almost solidly organized at every station on the Baltimore and Ohio S. W. R. R., out as far as Shattuc, Ill., and on the Vandalia R. R. as far as Greenville. We have a good start on some of the other railroads running into St. Louis.

This society aims to secure profitable prices not only for milk but for all farm products. If the St. Louis milk shippers

go on a strike through this society, they will have the sympathy and support of all the milk producers and all other farmers around the city, who will see to it that the St. Louis dealers are not supplied from any other source while the shippers are in conflict with them. Milk shippers! This is the organization in which you will find all the milk producers of Illinois and Missouri. We are spreading this society rapidly through each of these states. We hope to organize around St. Louis sufficiently by August 1, 1904, to raise the price 2½ cents per gallon for six months following, over what it has been in previous years, and then raise the price in all the territory contiguous to St. Louis. We ask every milk producer around this city to go into this union at once. Please be sure not to sign a contract with any milk dealer or condensary that will bind you beyond Aug. 1, 1904. When they hear of this movement they will raise the price a little and try to bind you in a contract past the time of the World's Fair. They would rather raise the price 1½ cents than 2½ cents per gallon.

Members of the A. S. of E. around St. Louis, show this article to all the milk producing farmers around you. Get your

home paper in the country to copy it. We will push the organization around St. Louis and try to put this plan into operation on milk by August 1. The dealers in St. Louis are in a trust with millions of dollars of capital but they can not do business without milk. Let every milk producer try to have an old sow or two with pigs, August 1, 1904. Success here will depend largely upon how hard the milkmen and other farmers around St. Louis work for this organization. We certainly have a good start and every reason to be very hopeful. Make the American Society of Equity solid all around St. Louis by August 1, and we will raise the price of milk 20 cents a can as sure as St. Louis people consume milk after that date.

I will go to any town around St. Louis and explain the plan of the A. S. of E., providing a place to speak is furnished, a good audience of farmers guaranteed, and my expenses are paid. Correspond about date. Let me hear from you, farmers.  
C. O. DRAYTON,



**MAKE \$2,000.00. THIS YEAR**  
**GENERAL AGENTS WANTED**  
The SEGMENT Corn and Bean Planter, 2,000 dozen sold last year. Never cracks a kernel nor skips a hill. Simplest, lightest, most durable and most accurate. Frictionless slide. Genuine Chinese bristles brush, which never mats. Hopper and spout galvanized iron. Working parts stamped out of sheet steel, which means absolute uniformity, extreme lightness and great strength. Will make favorable contract with men competent to handle territory and control sub-agents. Ask for Contract No. 2.  
**Greenville Planter Co., Greenville, Michigan**



32 years ago we occupied one room with two clerks and published a catalogue a quarter the size of a hymn-book.

**We Want You to Try Us**

and test for yourself our ability to please you. Tell us what kind of goods you are interested in and we will send you without charge any of the following illustrated special catalogues quoting wholesale prices. Merely mention the number or letter of the catalogue you want.

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| 100 Artists' Supplies                           | 235 Stoves  |
| 105 Athletic Goods                              | 240 Toys, Dolls and Games   |
| 110 Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools          | 245 Underwear   |
| 115 Builders' Hardware and Supplies             | 250 Vehicles  |
| 120 Carpenter and Builders' Tools and Materials | 255 Wagon Makers' Supplies  |
| 125 Crockery and Glassware                      | 260 Watches and Clocks  |
| 130 Cutlery                                     | 265 Women's Shoes   |
| 135 Dry Goods                                   | 300 Women's Catalogue (Cloaks, Furs, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Hats, etc.)           |
| 140 Fancy and Novelty Goods                     | B Bicycles  |
| 145 Farm Implements                             | C Baby Carriages  |
| 150 Fishing tackle                              | D Dairy Supplies  |
| 155 Popular priced Furniture                    | G Drugs and Patent Medicines  |
| 160 Harness                                     | J Telephones and Electrical Goods   |
| 165 Jewelry                                     | K Cameras and Photo Supplies  |
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| 175 Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings     | R Fancy Grade Furniture   |
| 180 Lamps and Lanterns                          | T Trunks  |
| 185 Linoleums, Carpets and Curtains             | U Youths' and Boys' Clothing  |
| 190 Men's Hats and Gloves                       | V1 Men's Made-to-Order Clothing with samples of fabrics. Suits \$10.50 to \$16.50 |
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| 205 Music and Musical Instruments               | W Men's Ready-Made Clothing   |
| 210 Notions                                     | Mackintosh Catalogue  |
| 215 Saddles and Saddle                          | Butterick Fashion Catalogue   |
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# "Grandfather Traded With Us"

One of the greatest joys of this great business is the many kind letters we receive daily from our customers, expressing their pleasure and satisfaction with our goods and methods.

Often the most significant part of the letter is embodied in the few words: "My grandfather traded with you years ago." It is the complete confidence of our customers in our honesty, born of past experience in dealing here, that enables us to hold their continued trade.

One-time special "below cost offerings" to catch an occasional customer, and making up the loss on subsequent orders, would never build a business like ours.

It is the constant saving and steady stream of pleasant business relations which makes our patrons eager to speak a good word for us at every opportunity.

Our prices are 15 to 50 per cent below regular retail figures.

**Our Big Catalogue** contains over 1100 pages and wholesale prices on Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Furniture, Harness, Implements, Vehicles, Clothing (all kinds for Men, Women and Children), Millinery, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Sporting Goods—practically everything that anybody could want.

It also contains freight rates, full instructions for ordering, and tells you everything you might want to know about us.

Ordering is easy from this wonderful book, which costs us almost one dollar apiece to print and send out.

Send for it today and save the profit you pay your dealer. You can get your money back if your purchases are not satisfactory. Fill out this slip, enclosing 15 cents for partial postage as a guarantee of good faith.



Send four two-cent stamps for our

**10 Color Wall Hanger**

showing the inside of this building, with the goods and the clerks at work. One of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. Very interesting and attractive. You can get it for what it cost us—four 2c stamps.

Today, we occupy more than 200 times as much floor space, employ over 3000 people and our catalogue contains over 1100 large pages.

**Cut this slip out and send it TODAY.**

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co., Chicago.

Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on Catalogue No. 72, four 2c stamps for Wall Hanger, or 20c for both.

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## Montgomery Ward & Co.,

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

32 Years World's Headquarters for Everything.



### WHAT WILL THE PUBLIC DO

This is the question raised by the press recently when considering the price of meat. The price of cattle has declined fully \$3.00 per hundred weight in about a year without any appreciable decline in the price of meat to consumers. The price of hogs in the same time declined over \$2.00 per hundred weight without any appreciable decline to the consumers. It is not the supply that forces farmers' prices down, or at least the packers are not over-burdened as we see from the following from the Armour Packing Co.

"Our killing in October, 1902, was nearly twice as great as in October of this year. To be more accurate, this house killed 61,134 cattle in October a year ago and 38,783 cattle in October this year. The difference in hogs was even a little greater."

This is another illustration of the law (?) of supply and demand. This supposed law works in wonderful ways.

From the Kansas City Star we get the following:

The farmer whose load of steers has been his pride and hope all summer comes to market and goes home discouraged. He has planned to pay off a mortgage and have enough left to make some improvements out of the proceeds of his bunch of steers. Perhaps he has planned to take home some presents to his family, but when he goes on the market with his steers the buyer says: "They are too heavy. We don't want that class of stock now, but we'll give your four cents a pound for them." But if they happened to be lean he says: "We can't use such undesirable stuff as that to advantage. We want heavy cattle." Either way the farmer must sell for what he can get. If it won't pay the mortgage he must find some way of making up the deficiency and go without the improvements. The presents for his family are out of the question. That is the average farmer's condition who comes to market with stock this year."

Therefore we have the question. "What will the public do?" Some suggest going into the courts, others suggest independent stock yards and still others an appeal to congress. The laws are of no effect to protect the weak individual against the organized trusts and corporations. The independent stock yards will not reach the trouble, congress is controlled by powerful lobbies representing the organized stock yards, food trusts, etc., and the unorganized consumer is absolutely powerless.

What is the public going to do? What can they do?

There is absolutely only one power on earth that can do anything to regulate these evils and that power is not an organized power at this time. It is the farmer power, the farmers' combine. They can, when organized, secure Equity for themselves in the markets and guarantee Equity to consumers. Therefore hasten the farmer power; the third power; the greatest power of all that will regulate the trusts, compel an equitable government and guarantee Equity to all.

Beware of all schemes to organize Independent stock yards, elevators, etc., that does not propose also to take price making out of the hands of speculators,

gamblers and food trusts and put it in the hands of farmers. What benefiteth it the farmer if he store his grain in a company elevator, or ship his stock to an independent stock yards if the speculators put the prices on them? This is only another way to whip the Devil around the bush, but he will catch you sure.

Beware of any million dollar corporation or fifty million dollar corporation or trust that proposes to help you by selling YOU THEIR stock, so THEY may build YOU an elevator. Why do you need to give THEM your money for THEIR stock, so THEY can take YOUR money and build YOU an elevator the deed for which THEY will hold. THEY to be paid large salaries out of YOUR money to handle YOUR business with YOUR money.

Are farmers the fools some would-be slick citizens think they are?

**We Make a Washing Machine for \$3.50 that beats the costly ones. Write for particulars. Oakes Mfg. Co., Box 18, Bloomington, Ind.**

**SEE!** With an **APPLETON WOOD SAW** you can rapidly and with ease and safety

**SAW**

your own wood and **SAVE COAL**, time, labor and money; or saw your neighbor's wood and make **\$5 to \$15 a Day**

Strong, rigid frame, adjustable

dust-proof oil boxes, etc. We make five styles. Also the famous "Hero" Friction-Feed Drag Saw, Feed Grinders, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Sweep Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Wind Mills, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue.

**Appleton Mfg. Co. 64 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.**

**\$10 DRESSES Any Man**

Complete from HEAD to TOE in Latest Style.

**FREE SAMPLES and Measurement Blanks.**

**TO INTRODUCE DIRECT TO THE WEARER OUR CUSTOM TAILORING** we will make the first ten thousand suits absolutely to measure sent us for only \$10 and give the following complete outfit **FREE**. and nothing to pay till after you receive the suit and free outfit and find it just as represented. Send us your name and post-office address, and we will send you **FREE SAMPLES OF CLOTH**, 5-foot tape line and measurement blank for **CENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO.,** Dept. 201, 242 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

References: First Nat'l Bank, Chicago; Capital \$12,000,000.

**A GENUINE CHEVIOT Suit made to measure in the latest English Sack style, well made and durably trimmed, such a suit as some tailors charge ..... \$20.00**

**A Dunlap black, Derby or Fedora Hat..... 2.50**

**A pair of stylish Lace Shoes, the new queen last 2.50**

**A Percale Shirt, detachable Collar & Cuffs 1.25**

**A Neat Silk Four-in-hand Necktie or Bow... .50**

**A pair of fancy Web Elastic Suspenders..... .50**

**A Japanese Silk Handkerchief..... .50**

**A pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks..... .25**

Thousands of American citizens pay daily for this..... **\$28.00**

**LET US BUILD YOU A SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL BUGGY**

**\$50.**

**Read the Following Description.**

Write us your suggestions and any changes you would wish in your Buggy and we will put you on the right track to get just what you want promptly, make your buggy to order as you desire, and ship to you when spring opens or at any reasonable time after your order is placed. That will get just what you best Buggy made

**The same price for which the regular Stock Split Hickory is sold. Don't put this off.**

**READ THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE \$50 SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL BUGGY.**

**Wheels**—Seven patent, 38 and 42 inches high or higher if wanted. Tire ¼ inch by ¼ inch thick, round edge.

**Axles**—Long distance, dust proof, with cemented axle beds. **Springs**—Oil tempered, graded and graduated, 8 and 4 leaf. **Wooden Spring Bar** furnished regularly, Bailey Loop if preferred. **Upholstering**—Finest quality 16 oz. imported all wool broadcloth cushion and back. Spring cushion and solid panel spring back. **Top**—Genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters with heavy waterproof rubber roof and back curtain, lined and reinforced. **Painting**—highest grade of finishing varnish. Gear painted any color desired. Body plain black with or without any striping.

This buggy is furnished complete with good, high padded, patent leather dash, fine quality, full length carpet, side curtains, storm apron, quick shifting shaft couplings, full leathern shafts with 36 inch point leathers, special heel braces and corner braces. Longitudinal Center Spring.

Any reasonable changes can be made in the finish and construction of this Buggy. We make it to suit the customer's taste, and guarantee it to please, no matter what the requirements are.

**80 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** allowed on Split Hickory Vehicles for you to test them thoroughly in every way. A positive 2 years' guarantee given with every one. This is a plain business proposition between business men. Our reputation is established by many years of honorable dealing with buggy users direct and you are assured of a square deal when you accept our proposition. Send for our **FREE 136-page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness.**

**THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., (H. C. Phelps, President,) 1022 Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

**NOTE:** We carry a full line of high-grade Harness sold direct to the user at wholesale prices.



## SIDE LIGHTS ON WHEAT AND FLOUR

In the olden time, the road from the harvest field to the mill and back to the kitchen, the oven and the table, was a short one, and one travel worn and smooth. It was grain, and grind, and grist, and then bread and cake, and there was equity for all in those days. But now, the conditions have changed, and the trip from the sheaf to the griddle or the bake pan is one that is filled with many ups and downs; and the pathway is no longer straight and narrow, but crooked and irregular, with many forks and side tracks, that lead to the coffers of those who toil not, and neither do they spin.

The wheat crop of today—and for that matter, any other farm crop—after it has been gathered and put on the market by the farmer, becomes the speculators' foot-ball, and the way it is kicked about regulates the price which the consumer shall pay for it. The law of supply and demand then becomes a dead letter; and the price is fixed not by right, but by chance. If the bear interests get the best of the deal in the stock gamblers contest, the price is temporarily reduced; but, if the bull side should happen to prove the stronger, then the price is put up just as far as it can be pushed by the trading interests back of it. And, somehow, the price never gets to the top notch until the farmers have dumped most all their wheat, and then it takes an upward turn.

Of course, the farmer is out of the deal then, and has become a mere spectator until the next year's harvest time; but not so the consumer—and that means all of us—for he is the one who pays for the whistle; because, there is a third interest in this wheat and flour question, and that is the milling interest; and don't you fool yourself by thinking for a moment that this interest is asleep. It is, on the contrary, something of the nature of a broncho, which will hump up very promptly, but is very slow to squat, or get below it's normal status.

The milling interests follow the speculator in his up-spurts with a fidelity that is most beautiful to behold. Just let wheat advance a cent or two, and you may rest assured that flour will follow it with celerity. But, let wheat go off a little on price, and then the flour men look wise, and hesitate a long time before taking any action. That's human nature. Just how it happens that flour usually advances all along the line a few cents a hundred, or barrel, as soon as the bulls in the wheat pit make a toss, is one of the tricks of the trade, known only to the inner circle, perhaps, but it does advance, and very promptly, too, just the same.

An illustration: Last fall the price of wheat went to \$1 a bushel at Minneapolis. Flour promptly went to the same level. Wheat has dropped many points, but flour maintains its high level.

Advances of this kind in flour, doesn't benefit the farmer any, however, but it taxes the consumer without giving him a voice in the matter. It is the speculator and the middleman having a rake-off at the expense of the people, that's all there is to it; and men submit to this thing without a word, who would work like beavers, and vote like one man against any proposed increase in property taxation.

The money filched from the consumers in this unfair way goes to enrich the few,

to the impoverishment of the majority, and so, the trade interests of the community are not benefitted by it in the least.

This is a view of conditions as they are today—an illustration of the way in which the farmer is wronged, and the consumer forced to pay for his bread more than it is equitably worth. It is a condition that could not exist if the farmer should be in control of the market, and put the price on wheat the year round, instead of having it jacked up and down—chiefly up—by the stock gamblers and other interests which augment their profits at the additional expense of the consumer.

A fixed price for wheat, a dollar a bushel say, maintained by the men who produce it, would result in a fixed price for flour and bread, with speculation and false profits eliminated. And, it would also result in cheaper flour for all. Nor is that all; for the equitable distribution among the producers of the increase in price to them, would result in heavier trading on their part with the tradesmen and store-keepers of their respective communities, and in a more general prosperity.

Plainly, it is to the interests of the consumer to assist the farmer in his efforts to release the products of the farm from the blighting grasp of the speculators, and others who levy a tax on the consumer without giving him any voice in the matter.

## WHAT \$1.00 WILL DO

It will pay for this paper, Up-to-Date Farming, published semi-monthly, for one year.

It will secure you a membership in the greatest society that was ever started, the American Society of Equity, with beautiful certificate and badge.

It will make you a factor in the greatest movement of the century, which is destined to strengthen and benefit every legitimate business.

It will change you (if a farmer) from the weakest and most dependent individual of the most numerous class into a member of the most powerful union in the world, where each individual will have back of him the strength of millions united.

It will make your operations definite instead of uncertain as at present.

It will insure a good price for every crop you plant.

Will you risk \$1.00 for all these things and many more? What is \$1.00 to you anyway? You will not miss it if you fail to realize all that is promised, while enough is bound to be realized to make it the best investment you ever made.

**FARMS** For rich farming, fruit growing, fine climate, write **J. D. S. HANSON, MICH.**

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**Vegetable and Flower.** In fact everything in the Nursery and Florist line. We send by mail postpaid Seeds, Plants, Roses, Bulbs, Small Trees, Etc., safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed, larger by express or freight. Send for our elegant 168 page free catalogue and see what values we give for your money. Correspondence solicited. 50 years, 44 greenhouses, 1000 acres.

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My elegant new book for seed growers is a storehouse of rare seed information. Tells about my famous varieties of money-making cabbage. **WRITE TO-DAY** and I will send you a package of **Buckbee's New Early Marvel Cabbage** the best-growing variety on earth, together with a copy of my great Seed Book.

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## 43 FLOWERS 30¢

Worth \$1.25  
A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

## 20 Pkts. Seeds

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| 1 Pkt. Pansies, 10 colors, mixed. | 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower.   |
| " New Candytuft, "Empress."       | " California Sweet Peas. |
| " Washington Weeping Palm.        | " Double Chinese Pink.   |
| " Mary's Temple Asters, 4 colors. | " Carnation Marguerite.  |
| " Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed.     | " Heliotrope, mixed.     |
| " Bouquet Chrysanthemum.          | " Poppy-American Flag.   |
| " Forget-me-not "Victoria."       | " Umbrella Plant.        |
| " California Golden Bells.        | " Giant Verbena, mixed.  |
| " Lovely Butterfly Flower.        | " Japan Morning Glory.   |
| " Phlox Drummondii.               | " Petunia Hybrid, mixed. |

**23 BULBS**  
1 New Begonia, "Splendens," 1 Summer Flowering Hyacinth, 1 Double Pearl Tuberosa, 2 Butterfly and 2 Hybrid Gladiolus, 8 Fine Mixed Oxalis, 2 Fair Maids of France, 2 Hardy Wind Flowers, 2 Lovely Cinnamon Vines, 2 Splendid New Canna Lilies—1 Crimson, 1 "Novelty."

A Return Check Good for 25 Cents on first \$1.00 order; also our New Floral Guide, telling all about Roses and 400 other choice flowers. All postpaid, only 30c.

**THE CONRAD & JONES CO.**  
"Growers of the Best Roses in America."  
Box 18 WEST GROVE, Pa.

DO YOU WANT **Comfort**

If So, Use

**Lehman Carriage and Sleigh Heaters**

You can avoid winter discomforts and make your driving a pleasure when out in the cold, by heating your carriage, wagon or sleigh with a **LEHMAN HEATER** which burns **LEHMAN** coal, from which there is no smoke, smell or danger of fire. They can be operated at a cost of 2 cents per day.

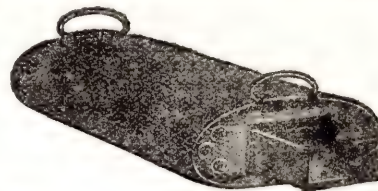
**HORSEMEN, FARMERS and PHYSICIANS** everywhere use and recommend them, and they are making friends, particularly among horsemen everywhere. **300,000 LEHMAN HEATERS** are in actual use, which speaks well as to their merits.

Sold by all first-class carriage, harness and hardware dealers. Write for circular and prices, mentioning **UP-TO-DATE FARMING**.

**LEHMAN BROS., Mfrs.**  
10 Bond St., New York

**J. W. ERRINGER**  
Gen. West. Sales Agent  
45 E. Congress St., Chicago

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**





## NOTES ON THE FARMER'S BUSINESS

By Henry Burns Geer.

The men who dig the coal from the bowels of the earth, protect themselves by organization.

If there should be no wheat marketed by the American farmers for one whole year, there would be a commercial revolution in the markets of the world. And yet—and yet—the men who possess this tremendous power are letting the stock-gamblers and the speculators fleece them to-day.

The advantages of storage and even distribution, is fairly illustrated in the cold-storage of eggs. Since the big concerns began this practice the price of eggs has ruled uniformly higher all over the country at all seasons. Why should not the eggs be stored by the farmers in local union, as well as by the packing houses?

The farmer who is afraid to trust his neighbor, should move; and the neighbor who is unworthy of trust should move too. It takes confidence and neighborly feeling to maintain equity in a community. The great and unyielding strength of the fathers, rested in their fraternal feeling for each other, and their co-operative system of living.

"Two times one is two"—or, "two times one are two." It doesn't matter which way a member of this society puts it, just so he gets the other feller, and has two members for his local union at the next meeting, in place of one. Sposen' every member would figure it up so, and act accordingly—a mighty easy thing to do. Why, a bigger hall would be needed for the next meeting afterwards.

Possession forms more than nine points in making the price, with the producer. He cannot control that which is in the hands of the other fellow, or cornered up so that others can bet on its value. The way to get just value for anything is to hold it till the public needs it for consumption.

A million farmers with but one hundred dollars worth each, of last year's crop in their bins, would have a nice little reserves fund on the farm. A hundred million dollars ahead would ward off the rainy day for some time, and keep speculators guessing as to when they will let go of it.

Aggregated wealth in the hands of the select few, is just so much of the values of a nation held up. The few cannot and do not spend like the many. The farmers are the greatest spenders on earth in the aggregate. The manufacturing and other interests would languish without the support of the producers. Put money in the hands of the farmers, and it is never idle, but turned back into the markets of trade.

Home storage is the foundation of home pricing. If the farmers would succeed—and they will eventually—in putting the price on their produce, it must necessarily be through home storage, and farm storage through co-operation. The farm storehouse and the co-operative elevator in the community will prove the castles that will hold out against the enemies of equity.

There is today more profit in horses and mules to the farmer than anything else he produces, simply because they are not in the list that the stock gambler bets on, or the speculator holds up for an advance. The price on the horse that is sold is generally named by the man who raises it, and hence it is an equitable one.

The latest book out: "The Third Power," is unlike any other book, because it is for the farmer, and equitable prices all the way through. It is based on that

good old maxim, "Be just, and fear not." The man who is writing this, did not write the book, and so he can say with propriety that it is a book that should be in every farm home in the world.

A farmer wrote to his city brother recently: "I work hard, have had good crops, but only fair sales, and I am but three hundred dollars ahead for the year." The town brother figured a little, and found out that, while he had made a very fair salary for twelve months, he owed thirty-five dollars more than he did on the first day of the year, and had not saved any money at all. So you see, there are some men who are worse off than the farmer. This item is suggested as a pointer for the young man who is about to leave the farm, to stick to his bush—gather with both hands, work for equity, and soon he will be all right.

The farmer, the miner, and the fisherman—these three are they who produce that which feeds, warms, and transports mankind. Should their hands be palsied, and should they cease to produce for even a short time, it would then be seen whence comes that which blesses all. What class then, is more entitled to an equitable return for labor put forth, and hardships endured. Verily, it is time that the world recognized the incalculable value of the work of these men, and stood prepared to award them justly.

Dollar wheat with the farmer, means 25 per cent. more money in circulation throughout the country where the wheat is grown. Dollar wheat with the speculator—wheat that left the farm at seventy-five and eighty cents—means congestion of ill-gotten gains, and a curtailment in the amount of cash in circulation among the producers and their friends.

## OUR CLUBING LIST

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming at reduced prices for the combination. The prices are in many cases less than the price for one paper, hence if already a subscriber for the other paper or desiring to become one, it is to your advantage to order of us. No premiums are given, except the subscriber will be made a member of the A. S. of E. if he or she requests it. Each order must include one subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted, a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Up-to-Date Farming.

Papers in clubs may be sent to as many different addresses as you desire.

Remit by money order, draft, cash, check, registered letter or 1c postage stamps.

REGULAR PRICE FOR THE TWO	NAME OF PAPER	OUR PRICE FOR BOTH
	In the list "w" means weekly, "m" monthly, "sm" semi-monthly, "sw" semi-weekly.	
\$1 00	American Poultry Journal.....m	\$ 80
1 50	American Agriculturist.....w	1 00
75	American Poultry Advocate.....m	60
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1 00	Blooded Stock.....m	75
2 50	Breeders Gazette.....m	2 00
1 50	Courier Journal.....w	1 00
1 50	Christian Endeavor World.....w	1 25
1 50	Cosmopolitan.....w	1 25
1 00	Dairy and Creamery.....m	70
1 50	Detroit Free Press.....sm	1 15
1 00	Farm Journal.....m	50
1 00	Greens Fruit Grower.....m	60
1 50	Hoard's Dairyman.....w	1 00
1 50	Indianapolis Journal.....w	1 00
90	Ladies' World.....w	75
1 50	Leslie's Popular Monthly.....m	1 25
1 00	Poultry Keeper.....m	65
1 50	St. Louis Republic.....sw	1 15
1 50	Toledo Blade.....w	1 00
1 00	The Western Fruit Grower.....m	55
1 00	Vick's Magazine.....m	65
1 50	Woman's Home Companion.....m	1 10
1 00	Wool Markets and Sheep.....sm	70
2 25	Youth's Companion (new).....w	1 65
2 25	Youth's " (renewal).....w	2 00

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Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

## BARGAINS IN SEEDS

Choice kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per Packet. Flower Plants, 5 cents each. Many choice novelties. Don't buy until you see our New Catalogue. Mailed FREE if you mention this paper.

JOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.** The pure unadulterated seed that is so difficult to get through usual sources on account of mixing and adulterations. Fancy grade at \$1.35 A BUSHEL in quantities of 8 bus. or more. Smaller quantities @ \$1.50 per bu. Extra cleaned 65 cents a bu. in 8 bu. lots. Smaller quantities 75c. a bu. Sample 3c. Bags free.

J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Warranted Seed

Our seed is sold under three warrants—see catalogue. We were the first firm to give warrants. If your seedsman sells you seed whose purity and vitality give full satisfaction, stick to him. If not, try ours. Prices reasonable. Catalogue free.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,  
Marblehead, Mass.

## FERRY'S

## Seeds

cost more—yield more—  
save all experimenting—  
save disappointments. 48  
years the Standard Seeds.  
Sold by all dealers. 1904  
Seed Annual postpaid free,  
to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,  
Detroit, Mich.

## Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century.  
Yielded in 1903 in Ohio 187,  
in Mich 231, in Mo. 255, and in  
N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre. You  
can beat that record in 1904!

## For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed  
samples and our big catalog, tell-  
ing all about this oat wonder and  
thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.  
La Crosse,  
F. Wis.



Did you ever see 5 straight or circular rows of Pansies side by side, each a different color? If so, you know that the effect is charming. Did you ever see Childs' Giant Pansies, marvels in beauty and true to color? If not, you have not seen the best. As a Trial Offer we will for 10 cts. mail 5 Pkts. Giant Pansies, Snow White, Coal Black, Cardinal Red, Pure Yellow, Azure Blue; also Our Catalogue for 1904—Greatest Book of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits, 140 pages, 500 illustrations, many plates;—will be mailed Free. Scores of Great Novelties.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y.


## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power. Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

## "THE MASTER WORKMAN"

A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power. Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.





**Up to Date  
LIVE STOCK  
AND DAIRY**

Questions from regular subscribers of Up-to-Date Farming, relating to matters of general interest in this department will be answered in these columns free of charge.

Address Geo. H. C. Williams  
Live Stock and Dairy Editor,  
care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

### CORN AND COW-PEA SILAGE

The corn should be drilled in rows three and one-half feet apart with stalks at intervals of nine to sixteen inches in the row. Plant from the middle of May to the first of June. One row of peas, preferably the Whippoorwill, is drilled as close to the corn as possible when the latter is six inches high and after it has been cultivated once. Where rye or crimson clover occupies the land previous to silage corn, planting can not be done before June 1.

The product is bound into bundles, and causes no delay in passing through the silage cutter. Silage made during the first week in September kept well, and was relished by the cows, which ate thirty-five pounds daily in two feeds. The milk and butter produced was of first

quality. The protein of the cow-pea forage made a smaller quantity of wheat bran necessary in the ration.

The expense of raising and storing the mixed crop was as follows:

Hauling and spreading manure.....	\$3.75
Plowing, harrowing, rolling and planting .....	9.87
Drilling peas and replanting corn, and three cultivations.....	6.37
	\$19.99

for 2.9 acres, or \$6.89 per acre.

Seed and taxes.....	\$4.00
Packing of silage.....	7.60

Total cost of raising 13.25 tons on one acre ..... 18.49

Cost per ton, \$1.41.

### MARKETING BUTTER

There is probably no product which brings the farmer better returns for his labor and investment, than butter, when properly made and marketed. On the other hand, there are few things so easily ruined in the making. Of late years the creameries have supplied a large portion of the best butter, but there is still a large demand for high quality dairy butter. The standard packages are tubs which contain 20, 30, 40 and 60 pounds, respectively. Uniformity of the entire tub is of the utmost importance, while the more uniform the entire product, the better. Butter tubs are usually made of ash or spruce. The spruce tub is regarded with the greatest favor in Boston and throughout New England and in the New Orleans market. Elsewhere in this country the tub of ash is preferred. Cleanliness of the tub is essential. Exporters bag all tubs in burlap to preserve their clean, fresh appearance. If for any reason your butter is "off," don't ship it. When off in flavor it is likely to deteriorate rapidly and sell as "grease."—Farmers' Bulletin 62.



### CORRUGATED CREAM EXTRACTOR. IMPROVED

Inner can detachable, double the cream gathering power of any other, no water in the milk, more cream, more and better butter, pure milk for table and stock, easily cleaned, greatest labor saver ever used on a farm. Free catalogue. Price the lowest. Agents wanted.

ED. S. CUSHMAN, Sole Mfg.  
Box 225, Centerville, Iowa.

## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

As much better than imitating separators as such separators are better than setting systems

Send for catalogue and name of nearest local agent

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

74 Courtlandt Street  
NEW YORK

Randolph & Canal Sts.  
CHICAGO

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.** For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.



### FREE TO AGENTS

Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. #2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K C HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.

## Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

### Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

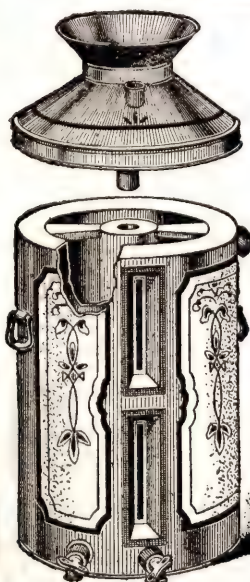
## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## GET ALL THE CREAM



from your milk. A complete separation is made in 60 to 90 minutes by cold water circulating through a specially constructed **Center Water Column and Outer Water Jacket.** The

## Superior Cream Separator

gives surer results with less trouble and expense than any other method. It does not mix water with milk. It is simple, practical and 40,000 farmers have proved it one of the best investments they ever made.

We give a **Binding Guarantee** with the Superior Cream Separator that it will do all we claim or we will cheerfully refund your money. You take absolutely no risk.

### Read This Letter. "Good as a \$100.00 Machine"

Superior Fence Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.

Franklin Furnace, Ohio, July 21, '03

Gentlemen:—I have received my Separator and have given it a fair trial, and it is as good as a \$75 or \$100 machine. It does the work as recommended, and I am perfectly satisfied with it. I consider your Superior Cream Separator as the best on the market, and I have seen them all. Will sell some.

Yours truly,

JOHN C. STAKER

Write us today for full particulars. We can save you money!

## Superior Fence Machine Company

313 Grand River Avenue

Detroit, Mich



### RAISING THE LAMB

While the lamb is still with the ewe teach it to eat; two or three weeks of age is none too soon. Add a little sugar to the grain at first; teach one, the rest will follow. Provide a "creep" built of upright slats about eight inches apart. A cross bar horizontally placed will exclude thin ewes as they will endeavor to squeeze in. Within should be placed a trough filled with a mixture of bran, oil meal, etc. If this is near the watering place the lambs will frequent it more. For feeding lambs to be used for breeding purposes preference should be given to bran, oats and linseed meal. Cornmeal tends to fatten and does not produce growth when fed alone to the same extent as when employed in a mixture with the concentrates. At first the lamb will take only small quantities of grain. By feeding a little at a time and taking away what is left it will soon begin to eat eagerly, and look forward to feeding time. To give young lambs all they have capacity for, requires frequent feeding, three times a day at least. When the lamb is twelve weeks old it will eat about a pint of grain daily.

When the ewe and lamb are on pasture be sure she brings it home at night. A lamb may, after it is several days old, lie down while the ewe feeds away, and come to the yard at night without it, or in case of twins, with only one. You want to be there to find it or perhaps some dog or wolf will before morning.

For scours in the lamb change the food of the ewe and give each lamb three drops of oil of cinnamon and three drops of tincture of opium at a dose every four hours in a teaspoonful of milk. If access is had to a mixture of equal parts of salt and ashes there will be little danger of amb cholera. Sulphur and fresh clay in

small quantities are often realished. Rock salt should always remain in the trough.

### WAR CRY POSTAL CARDS

Have you sent for a bundle? If not, do so at once. See offer below.

### CALL FOR MASS MEETING

Trenton Local Union No. 1, of the A. S. of E., hereby invites all the farmers' unions around Trenton, Ill., to meet in Ginzels' hall in Trenton, Ill., on Thursday afternoon, January 28, promptly at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering important matters affecting farmers' interests. One of the principle matters to consider is the market for our milk at St. Louis, and to the condenser. Good speakers are invited to address the farmers. This will be a mass meeting of the

members of the American Society of Equity, and every member is expected to attend, and is asked to bring one or more farmers with him who are not members.

HENRY KAUFMAN, Pres.,  
Trenton, Ill.

EUGENE HOYTE, Sec'y.,  
Trenton, Ill.

**HEALTHY TREES** Free from disease. Honest in quality. Grafted Apples, 5¢; Budded Peaches, 5¢; Budded Cherries, 20¢; good varieties. Concord Grapes, \$8. per 100. 1000 Ash \$1.20. B. and H. Locust, Rus. Mulberry, &c. Low price. We pay freight. Catalog free. Calbraith Nurseries, Box 39 Fairbury, Neb.

### OUT THEY GO OUT THEY GO

To buy a farm in North Dakota, 640, 320 or 160 acres for \$7½ per acre, \$1 per acre down balance \$12½ per month, FREE HOMESTEAD adjoining. Free coal. We have for sale small farm mortgages netting 7 percent. Call and see or write W. H. BROWN CO., Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Illinois or Mandan, North Dakota.

### Grind Faster than Emery

eight times over, 20 times as fast as sandstone, with the wonderful electric diamond stone, **Carborundum**. Machine is geared like a bicycle, wheel makes 4000 revolutions per minute on the

### Bi-Pedal Sickle and Grinder

The Handiest Machine on the Farm.

For grinding Sicks, Edge Tools, Saw Gumming, Tool polishing. Carborundum wheel never draws temper. Try it TEN DAYS FREE. \$34 worth of machinery for \$8.50. A Special Offer to Farmers. Return at our charge if not satisfied. AGENTS WANTED. An elegant chance for hustlers. Write for Carborundum sample and book. Free for the asking.

D. Luther Bros. Co., 24 Penn St., N. Milwaukee, Wis.



# \$1,000.00 Do You Want it Christmas 1904

### THE CAMPAIGN FOR PROFITABLE PRICES

IS ON The A. S. of E. wants to put prices for 1904 on such a basis that each farmer who farms 160 acres will receive \$1,000 more than he does under the present system. To do this, each farmer and friend of farmers must help. We want the "Million United," but great results can be accomplished while the Million are coming.

The farmers are getting great benefit now through the A. S. of E. The papers are full of this plan of co-operation by farmers. Dollar wheat and Equitable prices for farm crops are among the important questions of the day. Even other farm organizations begin to talk about co-operative selling as well as co-operative buying. All these things have been brought about by the American Society of Equity. It is the only farmers' society that stands for everything the farmer needs, and the only one that has a practical plan to accomplish its objects.

### WE WANT 10,000 VOLUNTEERS

on the picket lines of the grand army of co-operating farmers, at once. We want EACH TO PLEDGE HIMSELF OR HERSELF TO GET TEN OR MORE MEMBERS FOR THE A. S. OF E. IN 1904. The women can help as well as the men, and they will be benefited as much as the men in the triumph of this great movement. This is a very small number. You can easily do it. These ten you send us will be asked to get ten more, and so the army will grow. If you cannot be a DEPUTY PRESIDENT OR ORGANIZER, you can be a SOLDIER who can enlist ten of your neighbors.

To any person who will pledge himself or herself to secure ten or more members in 1904, we will send ten or more signed and numbered certificates, and an equal number of emblems or badges, and our famous War Cry Postals with full particulars. The members may be secured on any of the offers printed in this or future numbers of Up-to-Date Farming.

Sit down and figure what it will mean to you in 1904 if you get such a price as you should have for all the grain now in your graneries and cribs, all the stock in your stalls and pens, all the produce in your pits or cellars, and all you will raise in 1904. Will you help yourself to get what you are entitled to receive, but which is often withheld? **IT CAN BE DONE. IT WILL BE DONE.** The only question before the farmers is: Will it be done quickly or will they suffer the wrongs of the old system a few years more?

Fill out the ticket, cut out and send at once. This costs you nothing, but it means \$1,000 more at the end of the year than you will have if you don't help in this movement.

ADDRESS

PUB. UP-TO-DATE FARMING

OR

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### CUT OUT

I hereby pledge myself to send ..... (write number 10 or more) members to the A. S. of E. in 1904. You will please send all promised and full particulars.

Name.....

P. O. .... State.....

Street or Rural Route.....

CHRISTMAS  
\$1,000  
1904



## SPASM OF THE GLOTTIS



**F**REQUENT inquiries have been made concerning a disease in pigs characterized by spasms or fits. The attacks almost always occur in winter, when the weather is severe. Animal shows no symptoms when coming from

the sleeping pen until it attempts to take food, when it will be seized suddenly, will raise its nose and gasp for breath, soon fall over and struggle for a moment or two when the seizures will abate, animal will get up and possibly appear all right.

**CAUSE.**—Occasionally the first attack will prove fatal, although this is not the rule. Attacks will occur every day, or it may happen every time the animal attempts to take cold food, especially swill. The attacks come on most frequently in pigs or hogs that have warm quarters, especially those that are allowed to burrow in manure piles or straw that becomes heated. When they come into the cold air, sudden change induces attacks, especially when taking cold drink.

**TREATMENT.**—Treatment that has given the best results is to avoid the conditions that produce the difficulty. Hogs should not be housed in too warm sheds, especially if fed in a cold place. Do not give access to the manure pile, where they will burrow into the heated, half decomposed straw or become piled up and overheated.

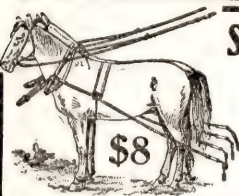
It is also of great advantage to warm the feed, where this is practical, and anti-spasmodics should also be employed, such as from ten drops to half dram doses of fluid extract of hyoscyamus, according to size of animal; or ten to fifteen grains of bromide of potash should be given three times a day.

The rugged health that tonic doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food induces will give a hog the vital power necessary to resist these attacks. This wonderful reconstructive is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.)—graduate of both medical and veterinary colleges—whose methods and works are recognized everywhere as authoritative.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the scientific compound, sold on a written guaranty, 100 pounds, \$5.00 except in Canada and on the Pacific Slope; smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in small dose.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

For a little information, Dr. Hess' great stock book, the only complete treatise on live stock and their diseases, will be mailed to you free, prepaid. Write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, state what stock you have, how many head of each; what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper.



## Save Harness Money

Leather harnesses are expensive, heavy, cumbersome, hard on team and require constant expense of cleaning and oiling.

## The Economy Rope Harness

is ideal for farm and ranch work. It costs one-third and weighs one-third as much as leather harnesses. Is stronger. Lasts longer. Cheaper to repair. Will not chafe. No stitching to rip. No oiling. Made of best rope and patent rope conforming trimmings. Adjustable to fit any team. Neat, cool and durable. Guaranteed. Double harness, except collars, \$5.00. Liberal terms to users to represent us. Study the picture. Write us. **H. B. WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 510, Fond du Lac, Wis.**

## Strawberry Culture

A 60-page book, makes you understand the whole subject. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25c, silver or 1c stamps. Worth four times the price. Money back if you don't think so. Beautiful illustrated Strawberry Catalogue Free.

**W. F. ALLEN, SALISBURY, MD.**

## FARMING IN WINTER

The most successful farmers are those that farm winters as well as summers. In fact, the most important work on the farm must be done during the winter, if we are to make the most of our business, viz.: caring for the stock and planting for the summer. Without constant attention what might have been a good profit on the stock can be turned to an absolute loss. They need not only good feed, but must have the watchful eye of the feeder. A farmer that is thoroughly interested in his work can see every hour in the day something that he can do to make his animals more comfortable, and therefore more profitable.

Besides this there is the planning for the summer campaign. Spring comes on in a hurry, and the farmer that is caught unready for the struggle when the weather opens must be the loser thereby. The farmer that meets with success is the one who has the crops for every field planned, the seed well selected and prepared, the tools in perfect condition, the harness repaired and well fitted to the team that is to wear them, the horses mated to work best together and put in good working condition, and his help secured before the spring is upon him. With this all out of the way, the most important part of the work is done, and he is in a position to drive his field work instead of his work driving him.

There is nothing that will so disgust the hired man, and put thoughts of "leaving" in his head, as being everlastingly behind in his work. A good hired man wants to be up with the neighborhood in his farm work, and the best hired man wants to be ahead with his.

The day has passed when a farmer can make a success of his business and sit around grocery stores, smoking a pipe, telling stories, and cursing the government during winter, and go to town every other day in summer. Competition is stronger in farming, as well as in every other occupation than it was in the days of our fathers, and must be met if we wish to succeed.

**60 VARIETIES** Strawberry Plants, \$2.00 per 1,000—and up. A general line of nursery stock. Send for 1904 catalog now. **H. W. HENRY, LaPorte, Indiana.**

**SWEET CORN** WANTED What have you? How much? Send samples to **J. A. EVERITT, Seedman, Indianapolis, Ind.**

**STARK TREES** best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. Fruit Book free. We **PAY CASH** WANT MORE SALESMEN **Weekly** STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

**A WONDERFUL PEAR TREE** Fruits when all other varieties fail; NEVER blights; Fruit of superior quality. History of the SUD-DUTH PEAR, free; also price-list of all kinds of nursery stock. **Agents Wanted. AUGUSTINE & CO., Nursery, Box A, Normal, Ill.**



## Five Million Fruit Trees

Painted with OTWELL'S TREE PAINT last year. Trees benefited and pests kept away. More farmer agents wanted. Terms and circulars free. **W. B. OTWELL, Carlinville, Illinois**



Hardy varieties that yield big crops. Grafted Apple 6/10; Budded Peach 5/10; Concord Grapes, 3c; Black Locust Seedling, \$1.35 per 1000. We pay the freight. Send for illustrated catalogue, English or German, free. It will post you on the right kinds to buy. **German Nurseries, Box 81 Beatrice, Neb.**

## EDUCATED TREES

### BRED FOR BEARING

TRUE TO NAME because all our Buds are cut from our own 'Fruit Belt' Bearing Trees. Illustrated Catalog free.

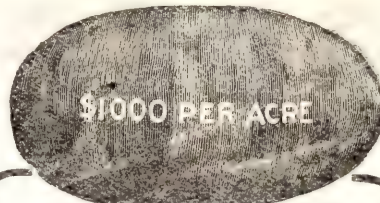
**WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Box 18, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.**

## TREES AND PLANTS

Our FREE CATALOGUE will save you money.

## GRAPE VINES

**STARK GRAPE NURSERIES** are in the heart of the famous Chautauque Grape Belt, which produces the finest vines grown in the U. S. We have an immense stock of all leading sorts; quality perfect; prices low as those of any reputable grower. Send us your orders—one vine or a car load. A complete line of fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Price List free. **STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.**



## Hammond's Sensation Potato

Produced \$1000.00 per acre last year. The **EARLIEST POTATO in the world.** Most delicious in quality, heaviest yielder known. Ready for market in six weeks. Elegant 100-page Bargain Seed Catalog Free. **HARRY N. HAMMOND SEED CO., LTD., Box 58 Bay City, Mich.**

**WANTED.**

To send to every town sample of the new "Kant-Klog" Sprayer. First applicant gets wholesale price and agency. Big money made with sprayers during winter. Full particulars free. Address, **Rochester Spray Pump Co., 5 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

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TESTED 50 YEARS.

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## THE ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR!

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### True to Name

We sell only the best rooted, straight, clean, well branched trees, true to name, at attractive prices.

### For Sale at Bargain Prices

New Niagara Peach Trees, 3 to 4 ft. high, at \$6.75 per 100. Apple Trees, \$6.00 per 100 and up. Standard Pears, \$8.00 per 100 and up. Plums, \$10.00 per 100 and Cherries, \$15.00 per 100 and up. These trees are 4 to 5 feet high and desirable for orchard planting. Send for our new 112-page illustrated catalog. Send us a list of your wants for special prices. We can save you money.

**Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.**

Mention this paper and get copy of Fruit Magazine free.

Free From Scale. New and Choice Varieties

**Blackberries, Strawberries, Raspberries. MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Del.**

**TREES and PLANTS at Wholesale Prices.** Apple, Pear and Plum, \$8 per 100. Cat. free **Reliance Nursery, Box U, Geneva, N. Y.**

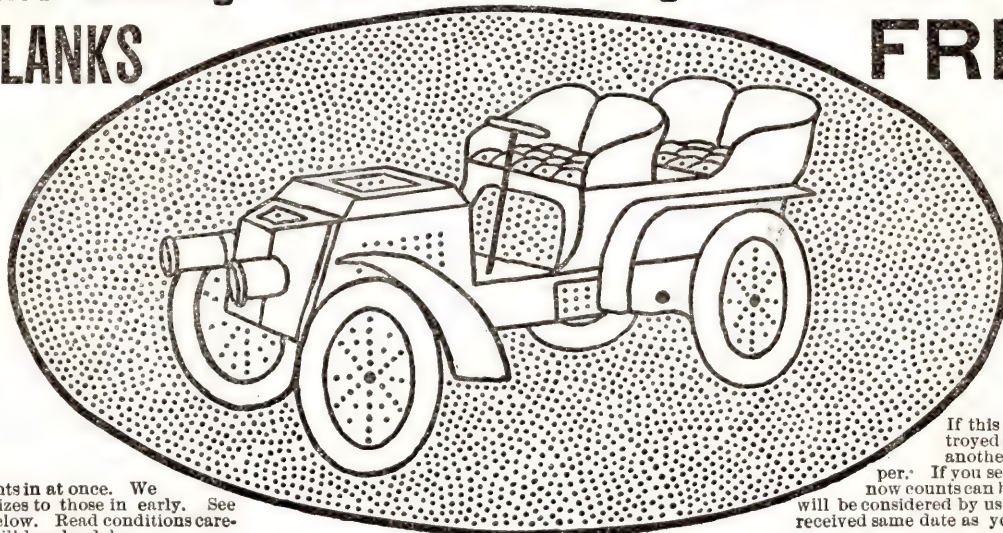


# SPECIAL NOTICE

This is certainly one of the most liberal offers which has ever appeared in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The American Home Monthly is a handsomely illustrated story paper worth much more than the subscription rate. The offer is absolutely fair and reference is given to two of the leading banks in Des Moines as to the reliability of the publishers. A list of hundreds who have won prizes will be sent anybody upon request. You are as likely to win a farm, piano, or large cash prize as anybody else. Do not fail to take advantage of this offer, no matter what you think of other offers this one will be carried out to the letter and you may lose a farm or piano by classing this offer with many others and not entering the contest. Do not delay but send in your counts at once. The awarding of the prizes is wholly in the hands of judges as stated. One of the judges is an Ex-Governor of Iowa. Surely nobody need fear any partiality being shown. Don't delay. Send in at once.

## FREE An 80-Acre Farm FREE and TWO \$400 PIANOS Elegant Driving Team and Carriage or An Automobile NO BLANKS FREE!

**\$50  
EXTRA**  
for first  
count  
within  
three of  
correct  
number!



**80  
ACRE  
FARM  
FREE**  
in any  
one of a  
dozen  
states

Get your counts in at once. We offer extra prizes to those in early. See Time Prize below. Read conditions carefully. You will lose by delay.

If this chart gets destroyed send stamp for another on heavy paper. If you send subscription now counts can be sent later and will be considered by us as having been received same date as your first letter.

**Do You Think You Can Count? Try It and See. If You Can Count and Plan You Can Win!**  
**Have You Got a Good Plan? It May Enable You to Win a Big Prize!**

**THE AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY**, an elegantly illustrated up-to-date home and family magazine will give FREE to those who can count the dots above correctly or nearest correctly, the following grand prizes:

**FIRST PRIZE**—A Gasoline, Steam or Electric AUTOMOBILE, or a Matched Driving Team, Harness and Carriage, or a Matched Work Team and Wagon, or An 80-Acre Farm.

**SECOND PRIZE**—Two Elegant \$400 Pianos, one to a Lady and one to a Gentleman.

**THIRD PRIZE**—\$100 Cash. **FOURTH PRIZE**—\$50.00. **NEXT FIVE**—\$10.00 each, and

\$200 to be divided equally between all who come within three of the correct count.

**AWARDS WILL BE MADE AS FOLLOWS**—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting the dots.

**EXTRA PRIZES**—To winner of first prize and winners of the two pianos will be given an extra cash prize of \$50.00 each if they have three or more counts entered, that is, have paid \$1.00 for two years and three counts, instead of 50c for one year. Don't lose \$50.00 by having only one count, and besides you are more likely to get correct count by taking three and having one on each side of what you think correct.

**CONDITIONS**—50 cents pays for one full year's subscription to AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, and entitles you to one free count; \$1.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the special \$50.00 prizes.

**\$50.00 FOR FIRST COUNT**—We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give \$50 to first person sending a count within three of correct number. The \$50 goes to first person in, so do not delay; get your count in at once. If you can count within three you are sure of a prize, as part of the \$200 to be divided. If you are first, you get \$50 extra and are as likely as any to win automobile team, farm or piano.

**OPTIONS**—The Gasoline Automobile may be had to suit either two or four people. Instead of the Automobile we will give you, if you prefer, an elegant matched driving team with gold mounted harness and elegant rubber-tired carriage, or a fine matched draft team with hand-sewed harness and best wagon, all complete, or an 80-acre farm in any one of a dozen states.

**OUR PRIZES**—We believe we have arranged for the best in every case. These are all prizes well worth working for. There is no element of chance. It is a test of skill pure and simple. If you can count, you can win.

**JUDGES**—The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of the following persons. We are bound the contest must be absolutely fair, and certainly with such judges nobody can question it: Rev. Walter M. Walker, Pastor First Baptist Church; Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Ex-Governor of Iowa; Prof. Z. C. Thornburg, County Superintendent of Schools, Polk county.

**OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we are glad to refer to Des Moines Savings Bank and Central State Bank. Our offer will be carried out to the letter. Nobody connected with our paper will be allowed to compete. Contest closes May 31st, but get your counts in at once. See about Time Prize above. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. The more counts you have, the better will be your chance for winning.

**Publisher AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, 130 7th St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

I enclose \$..... for subscription to American Monthly, and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Dot Contest. If \$1.00 is paid send three counts; if more than \$1.00 send one additional count for each 50c over \$1.00; if only 50c is paid send ONLY ONE count. The \$50.00 special prizes go only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....

Name.....

P. O..... State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is.....

**Address all letters to AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY, 130 7th St., DES MOINES, IOWA**

### Some Winners in Past Contests

Piano—W. C. Elliott, Audubon, Iowa.  
Piano—Mrs. L. W. Nott, Marion, Iowa.  
Piano—Mira E. Fursman, Panola, Ill.  
Piano—D. L. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa.  
\$100—Amy R. Barnes, Van Horne, Ia.  
\$350—John A. Goodwin, Akron, Ohio.  
\$100—Eva I. Buckner, Fredonia, Kan.  
\$100—C. S. Wyman, Vinton, Iowa.  
\$50—S. Irving Stroyer, Baltimore, Md.  
\$100—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo.

We have a list of hundreds who have won \$5, \$10, \$20, Bicycles, Free Trips, Pianos, etc. It will be sent you free upon request.



## FORCING BROILERS

The first two weeks of a chick's life have a great influence on its future, and determine whether it will be a sound, profitable specimen or a hopeless runt. If care has been exercised in selecting the eggs, a good batch of sturdy chicks may be expected.

Until the youngsters are 10 days or two weeks old they may be fed practically the same whether they are intended for market or for use as stock birds. Chicks intended for roasters should not be pushed as rapidly as broilers, white chicks intended for breeders should not be forced at all.

Anoint the head of each chick with sweet oil or lard and sulphur as soon as hatched and there will be no head lice to bother them. After 24 to 36 hours feed a mixture of cracker and bread crumbs rubbed with hard boiled eggs, with no other moisture used than that in the eggs. Bread crumbs moistened with skimmed milk and fed in a crumbly state give excellent results. Then feed rolled oats for about a week, with plenty of fine grit, and cabbage or lettuce, cut fine. Follow oats with broken wheat and millet seed, the latter is a semi-green food. During the second week it is well to try a little mash made of one-third cornmeal and two-thirds wheat bran to which is added a small quantity of meat meal and fine

grit. Season with salt and red pepper. Mix well and add scalding water; warm water leaves it in a very indigestible state and without the proper consistency. The above mixture when fed crumbly is greatly relished. Some breeders put the whole in a well-greased pan and push down hard to stick it together, then bake slowly for three to six hours. In this latter form it may be fed during the first week.

The hard, dry grains call the digestive juices into play and the muscles of the gizzard are given plenty of exercise. When soft, easily-digested food is employed there is a tendency on the part of the chick's digestive organs to slight their natural functions. Bearing these facts in mind, we enter upon the duties of the third week. The first thing in the morning is a feed of hard grain; then comes a feed of chopped raw potatoes. A little later throw in a cabbage leaf cut in fine strips or chopped onions. At nine o'clock feed the mash and again at eleven. At one, you will have a hungry mob and again at three. At five throw down a liberal feed of cracked corn. Little chicks need food five times a day for the first three weeks. All dry grain should be fed in litters to induce exercise by scratching. Allow the chicks plenty of water if they are to do well and take the chill off it in cold weather.

After the third week the frequent feedings should be cut down to three times a day, and mash should form two-thirds of the daily food. Gradually decrease the amount of bran, increasing the cornmeal as the chicks begin to reach the desired size and plumpness.

In finishing them off, put all the cottonseed meal you can stir in the mash and not make it "pudding," with a little molasses added. This will cause them to "yellow up" and appear more attractive. We would caution you against trying to feed this for more than ten days or two weeks at the longest, as the chicks will get clogged of it. One would find it extremely difficult to keep the birds on their feet if it was fed from the first.

If it is bright and warm, put the youngsters out for a few minutes when a week old. Make them hustle around by feeding millet seed. After the second week let them out whenever the weather is favorable. It is very peculiar, but still it is a fact that chickens will contract stiffness of joints and ill health sooner from a board floor than they will in the coldest days upon a dry, well kept earth floor. Warmth, perfect protection from the damp and proper feeding are the elements of success in the growing of chicks.

Do not attempt to raise breeding females under such hot-house methods, because you will sacrifice size through early maturity. Pullets raised under such conditions lay at sixteen to twenty weeks of age.

## SELECTING AND KEEPING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs from healthy and active fowls well mated, are usually fertile. Eggs laid by pullets and eggs laid at the beginning and ending of the laying period are not so apt to be fertile. No monstrosities should be used, such as those large enough for two yolks, or that are pointed at both ends. Ordinary, smooth, medium-sized, well shaped eggs should be selected. The eggs must be collected as soon as they are laid, in order to prevent them from becoming chilled, for extreme cold is fatal to the germ. Three weeks are as long as they may be kept with any certainty of incubating. Place in a basket or box of some sort without any regard to position, and cover with a cloth to check any draught that might strike them, thus preventing undue evaporation, and leave undisturbed until wanted.

## \$3.50 A GOLD WATCH for \$3.50

A perfect beauty. Highest grade 14k gold plate finish. Double hunting case, solid gold pattern. Elegant standard American seven jeweled movement, stem wind and set and absolutely guaranteed for 20 YEARS.

Use this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to you by express for examination. If we are represented by express agent \$3.50 and express charges and they are yours. Mention size wanted LADY'S or GENT'S. Catalogue and list of genuine testimonials free with every watch.

**R. E. CHAMBERS**  
553-556 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

**40 VARIETIES** best Poultry. Fine large Poultry Guide 6c. You should have it. Price list free. **John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.**



**GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE** of standard bred poultry for 1904, printed in colors, fine chrome, suitable for framing. Illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents.  
**B. H. GREIDER, RHEIMS, PA.**

**LITTLE CHICKS DON'T DIE** when fed and tended right. Feed Mrs. Pinkerton's Chick Food and make good profits. Write now for free catalogue on chick raising and learn too about our prize winning, pure bred birds.  
**ANNA L. PINKERTON CO. Box 21, Hastings, Neb.**

## A THOUSAND DOLLAR EGG

—A touching story of devotion telling how Mandy paid the mortgage and saved the farm. Tells how to make money from poultry. Also Egg record and Calendar for 1904. Mailed free. **Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.**

## POCKET BOOK POINTERS

for poultry keepers. 1903 edition tells How Best to Do Things pertaining to poultry. All about hen lice and how to exterminate them. Sent free to any address.  
**D. J. Lambert, Box 400, Apponaug, R. I.**

**TROUBLE-PROOF INCUBATOR**—a good name for the **WEIR INCUBATOR**. Tightness. Lamp, heater, regulator work without hitch, giving high per cent hatchings. \$5 and up. Catalog free. **The F. E. Weir Company, Ligonier, Indiana**

**HUMPHREY** Pure Air BROODER. Raises every healthy chick. Unlike all others. Perfectly ventilated. Always clean. Send at once for our Free Poultry Book. **HUMPHREY, Todd Street Factory, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.**

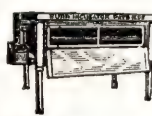
**\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**. Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

**EASY MONEY** is made by installing a **Hawkeye Incubator**. Little cost, little care, results sure, profits large. **80 Days' Free Trial**, Catalogue free. Mention this paper—**Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 21, Newton, Iowa.**

**I. J. Siems, want every one to know** all about the **Natural Hen Incubator** and will be greatly pleased to send our catalogue, telling all about it, together with a **25c Lice Formula** Free of charge if you send us your address. Only plan totally different from all others. 200 egg hatcher only \$3. Agents wanted everywhere, either sale. No experience necessary. Secure your territory at once. Address **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO., Box B-60, Columbus, Neb.**

**POULTRY RAISERS** BUY FEED THAT WILL MAKE EGGS.  
100 lbs Beef Scraps.....\$2.50  
100 lbs Small Chick Feed.....2.50  
50 lbs Clover Meal.....1.00  
100 lbs Mica Grit.....1.00  
100 lbs Oyster Shell.....1.00  
All the above for \$7.50 cash. \$8.00.  
**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.**

## Burr Incubator



No night watching because we use our 5-inch Double Wafer Regulator, all latest improvements, California Redwood case, copper tank, 30 days trial. Your money back if you say so. Catalogue free.

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**PARKER'S HAIR BALMS** Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.



**VICTOR Incubators** are truthfully pictured and their actual working told in about 30 of the 80 pages of our new catalogue. The rest of the book gives information about the chicken business. We begin the story in the egg and end it with the marketing of the fowls. There's knowledge our incubators are driving hens out of business. They work regardless of weather or of seasons. You can count on hatching every fertile egg. Money back if not all we claim. We pay freight. The book is free. Just say "Send Victor Book" and we'll do it. **GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.**

**WE PAY \$33 A WEEK** And expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. Internat'l Mfg. Co. Parsons, Kan

**RUPTURE CURED** while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay. **ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 265, Westbrook, Maine.**

**KEEPS EGGS FRESH** UNTIL THEY ARE USED. **ZINKET SYSTEM.** A FILLER, PRESERVER, TESTER AND CARRIER. INDestructible IN FIRE OR WATER. TESTIMONIALS AND BOOKS FREE. CHEAPER THAN STRAWBOARD. **National Egg Carrier Co. SCRANTON, PA.**

Send for sample, six dozen market box, \$1.00.

**Warranted the Most Practical Machine Made** **Stump Pullers** 3 Styles 9 Sizes, \$25 to \$150 **HANDY FARM WAGONS** **TILE DITCHER** Cuts 100 rods per day. **BEST CORN HARVESTER** MADE. Cats. Free **H. L. Bennett & Co. WESTERVILLE, O.**

**No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.** Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. **E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.**

25 Leg Bands 25 cents postpaid.  
1 Box Roup Pills 50 cents postpaid.  
1 Egg Tester 35 cents postpaid.  
1 Pkg. Egg Food 35 cents postpaid.  
1 Doz. China Nest Eggs 40 cents postpaid.  
1 Poultry Punch 25 cents postpaid.  
1 Spray Pump 50 cents by express.  
**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, (Inc.) Indianapolis, Ind.**

**CALIFORNIA FOR 25c** Big illustrated magazine one year 25 cents. Questions answered. **Western Empire, 78 Times Bldg., Los Angeles**

**CARDS** Send 2c. stamp for NEW SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Blended Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling Cards for 1904. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. **UNION CARD CO., 812, Columbus, Ohio.**

**This \$9.50 Peerless Electric Belt FREE** For two weeks Test it. We want to prove to you it positively cures all Nervous Disorders. Rheumatism and Kidney troubles. Also fifty other affections traceable to disorganized nerve system. Duplex electric current—acts on the nerves—strengthens them and stimulates blood circulation. Save doctor bills. Don't the stomach with drugs. Peerless Belt positively cures. Send today. It costs nothing to find out the truth of all we say. **EUREKA APPLIANCE CO., 26 Delaware Place, Chicago.**



## GREAT BROOD MARES FOR MR. SAVAGE

"M. W. Savage, owner of the International Stock Food Company, has just bought seven mares for his International Stock Food Farm at Savage, Minn. Six of these are speed producers, the seventh is Miss Nutwood. These horses were bought from D. B. Whipple of Bowling Green, Ohio, who spent yesterday at the farm. Mr. Whipple says that this is to become the greatest horse farm in the United States. Natural advantages, equipments and the class of stock all tend to make this the record establishment. In bringing the new mares to the farm Mr. Savage has made a record, according to Mr. Whipple, in that it is the only farm in the world which has more than five 2:10 speed-producing mares.

The new ones are:

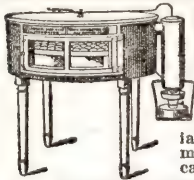
Belle, dam of Indiana 2:04½.  
Clara B, dam of Joe Pilot 2:09¼.  
Maude, dam of Martha Marshall 2:06¼.  
Argoso, dam of Argetta 2:08½.  
Columbine, dam of Capt. Brino 2:07¼.  
Dolly Swift, dam of The Swift 2:09¼.

Mr. Savage already had one, Lalla, dam of Kentucky Star 2:08, which brings the number to seven.

Mr. Whipple says that on his next trip he will bring his family with him to drink of the healing waters of the International Spring which is located on this farm and has a flow of 5,000 barrels per day. Its medicinal qualities he holds to be remarkable."—Minneapolis Journal.

## WHAT GOOD IS A LEAKY RUBBER BOOT

We can show you how to mend rubbers so they never leak again. Send name for free particulars A. J. GUSTAVESON, Berlin Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.



## No Cold Corners In Iowa Round Incubators

No half warmed eggs. By "round" system every egg gets same heat—bigger per cent of eggs hatched. Special regulator overcomes atmospheric changes. Free catalog tells the whole story.

IOWA INCUBATOR COMPANY, BOX 136, DES MOINES, IOWA

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We sell more reliable merchandise by mail than any house in the world. Volume of sales regulates prices. No firm can undersell us on reliable goods; we refuse to handle the other kind.



At \$12.75 our Amazon is as good as the regular \$20 kind; is beyond comparison with other machines at this price.



Free Catalogue of Sewing Machines containing our 90 days' free trial offer, sent on request. Write for it today.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. CHICAGO



## SUMMER BLOOMING BULBS AND TUBERS

The average flower grower confines her list to Dahlias, Gladioli, Cannas and Lilies, overlooking many interesting and beautiful varieties, no more exacting in culture or expensive in price. Let us look into the merits of these comparative strangers.

## Anemone—St. Bridgid

This poppy-like flower should be in every garden, being perfectly hardy and extremely beautiful, both in foliage and bloom. Not only is it a summer bloomer, but if potted is one of our best winter flowers for house or conservatory. The stocks of bloom are from one to two feet high, bearing flowers of every shade of the rainbow, two or three inches across. As a cut flower it lasts for days in water. These plants may be started from seed, and will bloom the first season if given an early start; or the plants may be purchased from seedsmen. Although listed as a hardy perennial, this plant as well as most others of this class will do much better if given a winter mulch.

## Atamasco



The Fairy Lily, as it is popularly known is one of our finest summer bloomers. It thrives in any good garden soil, and being dwarf in habit and constant in bloom is much used for borders and edgings. Like the Amaryllis which it much resembles, it is admirable for potting. The colors are clear yellow, rose pink and pure waxy white; the latter may be had in bell-shaped form (candida) or star-shaped (Zephyranthis Atamasco.) The price is moderate, from 50 to 90 cents per dozen, bringing them within the reach of all. The general culture and care given gladioli will be all right for the Atamasco.

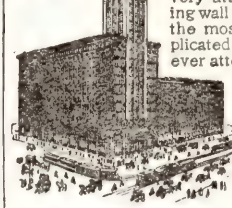
## Alstroemeria



The Alstroemeria is comparatively new, but rapidly gaining favor on account of diversity in colors, and markings which range from orange yellow, pink and scarlet marked with white or black, and its season of bloom, from July till September; just when there is a scarcity of really good flowers. The tubers should be deeply planted, six or eight inches, in well drained and moderately rich

## The Inside of this Building in Ten Colors

32 Years World's Headquarters for Everything.



showing the clerks at work, the goods, and, in fact, an interior sectional view of every floor of the tallest commercial building in the world. It makes a very attractive and interesting wall hanger, and is one of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. If you want it send four two-cent stamps, about what it cost us to print. Ask for our ten-color Wall Hanger.

If you want to save your dealer's profits on everything you eat, wear or use, send 15c for our 1128-page Wholesale Catalogue. Millions are saving 1/3 of their former expenses by trading direct with us. If you want both Wall Hanger and Catalogue enclose 20c. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago. 49



## FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain. ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 86 Chicago

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DOES ALL KINDS OF LIGHT AND HEAVY SEWING. A PERFECT HAND SEWING MACHINE AND RIVETER COMBINED. WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR.

To show it means a sale. Agents make from \$5 to \$15 a day. One agent made \$30 the first day, and writes us to hurry more machines to him. Write for terms to agents. J. W. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, Ohio.

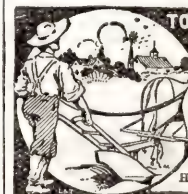
VIRGINIA FARMS, all sizes, low prices. Write H. W. WEISS, Mgr. of Immigration, Emporia, Va.

## I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

or Business, Any Property—Any Size—Any Place. Particulars Free. W. B. Gibson, West Alexander, Pa.

## VIRGINIA FARMS

Productive soil, delightful climate. Free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Incorp., Richmond, Va.



## TO HOMESEEKERS

Good farms can be secured on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia. Prices reasonable. Climate healthful, never very cold or very hot. All marketable crops grown. Rainfall ample and well distributed. For particulars address Department O. H. F. Smith, Traffic Mgr., Nashville, Tenn.

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## 40-Acre Tracts

FOR SALE ON THE LINE OF THE



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## Peach Belt of Alabama.

This is a rare opportunity for profitable investment, if you have idle money; a better opportunity if you are looking for a good home and steady income in a healthful climate and pleasant environments.

To get in touch, write

JNO. M. BEALL,

Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, M. & O. R. R., ST. LOUIS, MO.



soil and for the first winter should have some protection. After becoming well established they are perfectly hardy and increase rapidly. The best place for these lilies is in the herbaceous border where they will not be disturbed, only as it becomes necessary to divide the clumps. The flower stalks grow from two to three feet high and produce an abundance of bloom.

Butterfly Lily



white, butterfly-shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. The tuberous roots should be planted about three inches deep when in the open ground. It succeeds well, too, as a potted plant for winter blooming in common with the Canna and Iris.

Sanguinea

Another moisture loving, hardy, perennial is the Sanguinea. It is fond of high living too, and if planted where it can receive the kitchen and laundry slops it seems perfectly happy, and sends up a profusion of stalks from two to three feet high. The flowers are coral red or crimson, and contrast beautifully with the evergreen foliage which springs directly from the root. A charming cut flower for table or mantel decoration.

Montbretias

The hardy perennials are exceeding bright and cheerful, with flowers of yellow, pink, vermillion, crimson or orange, borne in long, graceful sprays. Care must be taken in setting to give shelter from high winds or the flowers will come to grief. Among the border plants they do well. Bulbs should be planted closely (about four inches apart) as the habit of growth is slender. A soil only moderately rich suits them best. The price, about 25 cents per doz., will allow of liberal planting. Best named sorts are Rosea—rosy pink with large full spikes; Golden sheaf—beautiful clear yellow; Star of Fire—bright vermillion and Tigridia—orange, spotted with brown in throat.

Tigridia



Our grandmothers couldn't have kept garden without their Tiger or Shell Flowers, beauties too they were, and are, with glowing petals of crimson, yellow, violet and white, variously blotched and spotted. The bulbs should be planted in May in the more northern states,

or earlier in the south; perhaps when the apple trees bloom would be about right. They commence to bloom in about six weeks from planting, and continue until frost. Late in fall the bulb should be lifted; do not shake off the soil, spread them on boards for a few days until dry, then tie in paper bags and store in a warm, dry cellar. The bulbs may be had in mixture, but named varieties are always more satisfactory as one is sure of getting the newest and best. In plain colors we have Immaculate—purest white; Canariensis—bright canary yellow, and Rosea—rose pink. Violet is one of the newer sorts and very handsome Conchiflora—yellow spotted with crimson and Conchiflora—Alba, white with purple spots are fine, as also is Grandiflora red, a glowing red spotted with yellow.

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In the case of Mrs. Sarah E. Mason against Sanford Freeman for \$25,000 damages for false arrest, Farmer Freeman made the queerest speech ever made to a jury in Kansas City. While Freeman was speaking men and women from every floor of the court house came in and filled the court-room. At times the jurors simply roared with laughter, and even the judge could not keep a smile off his face.

Freeman is tall, gaunt and awkward, with a wrinkled, sharp face, home-cut hair and a grizzled mustache. He stood up with his overcoat buttoned and said:

"Men, I am not a lawyer. I don't know much about law or courts. And I don't see why I'd ought to pay a lawyer to come in here and fight this case for me. I've got nothing to hide, anyway, and my notion of lawyers is that their strongest hold is in coverin' up things an' twistin' of 'em around. Now, I ain't goin' to do no squirmin' nor twistin' in this case. I'm going to stick to facts. My notion of court houses an' courts is that they're places for people to come an' have their fallin's out settled up fair an' square. That's what I'm here for. I help pay taxes to keep up the courts, an' can't naways see why I'd ought to pay a lawyer. I can't afford to, nohow. I'm just a poor farmer, one of these fellers the city folks calls a hayseed. I work hard for what I get. You can see that by my hands."

Here Freeman held out his hands, calloused and cracked by hard work, and turned them over slowly so the jurors could see them well.

"I ain't much for puttin' on style. It's true I try to wear tollable good clothes; that is, good enough for a farmer, so's my neighbors won't be ashamed to have me call an' see 'em. I'm sixty-five years old an' I've always worked hard for what I got. I admit that I never had brains enough to make a livin' as easy as these lawyers do. But you twelve men look to me like good square people, an' I'm willin' to leave my case to ye, no matter how much these smart lawyers gets up an' argefys after I'm done."

"Now I admit that I lied to this woman. That is, I told her I was a rich farmer. That was a lie, sure enough. It was as big a wallop as ever I old, an' I've told some in my time. I lied to her about that. My only excuse is hat I was red-hot to get her. I wanted her. An' I hold that all's fair in courtin' an' hoss tradin'. A man always puts his best foot forward when he's courtin' a woman. You men know that. You've all been thar, I'll bet."

At this the jurors fairly roared.

"I see the shoe pinches," the old farmer continued. "Of course, you've all lied to the woman you was courtin'. 'Twouldn't be natural if you didn't. So when this woman told me she was worth \$15,000, I wanted her bad. 'Twasn't her I wanted so much as her money. I tell you when I thought she was worth \$15,000 she looked mighty good to me, an' I told her I was rich, hopin' that would help land her. Of course, if she'd a married me, and found out I wasn't worth nothin' she'd a been mad, but then I'd been so good to her I'd a smoothed that all over. I'd a come nearer lovin' her nearly to death than any man livin'; that is, if she had the \$15,000."

"I tell you, men, and you know it, too, money comes purty nigh makin' any woman look good. A woman may have a hip knocked down or two or three splint knots and spavins, but if she's got money she looks as clean-cut and smooth-limbed as a young colt. 'Tain't hard to love a woman that's rich, an' that's a fact. Oh, you know it."

"Yes, sir, she looked mighty sweet to me till I found out she had nothin' on earth, an' then she didn't look so good. Her beauty jist seemed to fade away with that \$15,000, and I soured on her right there. Why, men I can get a woman to marry me any day."

Here the old man straightened up and threw his shoulders back.

"I'm sixty-five years old, but," he lowered his voice and bent near to the jurors,

"I'm purty tollable well liked by the wimmen folks yit. Yes, sreee. Old Sanford Freeman hain't too old to court a likely woman yit. But I'm too old to marry a woman jist for looks. She's got to have money before she can call herself Mrs. Sanford Freeman."

"So, men, when I found out that she didn't have nuthin' I jist nacherally went back on her an' demanded the \$45 she'd borrowed of me. When she wouldn't pay it I had her arrested. Maybe I hadn't ought to done that. If I had it to do over again I wouldn't do it. But hindsight is always better than foresight. Leastways I done it and I got my money back. I

made up my mind she was jist a smart city woman tryin' to fool an old hayseed; an' I guess I wasn't far away, hey!

"Now if you want to stick me why go ahead. I'd rather you wouldn't. I don't owe nobody a cent an' I'd like to keep on an' die that way. 'Twon't be pleasant to have a judgment hangin' over me. But it's up to you men. You look right an' square to me an' I'm guessin' right now that you ain't goin' to give an old farmer the worst of it jist because he told a few yarns to the woman he was a-courtin'. Think how it was yourselves when you was a-courtin' your gals. That's all I have to say."

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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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### CHAPTER XII—Continued.

Madame knew nothing of me except the request I made concerning Jerome, and sending the papers to the Austrian Arms. Florine went without delay to that place. This was about midday. Meanwhile Jerome, much troubled that I did not appear during the night, pursued our original plan of watching the house, and arranged his men at windows, and in the street, in such a way as not to attract attention. One of them had seen me working at the window but never dreamed it was I. Jerome found the house already doubly guarded by the Provost's men, so his infinite disgust. He was a handy chap though, and not to be outdone. Dressing himself as a clumsy out, he found little difficulty in worming the transactions of the night before out of one of the guards off duty. A drink or two together at the sign of the "Yellow Flag" fetched this information.

Jerome was much wearied through his long watching and anxiety when he returned to the Austrian Arms. The hostler at the inn turned him aside from the front door by a gesture, so that he entered by another way. Claude acquainted him that a lady in the public room desired to speak with M. Jerome de Greville, and would not be denied. Jerome's custom with visitors was to see them first in or no.

Peeping through an aperture he saw the lady walking impatiently up and down the room, tapping at the window, mending the fire, and expressing her haste in many other pettish manners so truly emine. It was Florine. He knew the girl well from his frequenting Bertrand's during this piece of business. Jerome sent her word he would be in, and changing his costume to one he usually wore, presented himself before her in the public room.

"Is it I you seek, M. de Greville, Mademoiselle?" he inquired, politely.

"Oh! Monsieur de Greville, it is you; I'm so glad," he came forward with a pretty air of perplexity and surprise, for Florine had a dainty woman's way about her, showing even through her present trouble. She bore herself more steadily than she had of to deal with some severe-faced stranger, but a allant gentleman, whose mien was not that from which timid maidens were prone to fly.

"Oh, Monsieur de Greville, I know not what to say, now that I am well met with you."

"And by my faith, Mademoiselle, I am sure no word of mine would grace those pretty lips as well as thine own sweet syllables. So I can not tell you what to say."

Florine pouted her dissent, yet was not in earnest ngered—she was a woman. Jerome saw her business lay deeper than mere jest and badinage, so he spoke her more seriously.

"I pray you Mademoiselle—Florine?—am I right? be seated."

Florine had no thought for gallantries; she declined the proffered seat, and standing, proceeded thence to the point of her mission.

"There is a young gentleman in our house," and she blushed a little. Jerome declared to me afterwards, "In Bertrand's wine room—you know the place? looked up, and I am not certain whether he was or is dead. I can not tell Monsieur his name, at you know him. Oh, he was kind to me, and I could willingly do something to save him. It is so hard to be only a woman. The Provost has the case guarded."

"I know it," Jerome put in drily.

"This gentleman gave your name and lodgings to the lady who was with him there last night, and she was who sent you the packet." Florine had run in a hurriedly, unheeding Jerome's blank look of astonishment. This was probably a shrewd guess on her part, yet it squarely struck the mark.

"Lady? Sent the papers? What lady?" Jerome asked before she could answer anything.

"That I must not tell, Monsieur. Oh, come, quick; get him away from there; if our people find him they may do him harm. Monsieur is a brave gentleman, friend of his, is it not true? Come."

Jerome drew the facts pretty well out of the excited girl, knowing somewhat of the circumstances and guessing the rest—all in an exceeding short space of time. Florine told him as accurately as he could in what room I lay, leaving him to locate the window from the street. From this point the man was simple enough. Jerome and Florine arrived at Bertrand's by different routes, Florine passing in unconcernedly, and Jerome, clad again in a stupid country knave, walked by the house to go over my outer window.

It was at this time that the falling of the spur conveyed to him the intelligence of my life and state of confinement. After this Jerome had to depend greatly upon the quick-witted woman.

It would be a long story, and a bootless, were I to tell how it fell out that Florine had a friend, the me kind-faced woman who helped her watch beside my bed; the window of this friend's garret room

opened almost directly opposite Florine's own poor apartment. Only a narrow, dingy alley lay between; so scant was the space the upper stories came near to touching across it. Florine's friend, after some tearful persuasion, consented to aid the rescue of such a gallant gentleman as I was described to be. The girl could come and go at will. The friend permitted Jerome and three of his men to hide in her room. From her window Jerome cast a light cord into Florine's window, she drawing a stout rope across with it, and made fast. It now became a trifling feat for these nimble adventurers to swing themselves across to Florine's room, but twelve feet or so away. Once inside Bertrand's they proceeded with abundant caution, all of which near came to naught through Florine's sudden shriek and my own nervous clamor. It shamed me heartily.

"Truly, comrade, thou hast good lungs," Jerome told me days afterward. "It took all our strength to shut thee of thy wind."

When the four men found me a helpless body in their hands, they were greatly troubled. However, Florine insisted that I be carried to her room where she could conceal me.

Once there they found means to truss me up like a bale of merchandise and sling me across the alley again, whence I was conveyed, still unconscious, through out-of-the-way streets to the Austrian Arms.

And so it was I came to my strength, safe in my own lodgings in Rue St. Denis, with Florine and her kind-hearted friend to nurse me.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### THE GIRL OF THE WINE SHOP

Youth and health do not long lie idle. Even while I lay recovering my health, Jerome and I were busy with our plans. Not the least unforeseen item in what had befallen, was the chance that carried me into a house where I saw again the "black wolf's head," which brought once more to mind the history of the d'Artins. But there was still to come that other happening, the one which bound my whole life, heart and soul, my love and happiness forever, in with the fortunes of that black wolf's breed.

As I grew stronger Jerome and I had a long talk. He told me the morning after I left him, which was Thursday, a veiled woman had brought him a pair of gauntlets, with the request that he preserve them carefully. Jerome naturally wanted to know who had sent such a present. The woman answered no questions, only impressed upon him the importance of keeping them himself and letting no one have them. She would not tell whence she came, and when she departed Jerome made a sign to Claude, who followed. He returned and reported she had entered the apartments of Mademoiselle de Chartres by a private way.

Verily this was coming close to the King, and to Orleans; these gauntlets coming from the house of this haughty Bourbon Princess. One of the gauntlets, of course, contained the papers taken from Yvart, the same I had confided to Mademoiselle la Princesse. I smiled my satisfaction that she had been so discreet.

The other packet Jerome found upon me when I was disrobed for bed.

It was many days before Jerome asked me for any details of my imprisonment, or how it came about there was a dead man in the room with me. I related the whole circumstance briefly as possible, who Broussard was, and all, to avoid further questioning. For I hated to dwell upon the occurrences of that night, yet ever returned to them with a sort of secret fascination.

"You choked him well, comrade," was Jerome's only comment, regarding the affair, yet I fancied I saw him shiver somewhat at the ghastly recollection of Broussard. The matter being thus dismissed we never spoke of it again.



"THE BLACK WOLF'S BREED" began in the September first issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The nine back numbers containing the first installments will be sent for 25c. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis

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handsomely decorated





Our fire burned warm, filling the room with a home-like glow, so with good wine and clear consciences Jerome and I drank and talked and stretched the lazy evening through.

"There is just one thing we can do, Placide, to put the finishing touch upon our success."

I turned an interrogative glance toward the speaker.

"That is to find out, if possible, who is back of this scheming. That fellow Yvard, dare-devil though he is, has not brain enough to concoct such a plan, even if he had courage and energy to fight it through. Depend upon it, some powerful person is behind Yvard. Most likely Madame du Maine. What say you to an adventure?"

My blood was in the humor for sport, the wine heated me somewhat, and reeking not of consequences I caught at his idea.

"Willingly, comrade, but what?"

"Let us to Sceaux, to Madame's court, and see what we may discover, for two fools like ourselves might perchance stumble blindly upon what a wise man would overlook," he continued with mock humility.

"Yes, and two fools like ourselves might perchance get themselves hanged for what a wise man would keep his skirts clear of. There's a peril in meddling with the affairs of the great."

"Seriously, now, I have means and ways of learning things in Madame's family. My head has been fast set on this matter for some time. If you agree to take the risk with me, you should know how we are to act. Now mind you," he pursued, rising and stretching his back to the fire, facing me, "mind you, I tell you all I want you to know, and you must promise me to make no inquiries on your own account."

By this time I had grown accustomed to trust de Greville, so I simply assented.

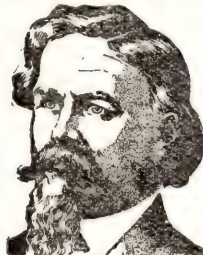
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All this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which the doctor wants you to have as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them both entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 561 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for it.



"A lady you know—it might get me into trouble," he further explained; with that I made myself content.

Jerome averted his face as if he would first frame his speech carefully before he gave it me. Here Serigny's final remark about making friends of the ladies recurred to me, and I wondered what this fair unknown had to do with such a rough game as we played. Before the hand was out, though, I understood now truly it had been said that women's wits now swayed the destinies of France. Since this day, too, our country has suffered much through women, when under the next, and more pliant Louis, they ruled with even a scantier pretense at concealment or of decency. Jerome spoke slow and guardedly, when he turned to me again. He began in a tone subdued by the intensity of his feelings—which, as I soon learned, were quite natural.

"I was a mere lad; I had a sweetheart whose family lived near our own in the vicinity of a certain small provincial town, it matters not where. She, much younger than I, shared all my childish games. It was the will of God that we should love. My family was rich, is rich; both were noble. I had two older brothers who stood between me and a title or wealth. Her parents were ambitious for her future; I was put aside. They sent her away, away from me, and married her here in Paris to a man she had never seen. A simple marriage of convenience, as we say here. Her heart was numbed and dead; it made no rebellion. I went to the army; gained nothing but my rank. My brothers died, and I being the next heir can live as it pleases me. Here I am in Paris; she is at Sceaux, two leagues away. I love her yet, and God forgive her, she loves me. Her old husband who is attached to the Duc du Maine cares nothing for her. She amuses herself half in idleness with the intrigues of the court. Nay do not look so black, Placide, for even this can be innocent enough. There is much excuse for her, too, my friend. A woman must needs have love to feed upon. They can never, like ourselves, fill their hearts entirely with ambition, with glory or with adventure. Men may make of their lives a cloister or camp and be content; but women, whatever else of gaud and glitter they may have, yet require love and tenderness and gentle sympathy beside. Happy is she who receives all these from her husband; and that husband treads dangerous ground who denies it to her. I see your wonder at hearing this from me; but I have thought constantly upon such things. Peste! this touches not our business; let us go on. Through this lady's husband, and by another source of information, I hope to find the truth concerning Yvard. Do you follow me?"

"Yes, but how?" I put in. "When I run my neck into a halter, I want to know whose hands are playing with the cord."

"Never fear for her. Madame—that is, the lady—has a firm hold upon the Duc du Maine himself, in fact she is quite indispensable to him. Don't ask me for more. Once let the Duc be made Regent, and my old-time sweetheart of those innocent days in Anjou will be the most powerful woman in France. But with all that, Placide," and the man's quivering voice went straight to the very tenderest core of my heart for the depths of bitterness it contained, "in spite of it all she'd rather be back in the country breathing the pure and peaceful air, a guileless and happy girl, than to live as she does, and rule the land. God knows I wish we had never seen Paris."

I held my tongue; there was nothing I could say. He felt his trouble keenly enough, and I refrained from molding my undesired sympathy into words. Directly, Jerome took heart and spoke again: "Those are the conditions, I merely make the best of them. There is still another friend of mine at Sceaux, the Chevalier Charles de la Mora, a most gallant soldier and kindly gentleman. Verily, they are scarce now in France. He has fallen into misfortunes of late and is about to take some command in the colonies. I love him much, and am sorely tempted to cast my lot with his. But, you understand why I stay," and he lifted up his hands with a gesture of perfect helplessness.

"His wife, Madame Agnes—almost a girl—is one of the most beautiful and clever women in France, and who, by way of novelty, loves her own husband."

Women are queer sometimes, are they not? Tomorrow we go to Sceaux; it will at least be an experience to you, even should nothing good come of it. Do you agree?"

My curiosity was thoroughly aroused, and scenting sport of a rare character I agreed to join the chase. It was judged best that we should make all things ready for an immediate journey to Versailles upon our return from Sceaux.

Before we slept, my few serviceables were put in position for instant departure.

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I have associated with me the most eminent specialist in America. Tell us all about your case. No matter what your ailment, your correspondence will be considered entirely confidential. We will make a careful examination of your case. The free treatment will be prepared and sent you by mail postage paid. It only costs you a stamp. I can use no stronger argument to convince you of my ability to cure you than this. You have everything to gain, nothing to lose. Write today. Address my private office as follows, Dr. JAMES W. KIDD, 53 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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When I arose in the morning Jerome had already left his bed. I supposed it was out of consideration for what he was still pleased to consider my weak condition that he refrained from waking me. Claude came tripping in later with the message that M. de Greville had gone to make some last arrangements for our journey. I slept so restfully through the night my fatigue and all unpleasant reminders of the episode at Bertrand's had quite worn away, and I felt refreshed and strong again. When Florine came to inquire for my health she found me busied about the packing. I greeted her kindly, for in truth my gratitude was deep and sincere.

"Monsieur is preparing to leave?" she asked as if more than afraid of a reply. I could see she had some purpose in the question.

"Yes, I leave Paris to-day."

"To-day?" she echoed.

Yes, but I would return and find you again; I could not depart from France without finding and thanking you for all your kindness. In truth I am glad you came, for— "I tried to say more, but the words left my lips sounding so cold and meaningless the sentence died away incomplete.

Florine stood there, vaguely watching me as though she did not understand.

"Leave France?" she repeated, her tone expressing the hope she had not heard aright.

I had already said much more than I intended, for I was not fully aware of Jerome's intentions, and desired to say nothing which would reveal them.

"Leave France?" she urged again, "Monsieur—" she halted for the word quite naturally.

"De Mouret," I supplied, and for the first time she knew my name; surely it was little enough to trust one with who had given me my life.

"Monsieur de Mouret is to leave France?"

"Yes," I answered her truly, "but not today, possibly not for several days. I would not go away without seeing you again."

I felt my tone become warmer as I thought of all this girl had risked for me, and so blundered on uncertainly. What was I to do? What could I offer her in repayment? Not gold; she had refused that with the air of a grande marquise the night she first helped me from Bertrand's.

Heartily wishing for some of Jerome's finesse and tact, I gazed at her, stupid and silent, watching the tears gather in her eyes. I could only guess the thought which was passing in her mind, and even then I was wrong.

"Oh, Monsieur!" she spoke as from the fullness of her heart, while her voice trembled with excess of emotion, "Monsieur is going back into the great world; Monsieur has honor and fair fame; I must return to the wine shop."

The poor girl must have been wearied out with her watchings by my bed, for she burst into such an uncontrollable weeping as I vainly would have prevented. I did my rough best at comfort, but had to let her sorrow run its course.

"Oh, Monsieur, think of it! I must go back to that dreadful wine shop, to the gaming tables; must continue to draw men there to be despoiled of their money, perhaps of their lives; must laugh and be gay, though my heart break at its own debasement. There have been many, ah, so many, I have lured to that place; and it came so near to costing you your life—you who were so kind to Florine."

She had sunk to the floor, and catching my hand poured out all the bitterness of her heart.

(To be Continued)

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## RHEUMATISM

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OF THE STOMACH"**

BROWNSVILLE, MINN.

I wish to notify you and my ailing mankind that I was suffering for many years, especially during winter, when I could not leave the room for months and could not do my work; neither could I do my work in summer, for I felt pain if I exerted myself the least bit. The pain was mostly in my stomach, but the heart was also affected. I consulted several doctors; one told me I had Consumption, the other that I had Liver trouble, and the third that I had Heart disease, but none of them helped me. I also tried different patent medicines and electric belts, but with the same result—temporary relief and then it was the same again. Every fall I thought that I would not live to see spring. It finally became so bad last winter that I once more consulted a noted doctor, who pumped my stomach and examined it carefully and then declared that I had Cancer of the Stomach and that he could not help me. He also said that I could live only a few months longer. I then read about Vitae-Ore in THE UP-TO-DATE, which I have taken for many years, and just like one drowning, grasps at a straw, so I grasped for the medicine. I hardly had any confidence in it, but thought I will try it in God's name and if it does not help it surely cannot harm, and look here: After using V.-O. for two weeks I felt an improvement, and after I had used the entire package I could do some work. Then I sent for another package and after using the same I could help along with any kind of work. I even helped along during harvest-time and in making hay, and this winter I feel better than a long time before, and then, too, I am sixty-one years old now. If there is a medicine that can give one new life and new energies it certainly is Vitae-Ore. I am indebted for my life to God's assistance and to this medicine.

JOHN HEMBD.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

### A BARREL

Of Vitae-Ore is not necessary to convince you that it is the best remedy in, on or out of the earth for ailing people, to prove to you positively that it will cure your ills, as it has the ills of so many others. One ounce of the Ore (one package) mixed with a quart of water, one month's treatment, is all that you need for the test, all the evidence we want to submit, and we want to send it to you at our risk. You are to be the Judge! One month's treatment with this natural remedy will do for you what six month's use of other advertised treatments cannot. If it does not, you to decide, we want nothing from you!

# THEO. NOEL CO.

UP-TO-DATE DEPT  
VITAE-ORE BLDG

# CHICAGO



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*A Magazine of Up-to-Date Methods on the Farm  
For Up-to-Date People and those who want to become Up-to-Date*

FEBRUARY 1, 1904

50 CENTS A YEAR



## CONTROLLED MARKETING

From The Third Power.

"Suppose some fall Mr. Hill or Mr. Leeds were to back his cars up into the wheat country, after having made every arrangement to transport the crop, and should find that there was no wheat to carry; and suppose the railroad president should find that the farmers had all resolved that they should not let go of their wheat for less than a dollar a bushel. If this

resolution were backed by a national organization, the consequences for the railroad and the consumers would not be pleasant.

As for the speculators, they would not find life wholly pleasant under the proposed conditions. When, to return to Mr. Norris's book, Curtis Jadwin tried to corner the wheat supply, he was beaten by the new crop which came pouring in. Here is how it happened:

'And the avalanche, the undyked ocean of the

(CONTINUED, PAGE 17.)

**J. A. EVERITT, PUBLISHER**  
**INDIANAPOLIS**

*Up-to-Date Farming*



# \$1,000.00 Do You Want it Christmas 1904

## THE CAMPAIGN FOR PROFITABLE PRICES

IS ON The A. S. of E. wants to put prices for 1904 on such a basis that each farmer who farms 160 acres will receive \$1,000 more than he does under the present system. To do this, each farmer and friend of farmers must help. We want the "Million United," but great results can be accomplished while the Million are coming.

The farmers are getting great benefit now through the A. S. of E. The papers are full of this plan of co-operation by farmers. Dollar wheat and Equitable prices for farm crops are among the important questions of the day. Even other farm organizations begin to talk about co-operative selling as well as co-operative buying. All these things have been brought about by the American Society of Equity. It is the only farmers' society that stands for everything the farmer needs, and the only one that has a practical plan to accomplish its objects.

## WE WANT 10,000 VOLUNTEERS

SELF TO GET TEN OR MORE MEMBERS FOR THE A. S. OF E. IN 1904. The women can help as well as the men, and they will be benefited as much as the men in the triumph of this great movement. This is a very small number. You can easily do it. These ten you send you will be asked to get ten more, and so the army will grow. If you cannot be a DEPUTY PRESIDENT OR ORGANIZER, you can be a SOLDIER who can enlist ten of your neighbors. To any person who will pledge himself or herself to secure ten or more members in 1904, we will send ten or more signed and numbered certificates, and an equal number of emblems or badges, and our famous War Cry Postals with full particulars. The members may be secured on any of the offers printed in this or future numbers of Up-to-Date Farming. Sit down and figure what it will mean to you in 1904 if you get such a price as you should have for all the grain now in your graneries and cribs, all the stock in your stalls and pens, all the produce in your pits or cellars, and all you will raise in 1904. Will you help yourself to get what you are entitled to receive, but which is often withheld? **IT CAN BE DONE. IT WILL BE DONE.** The only question before the farmers is: Will it be done quickly or will they suffer the wrongs of the old system a few years more? Fill out the ticket, cut out and send at once. This costs you nothing, but it means \$1,000 more at the end of the year than you will have if you don't help in this movement.

### CUT OUT

I hereby pledge myself to send ..... (write number 10 or more) members to the A. S. of E. in 1904. You will please send all promised and full particulars.

Name.....

P. O. .... State.....

Street or Rural Route.....

### ADDRESS

**PUB. UP-TO-DATE FARMING**

OR

**THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY**

**INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**



## CO-OPERATION BY FARMERS

HAVE you ordered a "Third Power" book? We have one for you. Send order today. Read what this farmer thinks of it.

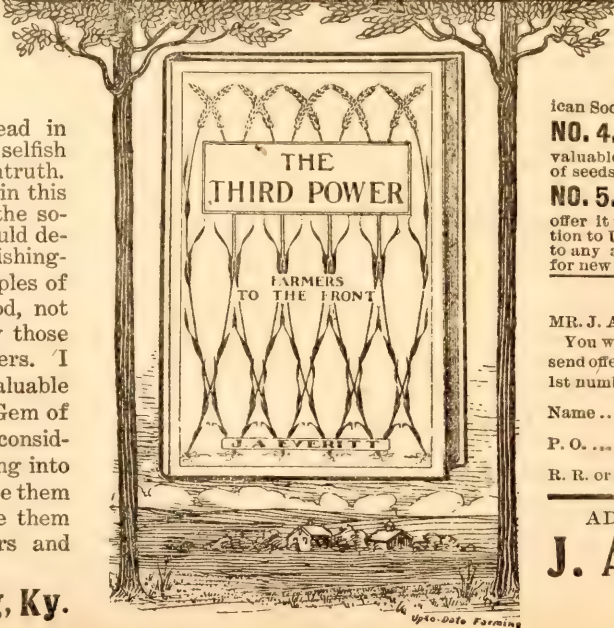
Mr. J. A. EVERITT,  
Pres. A. S. of E.

DEAR SIR:—The book, "The Third Power," is worth its weight in gold to the farmer of America. It should and certainly will immortalize you in the estimation of this and future generations.

It is the only book I ever read in which I could not detect some selfish motive, exaggeration or untruth. Could the important truths told in this volume be impressed upon all, the so-called agriculture millenium would develop into noonday. It is astonishingly strange how little the principles of free government are understood, not only by the general public but by those who pose as leaders and teachers. I would not be deprived of the valuable information contained in this "Gem of the Library," for any money consideration. I have boys now merging into manhood and in this, if I can leave them nothing else, I will at least leave them a legacy far superior to dollars and cents.

J. M. DUNLAP, Vicksburg, Ky.

## HOW TO & WITH WHAT RESULTS TOLD IN THIS BOOK



### SPECIAL OFFERS

**NO. 1. FOR 60 CENTS** and return of below coupon we will send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and a paper cover copy of "THE THIRD POWER" all postpaid.

**NO. 2. FOR \$1.10** and return of below coupon we will send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and a copy of "THE THIRD POWER" bound in handsome cloth, all postpaid.

**NO. 3. FOR 50 CENTS** additional we will enroll you as a member of The American Society of Equity, send certificate, emblem, etc.

**NO. 4. FOR 30 CENTS** send the rare and valuable seeds and the due bill for 25 cents worth of seeds as offered on page 33 of this number.

**NO. 5. 'A SUGGESTION'** If you will add 20 cents to the last offer it will entitle you to another year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which will be sent to any address you give. These offers are good for new subscribers or renewals.

### COUPON (Cut out)

MR. J. A. EVERITT, Pub.  
You will find \$..... enclosed for which please send offer No. .... as printed above, in January 1st number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Name.....

P. O. ....

R. R. or Box..... State.....

### ADDRESS

**J. A. EVERITT, Pub.**  
**Indianapolis, Ind.**



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
AT 227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Entered at the Indianapolis  
Post-Office as Second Class Matter

VOLUME 7

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 1, 1904

NUMBER 3

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF N. A.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

J. A. EVERITT Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

### TERMS TO CLUB RAISERS

Any person may make up a club, (A club may comprise new subscribers or renewals of old subscribers) as follows:

A Club of 2 - for \$ .75  
A Club of 3 - for 1.00  
A Club of 10 - for 2.50

### ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept  
Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75  
3 " " " 1.00  
For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer.



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

**Acknowledgment.** The date in connection with your address on wrap per informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

**Renewals and change of address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post-office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent. discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line and 14 lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of January 1, 1904 Circulation

Indianapolis, Jan. 5, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the January 1, 1904 number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana. Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a Notary Public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and swears to the foregoing.  
[Seal] Charles E. Brigham, Notary Public.

"This day I will do something for co-operation by farmers." A good thought to begin each day with.

If you receive more than one copy of this paper please hand the extras to your neighbors.

The most important thing for each individual to realize is that he or she is of some importance in a co-operative movement.

To Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, editor of Farm Journal, Dear Sir:—Please apply profitable prices to "Farmer's Problems," and you have the key to their solution. Try it. Yours truly, Editor Up-to-Date Farming.

This is presidential election year. Will politics be first with farmers, or will the farmer's business be first? Will farmers stand up for the politician this year or for farmers; will they dig up for the speculators trusts and office men or for themselves?

The publisher of Up-to-Date Farming believes he can do farmers more good by fighting their battle for equitable prices than in telling them how to grow more stuff. In this respect this paper is different from any other paper published. We hope you approve of our course.

The conditions that allow, make possible, or make necessary, the tramp, the few rich, the many poor, the girl in factory, the boy in shop, the scarcity of farm labor, the hard work of farmers, the uncertainty of values, the dishonest office holder, graft and boodle; must be changed. The third power will change them.

What's the use of contending for the open door in Asia for our agricultural products when we maintain, to a very large extent the closed door in our own country. With food adulterations and excessive prices imposed by manipulators and combination's, the home market is reduced many per cent on some important lines. Farmers remove these barnacles before you spend your effort thousands of miles away.

Farming has existed for two or three thousand years at least. In that time no individual, class or government has volunteered to make profitable prices for farm products. All agree that the farmers problems will be solved only through profitable prices; therefore, are you willing to wait two or three thousand years longer or will you get in line and push and pull for your own business?

**VERY IMPORTANT.** We receive many letters—many of them containing orders—which are badly written, and some without complete address. We caution our readers to be very careful about such things. Also, when you change your postoffice, notify us at once, giving new and old. When you send us names send separate from your orders. Also, ask questions on a separate sheet from orders. As all these things are VERY IMPORTANT, won't you read it over just once more?

Cardinal Wolsey, in his last days, exclaimed, "If I had served my God as I have served my king, he would not in my old age have deserted me." Well may the farmer exclaim, "If I had served myself as I have served my political party, there would not be any serious farmers' problems now." But a new era is dawning. Over 60,000 farmers have agreed to serve themselves first, their party second, and we believe the number will swell to a million in a comparatively short time.

### A TALK TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are various ways to increase the subscription list of this paper. We make various offers in each issue. Some include premiums. We don't like to offer a premium to induce any person to take a paper on which we have spent as much thought as we do on Up-to-Date Farming. It is the fashion, however, to do it, and the public has become so accustomed to it that it is difficult to maintain or increase a subscription list, no difference how valuable the contents of the paper, without the extra inducement of premiums.

### WAR CRY CARDS.

Our most successful method is the War Cry Cards, which we still offer with a modification or addition of a pledge to secure ten or more members to the A. S. of E. (See particulars elsewhere.) We want 10,000 volunteers who will pledge themselves to send ten members to the A. S. of E. this year. Ten or more people can easily be enlisted in this great movement in any neighborhood. The War Cry Cards can be used on any subscription offer we make. For fear you may not find the pledge elsewhere, we will print one right here, where we know you will see it. Cut it out and send to the publisher of this paper at once and receive ten War Cry cards, ten beautiful certificates, ten badges, with other supplies and full particulars. This won't cost you a cent. Parties holding old War Cry cards will please use them and send in as soon as possible.

#### CUT OUT

I hereby pledge myself to send ..... (write number 10 or more) members to the A. S. of E. in 1904. You will please send all promised and full particulars.

Name.....

P. O..... State.....

Street or Rural Route.....



"STOP MY PAPER." This demand comes from Mrs. Lillie Rempis, Waterloo, Ind. She gives her reason as follows: "We have failed to get any benefit from the A. S. of E. If we could see that we have been benefited we would stay. Until we do we will stop." This is the first person who has stopped their paper for such a reason. Mrs. Rempis lacks necessary patience. It requires more than twelve months to build the machinery of co-operation for farmers. We believe the majority of our subscribers would wait ten years, if necessary. It is very certain if they have no more patience than this lady it will never be built. Also, when it is built we can get along without Mrs. Rempis' help. However, farmers have received benefit. The benefit that has resulted to the farmers of this country cannot be estimated. Millions of dollars have been made for them in the stiffening of prices all along the line. The influence is even felt in foreign countries, as evidenced by the following foreign dispatch printed in the daily papers Jan. 14th:

"Liverpool, England, January 13.—Broomhall's Corn Trade News says: Farmers' holdings in several countries are undoubtedly large, but the agriculturists as a rule are more prosperous than they have been for many years, and we have never heard of a more tenacious holder than a prosperous farmer."

"The international market has witnessed some little activity since we last wrote and prices have tended upward, for, in spite of heavy prospective supplies there is a feeling that in view of the uncertainty of the future in the far East it is not wise to be short of wheat. Current prices can not be considered high, seeing that stocks in commercial channels are quite moderate, smaller indeed, than they have been for ten or twelve years, with the exception of the years immediately preceding and subsequent to the Leiter corner."

#### THE THIRD POWER.

We don't think it is possible to place one of these books without converting the reader to the plan of co-operation by the A. S. of E. In some cases a book bids fair to convert an entire neighborhood. We have sent out several hundred on consignment. Many have been remitted for, some remain unreported, and just one has been returned, with the explanation that the receiver had quit farming. We cannot too strongly urge every person in any way interested in agriculture to read "The Third Power." Organizers and deputy presidents are ordering them in quantities, and we urge, in fact insist, on them always carrying a supply with them. See offer elsewhere in this number.

#### THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To convert people to the plan of co-operation for profitable prices we will accept three months' subscriptions (six copies) for 10 cents, and stop the paper at the end of that time unless renewed for a year.

To people who receive this paper as a sample copy, we invite you to take it for this short term and learn more about the beautiful and good movement it is organizing. Deputy presidents and organizers should see that the people they want to get as members are supplied on this basis.

#### 1,000 DOLLARS—DO YOU WANT IT?

Elsewhere in this paper we attempt to show how any person farming 160 acres of land can have \$1,000 more next Christmas if he follows the advice of Up-to-Date Farming; and in this proportion if he farms more or less. When farmers receive what they are justly entitled to, our prediction is bound to be realized. We hope a few farmers will not conclude that conditions are good enough because they have splendid farms and get large yields. Every person should consider agriculture from the average standpoint. We must make it possible for the average individual in every industry to succeed. Then the superior individual will need to stand a comparative surfeit of prosperity, and there will still be some poor fellows at the bottom who on account of poor farms or poor management will not find prosperity.

Our advertisers are a great factor in the work Up-to-Date is doing. The amount they pay for advertising space helps the campaign along. We hope our readers will patronize them liberally and always mention Up-to-Date when writing.

#### FARMERS DEMAND HELP.

It is clear that farmers are rising to demand help from their farm papers to secure equitable prices. Read letters in this issue and in issue of Jan. 15th. Many more have come to our notice that we have no space to print. This is right. Keep up a steady fire all along the line. The A. S. of E. wants their help. This society is as much for each and all farm papers in the country as it is for Up-to-Date Farming. This paper claims no monopoly. It wants none. It wants this plan tried. It is to the interest of every publisher and editor of farm papers in the country to come forward and help. We will meet them more than half way. If an advisory board composed of the leading publishers of the country had charge of the organization work the plan could be tried on the 1904 crops. However, if the farm press won't help, don't think we will fail. We will not fail, and in the fullness of time the dangers, pitfalls and stumbling blocks will all be removed.

The following papers oppose the attempt by farmers to control marketing to secure profitable prices:

Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farmers' Guide, Huntington, Ind.

The following are waiting for more light:

Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmers' Call, Quincy, Ill.

We don't advise that any subscriber cancel his or her subscription to these papers until the publishers have had abundant opportunity to understand the plan of the A. S. of E. A copy of "The Third Power" will be sent to each of them before this issue is mailed and thus they will have abundant opportunity to decide if they are for or against the farmers in this movement to elevate their business, and remove all their troubles. These things must come through profitable prices. They should consider the prophesy of a man well-known to all of them as follows:

"Mr. J. A. Everitt, President: The writer is waiting with considerable interest for a copy of "The Third Power," which please send. There is no doubt in my mind that the time is coming, and coming faster than either of us anticipate, when the agriculturalist will have his inning in this country to an extent that perhaps we have never ever dreamed of."

JOHN E. BEEBE,

With Mahin's Advertising Agency.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1903.

#### A PETITION.

We have received the following with the request to publish:

"For obvious reasons public servants cannot be expected to increase their own salaries. No advance has been made in the pay of Members of Congress and general officers of the government to keep pace with the heavy increase in cost of living and the universal increase in wages throughout the country.

"The people are the employers and expect a high grade of ability in their public servants, but pay them less than such servants can generally earn in private life.

"A petition signed by citizens without regard to politics will go to Congress recommending a revision.

"This is intended as an acknowledgement, by the people, of their appreciation of the value of the public servants and will furnish some reason for Congress to treat the subject and avoid criticism from either political party, particularly in view of the fact that no advance is to be made until after the next election, the result of which cannot be foretold.

"Readers favoring the movement can cut out, sign and mail this petition to "Sentry Box," 825 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C., a non-partisan Bureau not conducted for profit. The integrity of its acts is guaranteed by its founder, a man of international repute in commerce and finance.

"We the undersigned respectfully petition the 58th Congress to fix the salaries of the following government officials at the amount indicated under the column headed "Proposed Salary" to take effect December 1st, 1904.

	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.
President .....	\$50,000	\$75,000
Vice President .....	8,000	15,000
Each Cabinet officer .....	8,000	10,000
Chief Justice .....	10,500	15,000
Associate Justices .....	10,000	12,000
United State Senators .....	5,000	10,000
Members of House of Representatives...	5,000	7,500

Signed .....

Farmers it is with you. If you have received the consid-



eration your number and the importance of your business is entitled to—or if you can say “Well done, thou good and faithful servant,” we advise you to sign and send the petition as “an acknowledgement by the people, of their appreciation of the value of the public servants.” If on the contrary, you think you are bearing more than your share of taxation; other industries are promoted and protected while yours is neglected; other classes get the plums of office while you eat sour grapes, write your congressmen that you will vote for an increase of salary when you get certainty and equity in your prices. Write to your congressmen to help you secure equitable prices always for your crops and you will see that they get a raise of salary.

*We told you so. Farmers we told you last May 26, that the 1903 wheat crop would be worth \$1.00 per bushel, and have preached it ever since. It looks like it was almost realized as we close this paper. If more farmers would have taken our advice, dollar wheat would have been here months ago and they would have been well repaid for their faith,*

**The Third Power. The farmer power. The greatest power. The power for good for all. Let us make it a real power.**

Farmers to the front.

Why should farming not be as profitable as manufacturing, merchandising and banking?

When agriculture is raised to the level where it belongs, farming as a profession will equal the doctors, lawyers or any others.

The official vote on election contest is announced in this number.

There are many good things in this paper that the reader will never know unless he determines to read every line.

*Read this paper from the first line to the last. If you then feel that your time was lost, send us a bill for its value and we will cash it. If it has paid you a dividend give us credit.*

See elsewhere in this issue for a brief outline of the object and plan of the A. S. of E.

#### FARMERS, KNOW YOUR FRIENDS.

None are so blind as they who will not see.

None are so ignorant as they who will not learn.

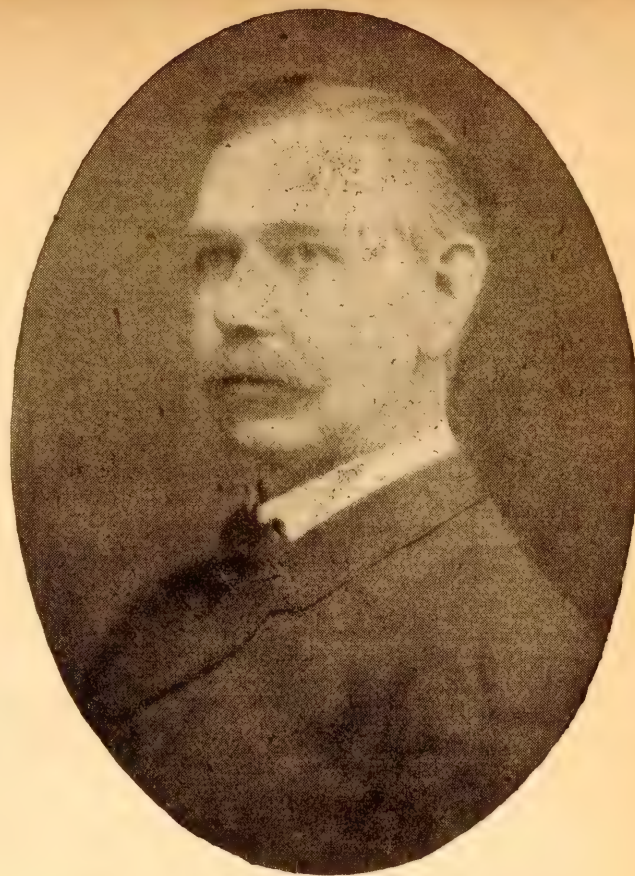
It is a serious question with us whether we shall ignore the attacks on the American Society of Equity by other farm papers or reply to them. It seems a waste of time and space to teach those who should be teachers, yet to let their utterances go unchallenged may be taken as an evidence of weakness in the farmers' movement. There are no points in the plan or objects of the A. S. of E. that can be successfully assailed. There is nothing that it proposes that will be criticised by fair-minded people; hence we ascribe the attacks that have been made on it as the result of ignorance of its plan. We reprint articles below and make some comments on the same. We will let farmers judge for themselves.

If the farmers want to try to control marketing, and thus compel equitable prices, we cannot imagine why any editor of a farm paper would forbid them or discourage them to make the attempt. We have never guaranteed that it could be done. We have said, “We believe it can be done,” and we are more firmly convinced now than ever before that it can be done. The expense of trying it (50 cents or \$1 for each farm) is not going to seriously disturb the financial status of any farmer, while if the plan works out as predicted they will make this back a thousand times on the average farm each year.

Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia., has the following under the head,

“An Iowa correspondent writes us that he is tired of reading about better farming, cowpeas, and rape, muscle-making crops, and would like us to leave off that kind of talk and tell the farmers how to combine. He tells us that his idea of the farmer's duty is to raise less and get pay for what he raises. Hence, he wishes us to take the lead and organize a farmers' combine or trust. He sends us a clipping from his favorite farm paper, which is working this idea to build up a circulation, in which the thought is stated that ‘the farmers don't want to know how to raise more wheat now, but to get more for what they do raise,’ and prays the good Lord to preserve them from the false teachers who urge them to raise more wheat on fewer acres and let the remaining acres grow grass.” The name of “his favorite farm paper, and clipping sent is headed “Where Duty Lies,” which was printed in a recent number of Up-to-Date.

This shows that the seed sown by Up-to-Date Farming is taking deep root in Iowa soil. This “Iowa correspondent is vaccinated with the co-operative virus and it has “taken.” He has the true idea—“get pay for what he raises.” All of our readers can guess we guess the clipping



THE ORIGINAL DOLLAR WHEAT MAN,  
J. A. EVERITT, PRESIDENT OF THE A. S. OF E.

“We suspect we shall have to lose this subscriber, much as we regret to part company with any of them. Let us see how this idea works out in practice. It is the fundamental idea of the English union labor organizations, less work and the same pay, and the result has been that the United States is flooding the English markets and driving the manufacturers out of business where it has been established for a century. It certainly has wrought ruin there. It is the trust idea in its concrete form. The coal barons are limiting anthracite and making us pay \$10.50 for poor coal when we ought to get good coal for \$7.00. The printers' union organized labor on the idea that five days' work should support seven men, and the result was the linotype, with which one man does the work of four.”

But to the text: We are not preaching “less work and the same pay.” What the farmers want and are entitled to is a fair price for what they produce with their hard labor. If corn was worth 60 cents a bushel in '02-'03, after the greatest crop the country ever grew, it is worth the price for a less crop. If farmers cannot afford to fatten hogs and cattle at 3 to 3½ cents a pound, they should have a price that will pay them for their labor, and a profit besides. If farm labor cannot be obtained at a price the farmers can afford to pay, they must have a price for their goods so they can pay the market price for labor. If farmers and editors must pay \$10.50 for coal, when the price they get for their grain and hogs and subscriptions affords them paying only \$7, why don't they put the price of their corn and hogs and subscriptions up so they can pay the \$10.50? Do you think it will be easier to pull the coal barons' price down to your level? Have you not been trying to do this very trick for many years? Did not the Grange, Farmers' Alliance, F. M. B. A., People's party and every other party that was ever devised for the farmers try to pull everything down to their

We suspect you will lose that subscriber unless you hasten to apologize for setting him down for a fool to the end of his days. Farmers are learning, if some editors are not. They are having their eyes opened; their understanding awakened. They don't



level, and fail? Did anybody ever try to lift the farmers' business and his prices up to a level with other business and prices before the birth of the A. S. of E.? The pulling down process is impossible when the coal barons, trusts and combinations practically own the machinery of the government, but no trust, combine, class or government can prevent or hinder the farmers from lifting their business up to the level of the best of them, and then give it a boost beyond that until farming is the best business in America, farming the preferred profession, and farmers the best people on earth, as they should be. If by forcing the price of their salable commodity (labor) up, the printers compelled the linotype, we say blessed was their action. Printers are getting more wages to-day than they ever did before, and there is work for every one who can be persuaded to take it. If higher prices of farm products means additional labor-saving machines, we pray that the farmers' combine, co-operative marketing and equitable prices will come quickly. For no class of people will welcome labor-saving machines more than the farmers.

"We think one of the greatest blessings that the Creator ever bestowed upon the farmer was to retain His own power in the absolute control of the heat and the rainfall, the farmer's raw material, so that it would be impossible for him ever to form a trust because he could never know what kind of a crop he will raise the following year. He may start out to raise fifty bushels of corn, and, do the best he can, grow but thirty because that is all the raw material he has. He may start out the next year to grow fifty bushels and grow seventy, or even eighty, and on very choice pieces of land one hundred. And yet so well does He manage it that the world never has a twelve months' supply of food ahead, and where there is proper facilities of distribution there is never danger of famine."

Without irrigation? On an irrigated farm God has not absolute control of the rainfall, and when the farmer starts out to raise fifty bushels God does not step in and prevent him. Are we to understand that it is God's will, also, that the farmers should dump the bulk of their crops within a month after harvest? or will God allow them to control the marketing and market a twelve months' supply in twelve months? This whole proposition rests on marketing the crop, not on growing it. The object is to get a fair price when God, in his "absolute control" of heat and rainfall, blesses the farmers with an abundant harvest. It is not the small crops that make trouble for the farmers, but the big crops at low prices.

"Does it ever occur to those who are dreaming of this farmers' trust what an absolute impossibility it is? A dozen railroad men in New York form a combination and fix the price of railroad freights, form a general agreement, so-called, and inside of sixty days are cutting each other's throats, and taking freights for what they can get provided there is a limit to the amount of stuff to be moved to market. If a few men who apparently have complete control can not form an agreement, but are constantly appealing to the government to keep them from cutting each other's throats, how can 10,000,000 of farmers, or 1,000,000, or 1,000, ever form a really binding agreement? Take it in the case of wheat. If the price of wheat were advanced twenty cents per bushel, how long would it be until the United States would lose her wheat market in foreign countries, until wheat from Canada would be shipped into the United States, and our people fed on foreign grain while the rats were eating their own in the bins?"

back up his assertion of throat-cutting. We say that what twelve men do or do not do proves nothing against the farmers' movement. If one or two of the twelve would not co-operate with the other ten or eleven, we admit the combine would not work. But let us see about the farmers. There are, we will say, millions of them. What they will need to do is to control the temporary surplus that appears on the market sometimes. Iowa farmers will know what we mean when they refer to the market quotations on hogs and corn. They know very well, when the receipts are very large the price goes down. When the receipts are small the price goes up. If the receipts were kept very small for a long time there is no telling how high prices would go. But if the receipts were just right to equal the demand prices would be maintained. To get at this a little closer: Suppose the farmers all over the country had agreed on a certain price on hogs or corn or wheat, and would sell all the buyers would take at that price, but would stop the minute they would not take any more, how would the shippers or speculators bull or bear the market? Suppose the buyers would say, "I won't pay your price." How many days do you suppose the consumers could hold out? Just think about this. But to go back to millions of farmers. Now suppose one of these farmers would not co-operate it would not affect the result. Suppose a million or two million, or more, would not help it,

Shifting the responsibility on God is one of the easy ways to make excuses. Yet where is there a farmer who would not irrigate his farm if he had the money to put in the plant, make himself independent of rainfall, and make each acre produce three times as much as

How do you know it is an impossibility? Have you tried it? A dozen railroad men may or may not, in a combine, fix railroad rates. This proves nothing on the farmer proposition. We are of the opinion that the railroad combine is a very definite thing, and we suggest that the Iowa editor investigate before he attempts to back up his assertion of throat-cutting. We say that what twelve men do or do not do proves nothing against the farmers' movement. If one or two of the twelve would not co-operate with the other ten or eleven, we admit the combine would not work. But let us see about the farmers. There are, we will say, millions of them. What they will need to do is to control the temporary surplus that appears on the market sometimes. Iowa farmers will know what we mean when they refer to the market quotations on hogs and corn. They know very well, when the receipts are very large the price goes down. When the receipts are small the price goes up. If the receipts were kept very small for a long time there is no telling how high prices would go. But if the receipts were just right to equal the demand prices would be maintained. To get at this a little closer: Suppose the farmers all over the country had agreed on a certain price on hogs or corn or wheat, and would sell all the buyers would take at that price, but would stop the minute they would not take any more, how would the shippers or speculators bull or bear the market? Suppose the buyers would say, "I won't pay your price." How many days do you suppose the consumers could hold out? Just think about this. But to go back to millions of farmers. Now suppose one of these farmers would not co-operate it would not affect the result. Suppose a million or two million, or more, would not help it,

would not affect the result if all were in the movement. We believe if the farmers were organized on a large scale ENOUGH FARMERS WOULD HOLD THEIR CROPS TO PREVENT A TEMPORARY OVERSUPPLY, AND PRICES WOULD BE MAINTAINED. The very fact of the great number of farmers will make the result more definite. We could make this plainer if space permitted.

If the farmers of the United States would raise wheat to \$1 in this country, wheat growers and shippers in foreign countries would raise their price to equal it as soon as they heard of the advance here. The United States has set the price on wheat for the world for many years, and set it too low. The farmers of this country have made paupers of the farmers of Europe, and those farmers will welcome the day when American farmers set the prices higher. On the international basis of 90 cents, United States farmers can raise the price of wheat to over \$1.20 before Canada can afford to send a bushel into this country, on account of the tariff.

"The price of cotton has been advanced in the last year by a corner, and now every foreign nation is seeking some country outside of the United States where they can get their supply of cotton, and if they succeed, as they may in Africa, the cotton industry in this country will be greatly damaged, if not irretrievably ruined."

And who, pray, did it? Are the farmers or the speculators responsible? The American Society of Equity does not stand for high prices, but for equitable prices. It as strenuously fights against an unfairly high price as against an unfairly low price. Until farmers unite to wipe the last speculator off of the earth they will suffer from the monstrous greed of these vampires that are sucking their life blood. The government has refused to remove the iniquity. The farmers must depend on themselves.

"Every attempt to boost the price of wheat or any other grain above the legitimate price made by the normal supply and demand has brought ruin to the men who were engaged in it. Can not plain, common sense farmers see that they are being worked in this scheme by designing men who have ulterior motives?"

Will the Iowa editor enlighten us on "the legitimate price made by the normal supply and demand?" For instance, tell us why what is left of the 1903 crop of wheat is worth now 95 cents a bushel, while what was sold in November was worth 80 cents, and what was sold in July was worth 70 cents. It was all the same crop, all produced under the same conditions; all was to go to feed the people for the twelve months following harvest. The old conditions have prevailed, we suppose—that is, supply and demand regulated price. Now explain, please, for the editor of Up-to-Date and farmers, why this variation in price in five months. When you answer this question it will be easier to decide who is trying to bunco the farmers.

"Ulterior Motive" (an object beyond that which is avowed). Members of the A. S. of E. know how unselfishly we have labored for better conditions in agriculture. There is not an individual in the country who can prove that we have any object other than to build a machine of co-operation for farmers. We believe it will work, and hope it will. If it will, every legitimate business in the country will be benefited, even those who oppose it. Farmers cannot be benefited except every other class receives benefit also.

Verily, farmers, the time has come when you should know your friends.

"It is quite true that farmers get more money for their crop when it is a trifle short over a large area of country than they do when crops are superabundant in any one year. This is inevitable. The only way out is to hold your crop until the world needs it, which it always does inside of three years. Were our system of distribution perfect, or near perfect, we should not be troubled even in these years of abundance. If Shakespeare's ideal were realized when he wrote the lines "When distribution shall undo excess and each man have enough," we should have no trouble, even in years of superabundance. Unfortunately, this is not the case as yet.

"Meanwhile, we shall go right along teaching farmers how to grow more crops and better, using to the full extent the sunshine, the heat, and the rainfall which an overruling Providence Who has retained this matter in His own hand gives us, and to hold crops that can be held until the market will give them a profit on the production."

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"Hold your crops." "Consistency thou are a jewel." After condemning the A. S. of E.; after charging that the promoters of the A. S. of E. are "working" the farmers and that they have "ulterior motives," this Iowa editor admits the first principles of the society. "Hold your crop until the world needs it." "Were our system of DISTRIBUTION perfect or near perfect." He even admits that controlled marketing would be desirable. He also proves our principles in quoting old Shakespeare, "When distribution shall undo excess and each man have enough." Controlled marketing, surely! Yes, go ahead, Brother Editor. Teach farmers how to grow more stuff and never a word of protest against the crop liar, the board of trade gambler, the food trust that robs at both ends, the



cotton factor that threatens to ruin our cotton industry, the railroad magnate that squeezes the farmer to raise the wages of his employees. Deal gently with them, but goad the farmer on to raise bigger crops, so he and his wife and boys and girls and babes can work harder; so the price will be lower; so there will be more bushels for the middleman and speculators to buy and sell at so much margin per bushel; so the railroads will have more tonnage to haul at so much per hundred weight; so the "overruling Providence" can say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, while you were on earth you labored hard and well for everybody but yourself and family." A man who, knowing the evil, will not flee from it, or who, with the way plainly shown, will not be true to himself, his family and his divinely appointed business, is not fit for this earth, which he can make a paradise, nor for heaven.

We will send a copy of "The Third Power" to the editor of Wallace's Farmer and report developments. He must either be for the principles of the A. S. of E. or against the farmers. There is no other alternative. We will see which he accepts. In the meantime, farmers who want greater certainty to prevail on the farm, should write to their farm papers and tell them to teach you how to get fair prices for what you grow.

### "TWO VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS."

This is the head to an article in the Farmers' Call, and the editor admits that he has "some opinions about them," but he wishes "longer time to investigate" before he gives his opinions to his readers. We make extracts as follows:

"We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. H. Chamberlin, the well-known proprietor of the Clover Dale Fruit and Poultry Farm, near Jacksonville, Ill., in which he renews his subscription and says:

"I find many good items in your little paper, especially your editorials. Please tell us farmers how and where to find better markets. This is what we need more than to know how to grow two bushels of corn where we now grow one. The trouble is we already know how to grow too much corn and too many hogs. There seems to be something wrong, and what we really need is for some one to enlighten us how to get better prices for what we already produce. Also, tell us where we are to get more and better help on the farm at prices that we can afford to pay. By giving us some definite information on these subjects you will greatly oblige many of us farmers."

"In our humble opinion Mr. Chamberlin brings up two of the most important problems, if not the two most important problems, that confront the American farmer. Wider markets and better prices for what he produces and more and better farm labor are two things of vital and pressing importance to the farmers of this country.

"We heartily wish that we could give the definite information asked for. We have some opinions about these two problems, but we wish somewhat longer time to fortify those opinions with investigation and facts before we give them to our readers. In the meantime we will heartily welcome the discussion of these subjects by our subscribers.

"We farmers have neglected the marketing of our crops, giving our thought and energy almost solely to the production of crops. As Mr. Chamberlin says, we know well enough how to produce. We can afford to neglect for some years the productive side of farming while we give our thought and energy to the distributive side of farming. We do not need a greater agricultural production near so much as we need wider markets and better prices for what we produce. If farmers come to realize this fact, the first step and a very important one in getting these wider markets and better prices will have been taken. Much will have been gained when farmers generally see clearly what Mr. Chamberlain so well states.

"How to get good farm help at wages that he can afford to pay is one of the most perplexing things that the farmer has to deal with. We do not believe that this problem will be solved till the wider markets and better prices for farm products that we have been discussing allow the farmer to pay wages approaching those paid for labor in the city. This will result, not so much in bringing laborers from the city as in keeping on the farm a good many of the boys that now are attracted to the city. Make farming pay as well as it should and labor will be attracted to it. There is much talk of getting the very poor of the cities out on the farms, to supply the demand for farm labor. There can not be any doubt that this would be to the benefit of these poor, but they are not the sort of laborers we want. The solution of the problem of farm labor lies in better prices for farm products."

The editor of Farmer's Call admits that the solution of the two very important problems lie "in better prices for farm products." He might as well admit that the solution of every other problem affecting farming hinges on this one proposition, "fair prices for farm products." Yet he doesn't know how to obtain them. There is only one way possible under the sun. If equitable prices cannot be secured through co-operative and controlled marketing, then they will never be realized by farmers of this nor of any other generation. If farmers will build a wall or dyke before their products like is illustrated on the first page of this paper, and let only enough through to supply the demand, they will control marketing and can put a fair price on their

products always. Don't be alarmed that you will have any left when the year rolls around. The world will consume as much food at a fair price as at an unfairly low price. We believe, if certainty of values prevailed and food products were the same price in July as in January, that there would be immensely more consumption. If farmers were co-operating they could get closer to the consumers, cut out the mountains of unfair profits and increase consumption two or three hundred per cent. on some lines. This thing, we believe the farmers can do. We believe if one million or more farmers would undertake to do this thing that they could not possibly fail. We believe no power or influence on earth could stand against the will of such a large body of farmers striving for an object that even their enemies must admit is just and equitable. In the lines of Ella Wheeler Wilcox we may say:

"There is no Chance, no Destiny, no Fate  
Can circumvent or hinder or control  
The firm resolve of a determined soul.  
Gifts count for little; WILL alone is great,  
All things give way before it soon or late."

### THE FARMER HIS OWN REDEEMER.

Here is another from the Farmer's Call. Truly the Illinois farmers are waking up. They evidently intend to compel their farm papers to get out of the deep rut that they traveled in for many years, and which has been worn so deep that they and their supporters are in danger of being mired entirely.

"The day has come when the farmers must unite in order to obtain a fair price for the products of their farms. Thousands of farmers are leaving the farm simply because the remuneration is too small, just barely living by being very economical and working from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m. Some farmers are very good traders and make some money, but most of us farmers have to sell to the middleman, and we have got in the habit of taking just what they offer and pay them just what they ask for what we buy. Of course we are told that supply and demand regulates the price. But such is not the case. Shylock regulates the price. And the better class of farmers are to-day educating their children for the city, lawyers, doctors, merchants, politicians, drummers, bookkeepers, editors, in fact, anything but farmers. The writer knows families that have left productive farms for the city and are to-day making five times more money than they did on the farm. But everybody can not live in the city, consequently the farmer must raise his calling in dollars and cents to a level with other callings. If a lawyer's time is worth \$20 in a case against a railroad company for damage for killing a twenty-five dollar cow, which other lawyers swear is a reasonable fee, and the farmer brought his labor up to that standard he would get one hundred dollars a bushel for wheat and fifty dollars for corn. But we haven't the cheek the lawyers have and would not ask that much. A brickmason gets 60 cents per hour, or six dollars for a day of ten hours, and a farmer's time is surely worth as much as a brickmason's, and his team and implements and use of land are worth as much, which would be twelve dollars a day the farmer, his team and implements should earn. It takes three days' work to raise, gather and market an acre of corn, making it cost thirty-six dollars at mason's wages. The average crop of corn is 25 bushels per acre; the farmer gets two-thirds, or 16 2-3 bushels, for his labor, for which he should get \$2.16 per bushel on the mason's standard. But we don't want that much. However, the farmer is entitled to \$3 a day for himself and \$2 a day for his team and implements, which would make corn cost \$1.08 per bushel. The average crop of wheat is 10 bushels per acre. The farmer gets two-thirds, or 6 2-3 bushels, per acre. It takes three days to raise, harvest, thresh and market an acre of wheat, and at \$6.00 per day for farmer, team, wagon and farming tools is \$18.00, or \$2.80 per bushel. Corn at \$1.08 per bushel would make hogs cost \$10.80 per hundred and cattle the same. With such prices the farmer could solve the good roads question and make times better for everybody. But at present prices there is no hope of the farmer being any better than the negro in slavery. The average crop of wheat is 10 bushels, the average price given the farmer 60 cents per bushel. The farmer gets two-thirds, or 6 2-3 bushels; take off 1 1/4 bushels for seed and you have 5 5-12 bushels at 60 cents is the magnificent sum of \$3.25 for three days' work of himself and team, wagon and farming tools. Now, brother farmers, I think it is time for us to quit begging for a fair price and go to work on the same plan as other people do, and thus redeem ourselves from bondage. Now, I will start the ball rolling by setting January 25, 1904, as the day to commence holding our products for the following prices: Wheat, \$2.80 per bushel; corn, \$1.08 per bushel. Hogs, sheep and cattle, \$10.80 per hundred, Chicago market. Every farm paper please copy; also every county paper, and every farmer make himself a committee of one to see that it gets into his county papers. And if papers refuse to publish it, stop taking the paper, whether it be a county or farm paper. Don't forget, 'united we stand; divided we fall.' You will be astonished to see things go up if we stand together."

Edgar F. Leeds.  
Mt. Carmel, Ill., R. F. D. No. 1.

The only thing we criticize about Mr. Leeds' letter is the price he sets on the crops. Farmers must be moderate in their demands. They must not attempt to set prices that will encourage such small yields as mentioned. The farmers' movement is not to encourage poor farming, but rather



to encourage better farming, which a liberal reward always brings. If farmers will regulate their marketing to make their prices we will soon see our average yields increase. Fair prices for crops will mean restored fertility in our farms and increased yields on a smaller acreage with less labor.

We commend Mr. Leeds' recommendation that every farmer should see that his county and farm paper help in this campaign for fair prices. If the farm papers would unite with the farmers in a demand for equitable prices it would be done in a few weeks. If they would always stand for fair prices in the future the serious problems on the farm would never appear again.

Farmers, if you want these things you can have them, but they must come through you. The time is past for temporizing. You've got to get together in some society that has the right plan and is working for the right objects. The only such society on earth at present is the American Society of Equity. This society has proposed in the January 15th issue of this official paper to meet other farm papers on a broad, unselfish basis, to jointly build the machine of co-operation. We are not begging, as we know it can be built without them. We know, however, that it can be built more quickly with them. The official paper of the A. S. of E. has no desire to monopolize the agricultural field, but if other papers do not help now, when the farmers want them to help, we will be compelled, as the farmers' movement develops, to publish official editions for the farm, garden, fruit, stock, poultry and every other branch of agriculture.

### FARMERS TO COMPEL EQUITABLE GOVERNMENT.

The Pittsburg Post prints a story to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller and his associates are devising a combination of the steel and railroad interests which will result in a monopoly of the steel traffic. Commenting on this the Chicago Record-Herald says:

"The truth is, that he has become a resistless force in the industrial world, and that he will proceed from one monopoly to another regardless of all that is said and done to prevent. If he could live to the age of the patriarchs, the United States would come to be merely one of his appurtenances."

The Commoner says regarding above:

"Mr. Rockefeller need not live to the age of the patriarchs in order to make the United States of America 'merely one of his appurtenances.' That deplorable condition for this proud government would, at the present rate be brought about within comparatively a few years."

Here again is a danger that waits on the farmers to correct. In fact, there is not an element in our whole body; industrial, social or political, in which the farmers movement will not prove beneficial. Read from The Third Power as follows:

"It is, of course, quite impossible to consider this question, (the farmers) apart from politics. Few questions in this country can be considered in this detached way. In this case it happens that there is a very direct and intimate connection between the reform proposed and politics—not party politics, but politics in the larger and more scientific sense. The air is full of talk about political reform. The abuses, injustices and oppressions incident to the business of government in this country are dwelt on with much emphasis. All know that corruption abounds on every hand, that graft is almost the law of our political life, that extravagance is the rule, that favoritism is prevalent, and that those with the strongest "pull" get the greatest consideration. There is discrimination everywhere, and it is in favor of the strong and against the weak. The law itself is too often the mere agent of the rich and powerful for carrying out their doubtful schemes.

"Why is all this true in a country in which the people are supposed to govern? None of us can be made to believe that the people are corrupt or that they deliberately prefer bad to good government. The people are not corrupt, and so far from preferring bad government it is they who chiefly suffer from it. The trouble is that the people do not govern. Nominally a democracy, this government is the oligarchy controlled by a comparatively small class in its own interest. The people simply take what is given to them. Thus we have turned our system upside down and are false to

the fundamental law of our political being. When a scoundrel in the postoffice department is caught with money in his hands that does not belong there we all know that it is the people's money that he has stolen. When a rascally law is enacted taxing the people for the benefit of a few greedy and grasping individuals, it is not the people who are guilty of the oppression, for it is they that are oppressed. Divided into parties, the respectable and decent men of our cities are powerless to checkmate the rogues who prey on all alike, no matter what party they may belong to. The combination between men in office and corporations seeking franchises and favors is a combination in the interest of the politicians and the corporations and against the interest of the people. The people everywhere suffer, not because they govern, but because they are governed, and really without their consent. Pulls, influence, money, party trickery, corporate corruption in politics practised by our leading citizens—these be our rulers. And to this perversion of our government from its true aim and purpose are due all the ills from which we suffer.

"Who are the men directly and keenly and continuously interested in politics if not those who work simply that they may get something out of the game? The men who speak in political campaigns are, as a rule, men who, if not paid outright for their services, expect to get appointments if their side wins. Year after year you see the same men hanging around the polls, and hoping, through their connection with the organization, to be "taken care of." Gradually the government has been wrested from the hands of the people, and more and more—and as a consequence—the people have lost interest in it and influence with it.

"Now the proposition is to restore to the people that supremacy which is rightfully theirs, and which they must have if this is ever again to be a government of the people. As this is even yet pre-eminently an agricultural country, the farmers are the people. With the millions of men directly interested in furthering their own interests, which are those of the people, and bound together in an organization, the usurpation of the politicians and corporations would be broken, and the real rulers would govern. Considered in this light the American Society of Equity—the Third Power—is an instrument in the United States, regardless of name of party. No administration would dare to disregard such an influence, or would think of tying itself up to the politicians and those who now use them. Under such a system nothing would or could be done without the freely expressed will of the people. If they governed themselves badly, they would still govern themselves, and would be responsible for all mistakes and crimes. With this power and influence the people would regain their old interest in public affairs, and the government would no longer be forced to rely on the professional politician "for continuous activity in giving effect to its decrees." In a word, it is proposed to broaden the base of government and to put the power and responsibility in and on the people. Favors enjoyed by all are not favors, but rights. A favor is something enjoyed by one at the expense of others. If we can secure the granting of justice to all and the withdrawal of privileges enjoyed only by the few, we shall destroy the "pull" and the whole system based on it. So this is a movement for democratic government—government for all and by all, in which all shall participate. With this secured most of the evils from which we are now suffering would disappear. The pull would not work when there is nothing to be gained by it. The people would not be interested in stealing from themselves. If there was nothing for corruption to win there would be no corruption. In brief, the remedy is to be sought in a simple adherence to what is the true American system, from which we have so widely departed, and in a loyal adherence to the old American ideals."

### INVESTIGATE A LITTLE.

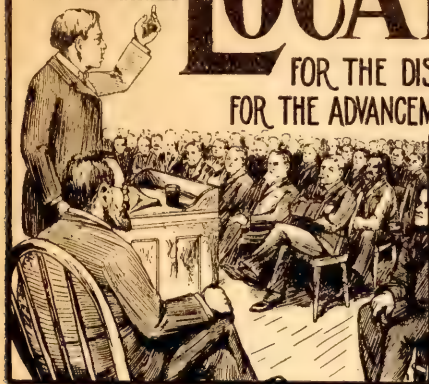
"This is the season of the year for investigating, and we have a most excellent opportunity to learn many things about farming without the expense of experimenting. We will spend many hours next fall discussing the political questions, because a whole lot of jack-leg, lawyer-politicians come out to the township center and stir up affairs among us. Let us, before that time, stir ourselves about the great question of modern farming. Let us learn how our neighbor manages to grow more corn than we do; how he feeds to make more pounds of meat with the kind and amount of feed; how he gets his animals through winter on less feed than we do, and in the spring his stock is in better condition than ours; and many other things let us discuss before the storm of politics is upon us."—Farmer's Guide.

"But don't investigate about how to get a fair price for what you raise," the Guide editor might have added.



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.



Look for the badge. Farmers you will know your brethren by this badge. Whenever you see a fellow farmer who does not wear one, tell him about the A. S. of E. and profitable prices.

## WAR CRY SUBSCRIPTION CARDS

These are postal cards that we offer at a special price. See offer elsewhere in this paper. Each card is good for a year's subscription and membership in the A. S. of E. When you take an order the name is written on the card and the card is dropped in the mail box or post-office. We have a bundle for you! They cost you nothing.

The year 1904 is to be to the farmers not only a year of edification, but a year of graduation, of organization. The force of circumstances is doing more to bring farmers together than argument.

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The above fact leads to a renewed appeal to the local unions. There is an important field work that they alone can do. Are they equal to the occasion? We believe they are; they inspired that confidence when they were chartered, and we look to them to fill their high mission. Activity on their part will hasten success; easy going, half hearted effort will retard it.

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We appeal to the local union to make every meeting a means of advancement. Have an interesting and instructive program, and spare no pains to induce every member to take a part. Seek constantly and diligently for ways to increase the membership. That million must come. It is much easier to get them now than it was a year ago, for the A. S. of E. has fully established its right to live, and has proven its ability to do things.

\*\*\*

This department has continually and persistently argued the bringing in of the young people. They should be made the life of the local union meetings, and wherever they take a part the older people will be interested. See to this; work it out, and very local union meeting will be a success. Then think of the influence this education of the young must have upon the future of the A. S. of E., and the farming world.

\*\*\*

Does your local union meet regularly? I cannot conceive of anything but an affirmative answer. And if you meet regularly with an interesting program, how can you fail to exercise a powerful influence in your neighborhood? Are there any farmers near you who do not attend? Appoint a standing committee on invitation, and at each meeting take up this subject, and make a list of those whom the committee are to specially invite to the next meeting. A farmer, or a friend of the farmers, must be stubborn indeed who would refuse to accept such an invitation. Once in attendance, it is the work of the union to interest them and enlist them in the cause.

\*\*\*

Don't fail to give prominence to the fact that the A. S. of E. is not an exclusive society, that while it is primarily a farmers' organization, it is not a rigid class institution, but welcomes the presence and membership of all friends of agricultural advancement, and of right and justice; it excludes no sincere and honest man or woman. It is founded upon the broad principle that whatever benefits the farmer, must benefit every institution whose foundation rests upon the success of agriculture.

\*\*\*

Let it be constantly kept in mind that the A. S. of E. does not strike at any legitimate industry or calling. The industrial world is a very complicated machine, and farming constitutes only one part of it. Smooth running and effective work depends upon the proper adjustment of every wheel, belt and pulley. The A. S. of E. recognizes this fact, and would not do anything to disturb the harmonious working of the entire great machine. It proposes to see to the proper working of its own part, and will aid rather than interfere with the harmonious working of all the other parts.

\*\*\*

Recent developments add many fold to the importance of farm organization. It must be confessed that in some instances labor unions have run into extremes and have taken action not in line with the general welfare. However great

any class may be, and however important its special interests, no part of anything can be greater than the whole. Special interests must therefore yield to the interests of all; that is, special interests must not promote themselves to the injury of the general interests, the interests of all. It cannot be denied that this has sometimes been done; or, at least, seriously attempted. The great conservative power of agriculture may well stand in the breach, and hold the extremes to the meridian line of equity. This is the mission of the A. S. of E., and who will say it is not a great one, worthy of the support of every industrial element on earth?

\*\*\*

Is anybody in the A. S. of E. betraying the confidence reposed in him? Every organizer has been appointed with the utmost confidence that he would do work worthy of the appointment, and add fresh laurels to his name by pushing out actively and organizing unions at every available point. Every local union that has been chartered, was chartered with the explicit understanding and confidence that it would be an active and efficient worker in its locality; that it would hold meetings regularly, and see to it that every available person was brought into the society, and that new unions would be organized wherever it was possible to organize them. Is anybody betraying this confidence? Has anybody fallen short of the work those at headquarters reasonably expected them to do? Examine your record and see.

\*\*\*

"Every man to his tent, O Israel!" was the command that went out to a great people in an ancient emergency. This department feels like repeating that command to a great people now. Every man to his local union; O, farmers of America! A struggle of the ages must be brought to a successful close, and victory must perch upon the banners of the oppressed. The farmers must be redeemed from the thralldom of mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They demand the right to own themselves, to possess their own property, to price the products of their own labor. There is nothing startling in this demand, there is nothing revolutionary in it. It is simply claiming the right that has been enjoyed by everybody else since human industry became an element in the world's affairs. But it cannot be won without a struggle. "Every man to his tent, O Israel." General Apathy has mustered his forces in our own ranks, and he must be defeated. Let us repeat the injunction: Every man to his local union, O, farmers of America!

\*\*\*

Organizers, local unions, members, I am anxious to know what each of you is doing. Why do you not write? J. S. Walker, Enfield, Ill., writes as follows: "I am working for the A. S. of E. at this time, and I think I am doing more in one day to benefit the farmers than I did all the time I was in any other society. I have enrolled the leading people of this town, and in fact all the large land owners, or nearly so, and am still adding to the number. I think that White county will soon be organized, and that the million mark will soon be reached." E. D. Gee, of Tennyson, Ind., whose songs have enlivened hundreds of enthusiastic farmers' meetings, writes to the editor of this department as follows: "It seems like it would be appropriate for me to address you 'Dear Father,' for I have learned more from your teaching in the past than from any other source. I love to call to mind the good times we used to enjoy in the F. M. B. A. It was a wonderful source of education. I am now enlisted in the band of Equity, and doing all I can." How glad I am to hear from those noble men. Let more of them write. Every such letter is a bright spot in this department of Up-to-Date, and a link in the chain which binds us all together.



## THE ARREST OF UNCLE ALF.

### How One Local Union Did It.

Uncle Alf. Marlin was a farmer whom everybody loved. Careful and intelligent management had made for him one of the best farms in Clinton county, and industry and frugality had brought him a competence. He was one of those men who never grow old, and his home was one of the bright places in the neighborhood, where young or old always found a hearty welcome, and were always glad to be.

A local union of the American Society of Equity was organized at the school house, but to the surprise of everybody Uncle Alf refused to join it or attend the

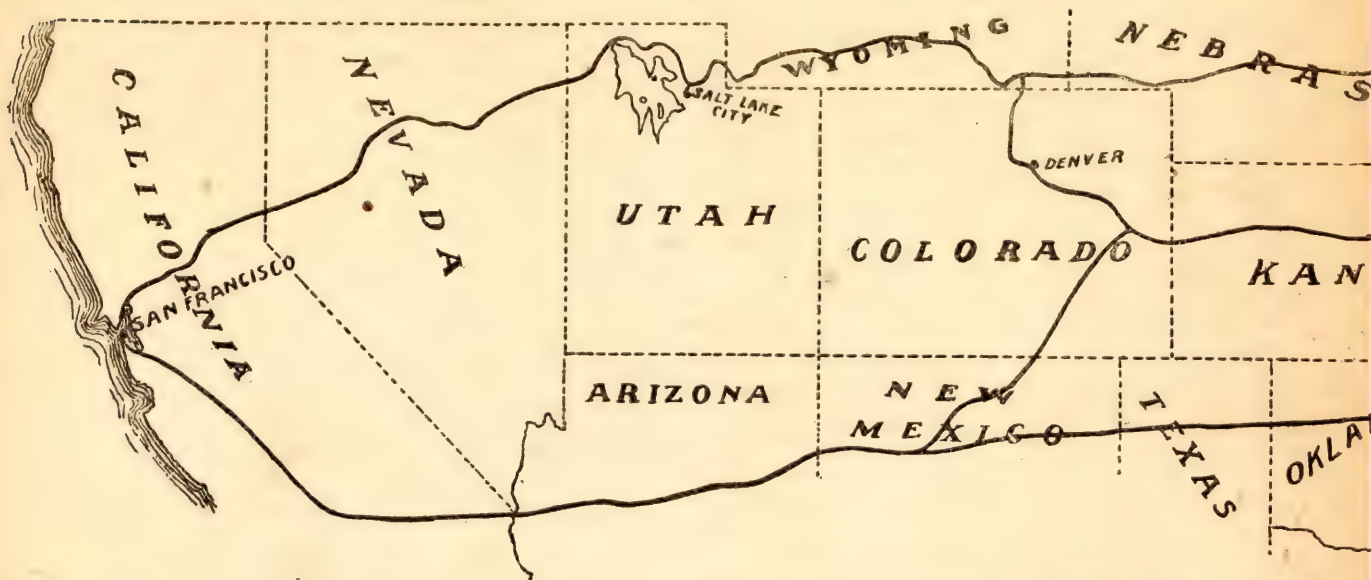
meetings. He had nothing to say against it, spoke well of its aims and purposes, and wished the movement success, but could not be induced to take any part in it. This was often a matter of discussion in the local union, and committee after committee was appointed to see Uncle Alf, and try to induce him to become a member, for they knew that his joining would bring in every farmer in the neighborhood that was still out. All had the same report to make, "Uncle Alf can not be induced to join."

Jim Wheeler at last said in a meeting that he had a matter of importance to lay before the union, and moved an executive session, that what he proposed might be kept within the bounds of the membership. The motion carried, and

the injunction of secrecy was imposed upon every one present. What was said or resolved upon, of course, we cannot know, but it was noticed that a smile was on every face when the meeting broke up, and many a glance was turned significantly in the direction of Uncle Alf's.

During the next few days the whole neighborhood seemed enveloped in mystery. Something was on hand, something was doing, but no one could tell what. There were few callers at Uncle Alf's, and his nearest neighbors passed without stopping to exchange a friendly word, a thing very unusual, and the old gentleman began to fear that something had occurred to offend his friends, but it was in vain he tried to think what it could be. On Thursday morning he was surprised to see the town constable (he was a member of the union) hastening

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



## How to Calculate the Farm Value of Crops

The American Society of Equity is being built for every farm, garden or orchard crop. It is for the grain grower, the stock feeder, the dairyman, the poultryman, the tobacco grower, the fruit grower, the cotton grower, etc. As soon as it is in operation it will benefit the largest operator, no difference where situated or in what line, and also the owner of a few rods of ground, by securing stability of price which means stability of prosperity.

The central head or national union of the society will print in the official paper a price that any crop is equitably (to producer and consumer) worth. This will be done as soon after the crop in this country is secured as it is possible to decide the yield from reports from members and local unions. This price will be known as the minimum price, and will be based on some leading market. For instance, grain and stock prices will be based on Chicago; cotton on New York; markets elsewhere and the farm price can be calculated from this base, being enough less to equal transportation and the cost of handling. Of course, there will be many places where the local markets will take all the products and the price under those conditions is usually higher than where a surplus is produced. The home market should be cultivated to the greatest extent possible.

Refer to the map and let us see what the farmer in Central and Western Kansas ought to have for his wheat on the basis of \$1.00 at Chicago. The rate of freight to Kansas City is 16 cents per cwt. From Kansas City to Chicago is 14 cents, total 30 cents per cwt. or 18 cents per bushel. Deduct

this from \$1.00 and we have 82 cents. If the farmer in Central and Western Kansas receives less than 82 cents now the difference must go into the pockets of middlemen.

There is another thing farmers should notice. The railroads charge 16 cents to carry wheat 200 miles west of Kansas City but only 14 cents for the 500 miles from Kansas City to Chicago, or as 8 to 3. This looks like an injustice that should be wiped out, also the through export rate from Kansas City to Great Britain and other foreign ports range from 29 cents to 33 cents, only twice as much as is charged to carry grain less than across one state. There is no equity in such an adjustment and it is clear such inequalities can only exist because farmers have not put themselves in a position to resist them.

Referring again to the map, the rate of freight from Chicago to New York is 20 cents, therefore wheat that is worth 82 cents in Kansas, \$1.00 in Chicago, is worth \$1.12 in New York, plus a fair price for handling it. This should be the case as the populous east must get its supply from the grain fields of the west. Yet we find cash wheat quoted as high as 94 cents and May wheat at 87½ cents, in Chicago on January 15th, with no cash quotation from New York. But May wheat is quoted at 90¼ cents in New York. This is only 2½ cents over Chicago price and we cannot understand it. The distance by rail from Chicago to New York is 913 miles, the freight rate 20 cents per cwt, against 16 cents for 200 miles in Kansas, or as 1 to 4.

The entire agricultural business needs reorganization in its distributing end. Gross discriminations must end. Equity must prevail and these things all depend upon the farmers. Elevators and shipping associations in the Mississippi Valley won't cure the trouble. Nothing less than a National organization of farmers when a million or more will speak though an authoritative head will be effective.



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

toward his front door. The officer opened without knocking, and came hurriedly in as if he was afraid somebody might escape. Apparently out of breath and much agitated, he blurted out:

"Uncle Alf, I am sorry, but I have to do my duty. You are under arrest!"

"Under arrest! What do you mean?" asked the really startled old man. But there was no time for explanations. A glance toward the road showed team after team rapidly approaching, the vehicles all filled with men, women and children. Prominent among them was Squire Bailey, the town justice. As the teams stopped, and the company filed into the yard, Uncle Alf was puzzled. He tried to treat all pleasantly, as was his never failing custom, but he felt that he was making a very poor job of it, and he thought he detected an unusual coolness among his friends.

tons of hay, and the droves of fat hogs and cattle, he had never put a price on a single ounce of it all. Somebody somewhere, whose methods were entirely unknown to him, and who had not the least interest in his welfare, had priced it all, and the defendant had been compelled to sell at the price named without any regard to whether it was at a loss or a profit. Uncle Alf began to look serious.

"Now," said one witness, "there is a fight on. The armies of fairplay and justice are marshalling under the banner of Equity, and are demanding the right, which is conceded to all other classes, to put a fair price upon their own products, and thus knock out the artificial price fixers that, in the palaces of the cities, reap their unearned profits, even before we reap our crops in the sweat-drenched fields. This defendant here, whom we have respected and loved, who is one of us, and whose struggles have been the

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**SEED****BOOK for 1904**

Cost over \$50,000 to publish. If you have a garden you can have a copy for the asking. Send a postal for it to

Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia, Pa.



The constable reported to Squire Bailey, and formally delivered his prisoner. With a great show of dignity the Squire took a seat, declared the court open, and ordered the constable to summon a jury, which he did with a facility that was very suggestive of a cut-and-dried affair. Uncle Alf felt sure there was a joke somewhere, but for his life he couldn't see where it was. All formalities of beginning a trial were complied with. Bill Meeks appeared as attorney for the prosecution, and the court magnanimously appointed Joe Watson as attorney for the defendant. Of course Watson, with a show of indignation, demanded to know the charges against his client. The prosecuting attorney rose with a great flourish, and said:

"If the court please, this defendant is here arraigned on a very serious charge, that of aiding and abetting the enemy. A great struggle is now taking place. The embattled hosts are confronting each other, and mighty results hang upon a single breath. The defendant, Alfred Marlin, to the great sorrow of all his neighbors, who thought they had a right to expect better things of him, is charged with helping the enemy, when his every interest, and those of all his best friends, are clearly on the other side."

Uncle Alf was worse puzzled than ever; he could not see what they were driving at. His attorney made a not very assuring statement of his side of the case, and the trial began. The witnesses were called and duly examined, but if any one had thought of it, he would have noticed that the Squire forgot to swear them. It was proven beyond question that the defendant was a farmer, that he had worked hard all his life, and had become fairly prosperous in spite of the most unfair conditions; that, of the thousands of bushels of grain he had raised, the

same as ours, stands aloof and thus gives aid and comfort to the enemy."

Uncle Alf's eyes opened perceptibly, and a comical smile began to play around his mouth.

"This is my case," said the prosecuting attorney, and Uncle Alf's "lawyer" said he had no evidence to offer, and that he was willing for the case to go to the jury without argument. To this the prosecutor agreed, and a verdict of "guilty" was promptly handed up. Squire Bailey adjusted his glasses, and, trying hard to look wise and solemn, pronounced sentence:

"It is the judgment of the court that the prisoner at the bar, who is proven guilty of the charge beyond all doubt, be and he is hereby sentenced, when the ladies of the neighboring local union of the A. S. of E. shall have ready the dinner they are soon to spread in the grove yonder, to preside thereat and give thanks for the blessings God has given him in spite of his own indifference. The constable will take charge of the prisoner, and see that the sentence is properly executed."

"Hold!" cried Uncle Alf, with the old time merry twinkle in his eye, "I move an arrest of judgment until I have time to pay my fee and attach my name to the membership roll of that local union. I never looked at it in that light before!"

Of course, there was handshaking and cheering, followed by a hustling of boxes and baskets, and rattling of dishes, while the odor of good things floated out on the breeze, and joyousness and good feeling swept through that crowd as never before.

Uncle Alf presided at the picnic, one of the happiest persons there, and more than two dozen names were added to the roll before those teams turned their heads homeward. All declared it was the jolliest time they ever had.

**MONEY IN GOOD CABBAGE**

My elegant new book for seed growers is a storehouse of rare seed information. Tells about my famous varieties of money-making cabbage.

**WRITE TO-DAY** **FREE** Mention this Paper and I will send you a package of Buckbee's New Early Marvel Cabbage the best-growing variety on earth, together with a copy of my great seed book.

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**500,000 BUSHELS**  
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National President, J. A. Everitt.  
National Secretary, L. N. Staats.  
National Treasurer, H. W. Miller.  
National Counsel, Mark P. Turner.  
National Organizer, C. O. Drayton.  
National Statistician, John Auld Forsythe.

National Vice Presidents—Seldon R. Williams, Fort Worth, Texas, present vice president; Eli A. Hirshfield, Indianapolis, Ind., present vice president; R. C. Bertrand, Crystal Spring, Ark.; Henry A. Risely, Camden, Ind.; John Burton, Trenton, Ill.; Hon. W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind.; Chas. L. B. Mills, Cooperton, Okla.; Thos. W. Carr, Arta, Ala.; Andrew Snyder, New London, O.; J. C. McClure, Manhattan, Ill.; Edward Bittle, Lisbon, Iowa.; Z. S. Branson, Lincoln, Neb.; Chas. Reiner, Riverside, Cal.; Wm. Ranch, Tribune, Kan.; Wm. Butterfield, Independence, Mo.; Erastus Jones, Clide, N. C.; Samuel Bittle, Cressona, Pa.; S. A. Steadman, Judson, Okla.; C. A. Brewster, Carlisle, Pa.; A. R. Carhart, Barton, Fla.; Hon. Chas. Weatherby, Sterling, Ill.; Hon. Chas. Hughes, Dixon, Ill.; J. N. Hike, Colby, Kan.; T. N. Luce, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dr. S. L. Henry, Morgansfield, Ky.; John B. Cambron, Morgansfield, Ky.; Edw. W. Hayes, Arlington, Ky.; James Butler, Topeka, Kan.; Hon. R. B. Scarborough, Conway, S. C.; C. Hayes Taylor, Gillaspie, Va.; Henry Burns Geer, Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. Barlow, Plainfield, Ind.

### State Organizers

ILLINOIS—L. N. STAATS, Trenton, Ill.

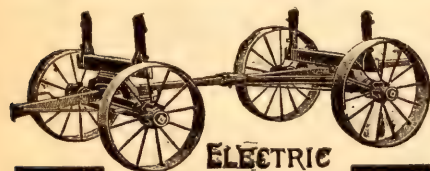
MICHIGAN—Geo. G. Winans, Hamburg, Mich.

OKLA. AND IND. TER.—Willard J. Conover, Palace, Okla.

WASHINGTON—Wm. C. Pittman, Spokane, Wash.

Matters relating to organizing in these States and Territories should be addressed to the State organizer; all other matters should come to the National Union.

It is desired to secure State organizers in other States as soon as possible. Correspondence solicited from people who are qualified for such important positions.



## Handy Farm Wagons

make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not cut into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. White hickory axles, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 170, QUINCY, ILL.

## CORRESPONDENCE, CLIPPINGS and COMMENTS

I think if every farmer would read "The Third Power" you would have TEN MILLION members instead of one million.

L. F. T., Brooklyn, Mich.

\*\*\*

I received the ten War Cry Cards yesterday and sold them all out today. Issued seven at one sitting. Am delighted at the result of the day's work. It looks as though any farmer could do as well if they would only try. We mean to organize at once here and go to work to get out of the rut. You may look out for old Alabama. She will come on with her part if you will only get some one in each neighborhood to tell the people of the great plans and possibilities of the A. S. of E. We have first got to hear of, and be educated along the line of Equity. Jan. 7, 1904, C. B. D., Hopeful, Ala.

\*\*\*

I cannot do without Up-to-Date as it contains information and advice that cannot be obtained from any other publication. It is the paper above all others for the farmer to read, and I for one am delighted with it, and speak a good word for it at all times. I am in the army for "A Million, A Million United," and inclose 75 cents for two year's subscription. Wife also, wants New London Ladies' Tailoring System. Jan. 7, 1904, J. L. W. Meridian, Texas.

\*\*\*

I had a copy of Up-to-Date Farming handed me recently by a neighbor. I am very much pleased with it. Just think what a great thing it would be if we could get the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota in a solid body. How it would help in making prices on wheat and flax seed. These are the three leading flax states and we should get \$1.50 per bushel. We now get only 80 cents per bushel.

J. A. YODER.

\*\*\*

My father has received several numbers of your paper and we like it. We would like for several of our neighbors to receive some of your sample copies. This is a good neighborhood, but it seems but few of the people have seen your paper. So I thought possibly it might be of benefit to you to get their names, for they are all good reliable citizens. We have scattered the papers you sent us to different friends. I hope to see the farmers all united, for there certainly is nothing more pleasant than a nice farm home. I have been raised on a farm, and want to always live in the country. We have a rural route, free mail delivery, and not far from trolley lines and steam railroads. So country life is far from being desolate. Here are the names, send them some sample copies which may awaken them to the truth. Miss—Ind.

\*\*\*

Please find inclosed ——— for your paper "Up-to-Date Farming." I cannot invest in a better way than in The American Society of Equity. I. H. G., Felton, Pa.

\*\*\*

I have been a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming ever since it was a little 15 cent sheet and have always been gratified at every step of its success, and now since it

has become the official organ of the grandest cause, according to my opinion, the American people ever had presented to them, I am more than ever interested in it.

I received the book, "The Third Power," and I think if Mr. Everitt had been inspired from on high, he could not have written a clearer, more comprehensive and logical book on any subject than is here presented to the farmers of these United States.

T. H. MILLER, Hodgenville, Ky.

\*\*\*

Farmers, do you hear the call? Unite and demand profitable prices. Do NOT SELL anything until the INDICATOR POINTS TO YOUR PRICE.—Ed.

\*\*\*

Our union is in line for the Million Members and we will get a share of them. While our Northern brethren are working for dollar wheat, we of the South are talking ten cent cotton, but it ought to be fifteen cents. We could get it if we were organized.

J. C. WILLIAMS,  
Walker, La.

## Seeds, Plants, Roses,

Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees

The best by 50 years test, 1000 acres, 40 in. hardy roses, including 45,000 of the famous **Crimson Rambler**, 4 greenhouses of **Palm**, **Ferns**, **Ficus**, **Geraniums**, **Ever-blooming Roses** and other things too numerous to mention. **Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc.**, by mail postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **Elegant 168 page catalogue free.** Send for it and see what values we give for a little money, a number of collections of **Seeds, Plants, Trees, Etc.**, offered cheap which will interest you.

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Box 103 PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

**Try the New Majestic Tomato**

This grand variety we claim to be the largest and most productive kind in existence. It yielded 11,000 bushels per acre on our place last season, grown under ordinary conditions, and will, we believe, double it by special culture. The fruit is not coarse and rough like other large sorts, but of fine shape and unsurpassed quality. The seed is scarce this year and sells at 40 cents per packet of 100 seeds. We desire, however, to place our catalogue in the hands of every one who has a garden and have decided to send a trial packet of 25 seeds **FREE** if you mention paper in which you saw this advertisement.

**\$100 in Cash Prizes**  
\$35 for largest tomato grown, \$10 for largest yield from one plant.  
\$25 for best photograph of a plant. Postal brings 10c worth of seed, a chance to win a valuable cash prize and the finest seed catalogue published. Our Iowa Seeds are unsurpassed.

**IOWA SEED CO.,**  
Des Moines, Iowa.

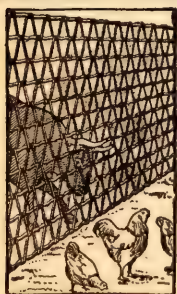
## Invest Some Money in GINSENG FARMS

Coming great industry, where your money will double. Absolutely safe. Illustrated Book and special inducements on application. Address, **CONSOLIDATED GINSENG FARMS, Box E, Ross Hill, N. Y.**

**SWEET CORN WANTED** What have you? How much? Send samples to J. A. EVERITT, Seedman, Indianapolis, Ind.

**60 VARIETIES** Strawberry Plants, \$2.00 per 1,000 and up. A general line of nursery stock. Send for 1904 catalog now. **H. W. HENRY, LaPorte, Indiana.**

# The Strongest Fence Made



To sell direct to the farmer the strongest fence in the world, we must not only use the best **HIGH CARBON SPRING STEEL WIRE**, heavily galvanized, but we must build so that the greatest textile strength of material is maintained. Sixteen years, spent in perfecting **Coiled Spring Fence**, each year showing an added degree of perfection, has brought us to a point where we can proclaim with a confidence born of attainment that

## OUR FENCE IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Cheapest because the highest skill of the craft has been utilized to reduce the cost of manufacture, and this achievement, coupled with the largest output of the largest and best equipped plant in the United States devoted to fence manufacture, enables us to name you the **VERY LOWEST PRICE AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT**. Buy direct. We sell to you as cheap as dealers can buy. Put the dealer's profit in your own pocket. Examination permitted at your station; your money back if not as represented. Completion of sale rests wholly upon your judgment. Write us; we have something more to say to you. After correspondence is opened, you have your judgment to defend your interests at every advance of the deal. Our Catalogue is free, and is full of fence lore.

**COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY,**  
Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

Box 88



Objects and Plan of the American Society of Equity Briefly Stated

**OBJECTS**

1. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, Garden and orchard. This is the first and main object.

2. To build and maintain elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses in principal market cities or in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from foreign countries, with the view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To provide institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.

15. To do an insurance business, both life and fire.

16. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

**PLANS**

The plan of the A. S. of E. is very simple. Farmers all over the country will be enrolled. They will represent every crop that is grown on the farm, in the garden or orchard.

The members will be directed and advised by the official paper which will reach each member twice a month at present and four times a month later.

This official paper, will give all members the same advice about prices, crops, markets, etc., at the same time, so unity of action may be had.

Each member becomes a crop reporter. This feature alone is worth all it will cost to build the machine of co-operation. The false crop reports that are now circulated are against the farmers and to the advantage of the speculators.

Members should belong to local unions. If none are forming in your locality, send your name direct to the National union. A farmer no matter where located can cooperate with farmers in all other parts of the country in marketing and maintaining prices on principle crops if he belongs to the National union only.

Values and a minimum (lowest) price will be decided by the board of directors of the National union. This price will be communicated at once to members everywhere. Every crop will be affected. Members will be expected to ask

this price when marketing, yet they will not be compelled to hold for it, also they may hold for more if in their judgment prices will go higher.

A booklet giving the objects, plan, constitution, and by-laws, etc., will be sent free to all applicants. A book—The Third Power—275 pages that covers every phase of co-operation by farmers and what will be gained by it can be bought at prices quoted elsewhere in this paper.

**THE A. S. OF E. BELIEVES**

That if marketing was controlled, prices can be made and maintained.

That the people who produce the stuff should control it until the market (consumers) are ready to use it instead of dumping the bulk of a crop on the market as soon as raised, creating a large "visible supply" which is used as a club by speculators to beat the price of the balance down all the year.

That if farmers can, (and they do) to a large extent control their marketing and regulate prices when unorganized, they will be an irresistible force when organized, on this plan, even to a moderate extent.

That if farmers under the old order of things did have any influence on the market, not withstanding the false crop reports, uncertainties and opposition of speculators and gamblers in farm products, they will simply be irresistible when they have reliable information about crops, prices and markets.

That all farmers don't need to hold their crops at any time.

That the markets will take an enormous amount of supplies every day.

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## HOW THE COOPERS' STRIKE WAS SETTLED

By Henry Burns Geer.



**BEVERLY** is a milling point of considerable note. In fact, the big flour mills situated there furnish employment to about one-fourth of the male population of the town. And, because the managers of the mills have found it more profitable to make their own barrels, than to buy them elsewhere, quite a large contingent of barrel makers, or coopers, are on their pay-rolls. In addition to the large cooper shop connected with the mills, there is also a stave factory where the staves and heading used in the barrels are made. The hoops are also of local creation, being grown in the form of young hickory "withes"—on small trees of the smaller sapling order, on the farms adjacent to Beverly.

The price paid for making the barrels was quite small—it could not be called equitable, for even an expert cooper could not earn over two dollars a day, while the majority of them made a fourth to a third less, as they all worked by the barrel, or piece.

So, after a meeting or two of the coopers were held—meetings rather on the indignation order—it was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the mill managers, and present to them a petition for an increase of three cents per barrel.

The committee of workmen met with a polite, but rather cool reception, and were told that their request for an increase was unreasonable, and could not be granted.

When this information was conveyed to the general body of coopers, another meeting was called, and a series of strike resolutions were adopted, with the result that the committee again appeared before the managers with the information that if their request for an increase was not granted they would make no more barrels. This threat did not move the mill owners, however, and so, the coopers went out on a strike.

This was towards the latter part of the summer, after harvest, when the farmers had sold most all their wheat, and the mills were running over-time turning it into flour, at a very handsome profit to the millers. However, the bosses held out for two weeks—or until their stock of barrels began to shrink to alarmingly small proportions, and then they sent for the strike leaders. A conference was held and after a good deal of see-sawing, a compromise was effected by which the coopers should get an increase of two cents per barrel. It seemed then, that everything would soon be moving smoothly; but, the very night that a settlement appeared to be in sight, the large store-room and vats in which the green hoop-poles were kept, took fire, and the whole was consumed—the

poles drying and burning too, as soon as the bulkheads to the vats burned and the water ran out.

Here now, was a very serious situation indeed—a condition that neither the capital, nor the labor utilized in the making of barrels, had counted on; for it brought in a third factor, and that factor was the farmers who had made the hoop-poles—or rather cut and marketed them during the winter when they could do but little else. It was now autumn, and the farmers were all busy with their fall plowing, preparing the ground for the next crop of winter wheat. They could hardly be expected to stop that important work to get out hoop-poles—besides it was out of season for cutting the hickory withes—the sap being up.

However, the mill managers called on several of the farmers, and urged them to bring in a few loads of poles; but this they declined to do, to a man. Then the millers and their coopers held another conference, in which it was agreed that the latter would go to the woods and cut the poles, if the farmers would sell them to the millers, as so much per thousand, standing. To this proposition, the farmers agreed—putting an equitable price, only, on the withes, as they stood in the brush. This seemed to surprise the men of money, as they had rather expected a "squeeze down" on the farmers' part, under the existing conditions. In taking this view, however, they had not calculated on the fair and square methods of the sons of the soil.

It was a novel situation, nevertheless, and one that excited much comment; and it led the farmers themselves to do a little thinking.



"It seems to me, boys," remarked Ralph Dean, a young farmer to a number of his friends, after meeting was out, at the school house religious services, one Sunday. "It strikes me, that they'd have a blamed sight harder time making flour without wheat than they've had doing it without hoop-poles."

"Now, you've said something, Ralph," assented old man Wilson; "that thought's been in my mind ever since that fire, and the coming of the coopers to the woods to cut hoop-poles. Maybe if we'd be in less of a hurry to market our wheat, they'd send out for it, too; and pay us a better figure for it?"

"That's the idea," rejoined Ralph, "what we ought to do, is to store a good part of our crop—our wheat, I mean, and put it on the market gradually—along as they need it, and not dump it all in at once as we usually do."

By this time quite a crowd of farmers, young and old had gathered about the speakers, and several others joined in the discussion.

"To do that," said Seth Williams, "we

oughtn't have a sort of a combination, or neighborhood store-house—something on the co-operative plan. Ever heard of the 'Society of Equity'?"

"Yes," said Ralph; "I've been reading about it some. Guess we'd better send for some papers and investigate it, and the way it works with farmers like us."

"Sure, we oughtn't do something to get better prices for our wheat and other crops. Say, Ralph, you write to the head men of the Society at Indianapolis, and

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find out all you can about it," said Mr. Wilson.

"That's right," spoke up Frank Bruce, "I'm tired of this thing of letting my wheat go at the other feller's price. Let's get in line with the new movement, so that we may get some of the benefits of it. This coopers' strike business shows a feller what's what, when it comes to a show down. The coopers never'd get anything in the way of wages, if they couldn't get our hoop-poles first. Neither would the mill men have any barrels to put their flour in."

"Hoop-poles cut a small figure in the great question of farm products, and farmers' rights," put in Ed. Taylor, the man who generally "orated" at the farmers' gatherings of the neighborhood. "Send for the papers, Ralph, and let's get on board this new craft, that's headed for the port of Equity, and farmers rights."

After a good deal more talk of a similar character, the men dispersed, with the understanding that they should meet again the next Wednesday night at the school house, for further discussion with a view to organizing.

So, he upshot of the coopers' strike, and it's final settlement, was the birth of independence and thoughts of self-protection on the part of the third factor—the farmers, who were indirectly involved in the settlement of the strike.

### THE STEMMING OF THE TIDE

By Henry Burns Geer.

Down in the Valley of Industry—down between the river of Plenty, and the river of Want, there live a people of which there are two classes. One class is called Capital, and the other class is called Labor—and the latter class works

for the former.

It came to pass one day, that the river of Want began to rise, and it rose to such a height that it threatened to overflow the valley, and engulf the laboring class, because they had no boats with which to float away, like the Capitalists. So labor had to remain in the valley, and fight for it's life. But Capital said:

"Why have you fear of this river of Want? Are you not employed, and is not the pay for your services weekly forthcoming in the pay envelope?"

And Labor answered, saying:

"You have spoken truly, as to the service and the pay; but, this exchange of labor for gold, or gold for service, is only a surface feature in the struggle of life. We design, we carve and we beautify, but we do not create. Therefore we fear this river of Want, because we shall be engulfed unless we get closer to the heart of nature, and woo from her motherly bosom, that which imparts life, and strength, and joy."

"We shall build a wall," said Capital, "A wall of stones and bricks embedded in mortar, higher than the river of Want can possibly rise, and then we shall be safe, and may rest in peace."

But Labor was not quieted, for it had fear of the tide in the river which continued to rise; so Labor had recourse to outside help, and it appealed to the producers who lived in the land of Growth and Harvest:

"We live in the valley of Industry, and we work for gold, but, the river of Want is rising, and we have not whereof to stem the tide; for man cannot consume gold and live, neither can he build a dyke of brick and mortar that will withstand hunger and want."

The Producers hearkened to the cry of Labor, and from their bountiful supply they brought down to the valley of Industry bags of wheat and corn and oats, and they brought hams and bacon, fruits and fish, and some of all that on which man exists; and Labor in the valley of Industry was made glad, for immediately the tide in the river of Want began to recede, and there was no longer danger of it over-flowing the valley.

There were many of the class called Labor which went up into the land of Production and did not again return to the valley, for they met with favor in the other land, and they found happiness and peace in laboring in the fields, the gardens and the vineyards, where there was real production, and not a bare exchange of Labor for Capital only.

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## PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON CO-OPERATION

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But, in order to maintain this happy and profitable condition, something back of it is necessary to give it stability. In fact, that something is the American Society of Equity; but, in practical application and support, it is storage room—storage adapted to each and every locality where a local union is maintained, or close enough to be in touch with it.

We cannot accomplish anything without practical and serviceable appliances, or conveniences. We cannot get a dollar a bushel for wheat by talking about it wholly, and then selling it at 75 or 80 cents, and letting it get into the hands of the speculators, and the big elevator men, that it may drift into a "corner," surrounded by a powerful syndicate. To control the price of wheat, or anything else, we must have it on the farm, and there put the price on it before we turn it loose.

Wheat is mentioned here, as it has

been made the chief, or first article in the list, to get under farm control. But, all of the leading farm products are included in the storage plan—the only practical plan to control any of them. This thought should be uppermost in the minds of the membership everywhere, and the plan of local storage, through co-operative local store-houses and elevators, advocated by the general management of the National union, should be embraced and executed whenever and wherever practicable. If this plan is followed up, the influence of the society will soon be felt by the general public, and to the advantage of all concerned, too; for the consumer has naught to fear from this society.

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## CONTROLLED MARKETING

(Concluded from Page 1)

wheat, leaping to the lash of the hurricane, struck him fair in the face. He heard it now; he heard nothing else. The wheat had broken from his control. For months he had, by the might of his single arm, held it back; but now it rose like the upbuilding of a colossal billow. It towered, hung, poised for an instant, and then with a thunder as of the grind and crash of chaotic worlds, broke upon him, burst through the pit and raced past him, on and on to the eastward and to the hungry nations.

"What if the farmers had controlled that 'undrunk ocean of the wheat,' and had refused to let any of the ocean get through the dyke? The price would not have broken, and the corner would have won. The next deal would have smashed Jadwin. And what right had he to control the price of wheat for months? Neither he nor any of his tribe could do it if the farmers would assert their power."

## A TALK ABOUT SEEDS

By Henry Burns Geer.

No farmer can be an Up-to-Date farmer, who farms with questionable, or second-class seeds—either garden or field seeds. Indeed, this question of seeds is all important, for verily: "The seed is the life." Soil plays an important part, skilled labor and proper cultivation counts for much; but the very foundation is wrong, when the seeds are not right. Hence, the wisest plan is to plant the best seeds or none at all.

There are well-bred and poorly bred seeds. Thoroughbred and scrub seeds. There is really as much difference in seeds as there is in the quality of live stock or poultry, and every one can see at a glance the difference in quality between things of the latter class, for they are above the surface. And, it may be said that the farmer who puts things of which he has no assurance as to quality—seeds that are not reliable—beneath the soil with the expectation of getting good results from them, commits a greater folly than the one who breeds scrub stock. For, the latter is sure of some sort of an output, whereas, there are some seeds that will not come up at all, thereby entailing a clear loss.

When a farmer knows of a source of reliable seeds, he should utilize them at any reasonable cost, for in planting such seeds he plants that which will be a source of comfort, pride and profit to him. No man can make a success when he starts wrong, and the planting of questionable seeds is the first step in the wrong direction. True, a first wrong move of this kind may be in some degree offset by patient labor and the application of expensive fertilizer; but the satisfaction and the pleasure, and full and rounded success will have been sapped at the bottom by the planting of seeds devoid of virtue and strength.

It is a wise farmer also, who experiments with new seeds—seeds of new varieties of corn, wheat, potatoes, or any other cereal or plant that is useful or ornamental. But in making such experiments, the seeds should come from reliable sources, for there can be no profit derived from inferior seeds, no matter what purpose they may be used for—unless it be to feed them to poultry or stock.

In experimenting with new things in the seed line, the scriptural injunction to "try all things, and hold fast that which is good," should be observed. This is an age, or era of progress, and the sun scarcely rises or sets nowadays, without greeting something new—Solomon to the contrary, notwithstanding.

There is still another thought: The far-

(Continued on page 18.)

## AN EGG TESTER FREE

THE GEM FOLDING EGG TESTER, is a most useful and a very neat apparatus, which is constructed in a really ingenious and scientific manner. It will tell you in less than half a second whether an egg is fresh, stale or bad. This Tester can be used in the day time as well as at night; it will never get out of order, and will, when handled with ordinary care, last a life time. A whole case of eggs can be tested within five minutes, and the Tester will report the exact condition of the eggs with a promptness that never fails.

A limited number of these Testers will be GIVEN AWAY FREE, and if you will send to **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**, he will send you one free of charge, if you will mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. He will also send you full directions for testing eggs, both for table use and hatching purposes, together with a handsome new Catalogue containing 14 colored views of Incubators and Brooders, including one showing the "Development of the Chick" from the first to the twenty-first day. Write at once, for the supply is limited.



## ANY FARMER CAN START

a welding fire in two minutes! In our **FARMER'S FORGES** and do his repairing and blacksmithing at home. **WE GUARANTEE** our **FARMER'S FORGE** to be as large and do as much work as any \$10 Forge made, and as represented or refund your money.

## Extracts From Recent Testimonials:

"The Forge I purchased of you six years ago has always given perfect satisfaction." **THOS. BLAKELY, Leslie, Mich.**

"The Farmer's Forge ordered of you in 1899 is still in perfect order and I am well satisfied with it." **J. W. FOUNTAIN, Branchville, N. J.**

"It has proved more satisfactory than one of the all-steel Forges that one of my neighbors has." **S. DRAKE, Hloka, N. Y.**

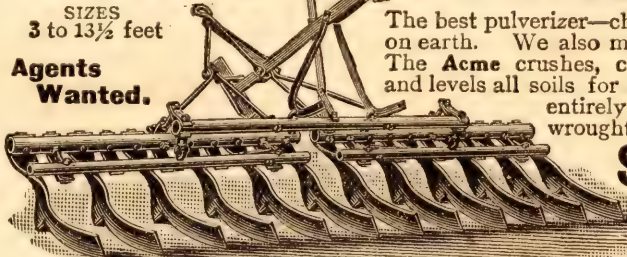
"It is the best article for the money that I ever saw or used. It keeps the forge alight." **E. LEWIS, Middletown Springs, Vt.**

**SPECIAL OFFER** Regular price of forges \$5, but until March 31, 1934, we offer the **FARMER'S FORGE**, complete, ready for use, for **\$3.75** each, or a Farmer's Forge, complete, an anvil and vise combined and a pair of tongs, all for **\$5.50**. This offer may not appear again. Write today sending stamp for catalogue and testimonials. **G. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Saranac, Mich.**

## ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler.

SIZES  
3 to 13½ feet  
**Agents  
Wanted.**



The best pulverizer—cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. We also make walking **ACMES**. The **Acme** crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—indestructible.

## Sent on Trial

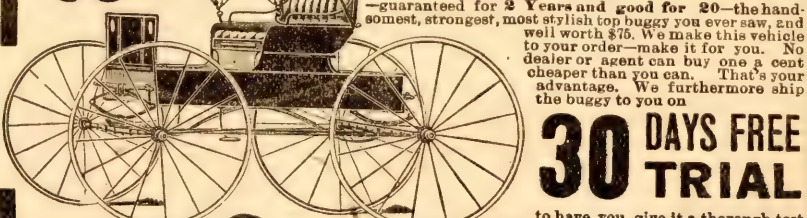
To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Catalogue and Booklet. "An Ideal Harrow"

I deliver f.o.b. at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland, etc. by Henry Stewart, sent free. **DUANE H. NASH, Sole Manufacturer, Millington, New Jersey.** Branch Houses: 110 Washington St., CHICAGO. 240 7th Ave. So., MINNEAPOLIS. 1316 W. 8th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. 215 E. Jefferson St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Cor. Water and W. Gay Sts., COLUMBUS, OHIO. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## For the Future

It isn't for a day—nor a week—nor a year that you buy a buggy. When you put good money into a buggy you want one that will last for years. We are building buggies for the future—for your future and yours. Your neighbors and friends will want our buggies in years to come, when they see how lasting, durable and strong we have made yours. It pays us to be honest and to make honest buggies. Our offer to the buggy buyers of 1934 is a celebrated

**\$50 Split Hickory \$50 Special TOP BUCCY**



**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

We want to tell you all about this buggy and our plan for supplying you with one direct from our factory. There's a large picture and full description of the buggy in our Free 186-page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness. Send for that to-day. Note! We carry a full line of high-grade Harness, sold direct to the user at wholesale prices.

**THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., (H. C. Phelps, President) 2222 Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.**



(Concluded from page 17)

mer who has been successful with any particular crop, or variety of grain, on his own particular farm, should not discard it for the mere sake of a change, for there is virtue in old things which have been tried and found true; and there are certain crops which are best adapted to certain soils and localities, and where they thrive best and are found the most profitable, they should be continued—the choicest and best specimens, or seed being reserved for home use the next seeding.

What a pleasure there is in planting, in hoeing and reaping. There is no pleasure equal to the pleasure of creation, propagation, and cultivation in the gardens and the fields. The farmer who does not love his work—who is not enthused by the glories of nature, should not be a farmer. God called man to agriculture first, which fact makes it the grandest calling of all. And the seed—the seed is the germ that he is to nurse into life under the action of nature's forces. Therefore, let the seed be pure and strong and undefiled, that it may grow and blossom into perfection, according to its specie.

## NOTES.

The day is not far distant when politicians will champion the farmer's movement from the stump and the rostrum. They will advocate home prices for farm-grown produce; and they will do it because the tide will be too strong for them to dodge it or overlook it.

This fight for equity and the right to say what a farmer's work and produce is worth, is not a political question; and it will be settled outside of the political ring, no matter how much the politicians may chip in, in the way of talking for the sake of votes.

The lay of the hen—the glorious American—her song and her eggs are cheering signs of prosperity that will glow with a perpetual halo, when the farmer's wife shall say: "I am selling eggs at thirty-five cents a dozen to-day." And the corner groceryman shall say: "Thank you, ma'am, I'll take twenty dozen today. Do you think you will sell at the same price next week?"

After all—all that is said about wheat and cotton—the corners, the bulls and the bears—the hen-fruit of this country brings more comforts to the country home than both of them combined. It's a song and an egg to-day, to the basket tonight, a rest of a few days as the eggs accumulate, and then to market, and the shoes and stockings, the little fancy articles, and the table delicacies. They are bought with the egg money.

"Be just and fear not." The essence of equity—the call for square dealing between man and man. Is it just for one man to say what the produce of another's farm is worth, per pound or bushel. Is it in keeping with the great principles of the brotherhood of mankind to ask a brother man to work with indefinite prospects—without any assurance of equitable returns for one's labor. No. There will be injustice on the farm just as long as the town man and the speculator price the farm products.

Co-operation is the foundation stone of society. Without co-operation on the part of husband and wife, the golden ties would part asunder; for "a house divided within itself cannot stand." Neighborly co-operation means a happy community and neighborly success. Let us help one another.

The signs of the times point to high prices for farm produce. This without reference to the action of the farmers themselves in the matter. The question of war, or no war, in the far east, is not yet settled; and it looks now as if the dogs of war will be called out. This is a time when the farmers should keep as much of their produce at home as they can, for the chances are that "war

prices" will prevail before the world is a year older.

The country boy who thinks the city is a "snap" should get that idea out of his head as soon as possible. The man who is putting this down on a typewriter now, has tried both lives—country and town—and is prepared to say that his happiest days were spent on the farm. There is a sweetness, a freshness, and a joy in life on the farm, that is found nowhere else. Some people get lonesome there; but, let it be said now, that the loneliest place on earth is the crowded street, to the man or boy who is away from home and friends. While to the unsuccessful and the moneyless man, it is more barren of pleasure than the desert of Sahara.

"Woman to the front," the frontispiece to the January 1st issue of this magazine, was pleasing to the writer, because it was prophetic, whether the publisher intended it to be so or not. The women of America are coming more and more to the front. They are today aiding men in the grand achievements of our country, more than ever before. Not only do they strengthen the home more and more; but the community, the state and the nation. Indeed, our glorious womanhood is the sweetest and dearest flower of all the earth.

When you have read "The Third Power," think. And after a mental review, act. It is written for a purpose, and that purpose is the betterment of the farmers of America. The author would go even farther than that. He would have every one who tills the soil, even in the remotest corners of the earth, receive a fair and equitable reward for his labor.

**WE PAY \$32 A WEEK** AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to handle poultry compound. Year's contract. **IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79** PARSONS, KANS.

**WANTED!**  
To send to every town sample of the new "Karl-Klog" Sprayer. First applicant gets wholesale prices and agency. Big money made with sprayers during winter. Full particulars free. Address, **Rochester Spray Pump Co., 5 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.**

**Because** we have the best and cheapest iron, steel, lumber and the cheapest labor, we can and do make the best Saw Mills on earth. 4 ft. p. (see cut.) Cuts 2,000 ft. a day. All sizes. Planers, Shingle Mills and Edgers with our Patent Variable Friction Feed; Portable Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, etc. Our catalog shows all. Send for it. Lowest freight. **De Leach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 330, Atlanta, Ga. 114 Liberty St., New York, N.Y.**

**The Hero Feed Grinder**  
is the best which money can buy for any kind of power from 2 to 4 or 5-horse power, because it grinds rapidly, making splendid feed, table meal or graham flour, has **AMPLE CAPACITY** for 4 or 5-horse power if properly speeded, and **WILL NOT CHOKE DOWN THE LIGHTEST POWER.** We make 26 sizes and styles, all of equal merit but varying capacity, for all kinds of power and for all kinds of grinding. Send for free catalogue of Grinders, Cutters, Huskers, Shellers, Wood Saws, Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Farm Trucks, Seeders, etc. **Appleton Mfg. Co. 64 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.**

**ECONOMY PITLESS WAGON & STOCK SCALE**  
**NO PIT TO DIG.**  
**STEEL FRAME STEEL JOIST**  
**WE SAVE YOU \$40 TO \$50.**  
**McDONALD BROS. PLEASANT HILL, MO.**

**Towers' Surface Cultivator**  
J. D. Tower & Sons Co.—We use on our several seed farms more than fifty of your Surface Cultivators during the growing season and we consider them one of the best on the market. The Tower Cultivator has been very successful. We recommend them to the up-to-date farmer.  
Sept. 5th, 1903. **FUNK BROTHERS SEED CO**  
Send for Treatise on Corn Culture, free.  
**THE J. D. TOWER & SONS CO., 46th St., WENDOTA, ILL.**  
200 Sold 1896  
1902 5,300 Sold

**HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE**  
Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1½ Minutes. and testimonials. Also full information regarding our  
**I. X. L. GRUBBER, IRON GIANT GRUB & STUMP MACHINE, 2-HORSE HAWKEYE and other appliances for clearing timber land.**  
**MILNE MFG. CO., 835 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.** Address Milne Bros. for **SHELDON PORT** Catalogue.

**From Factory to Farm**  
**NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN**  
See what it means.  
64-Tooth Lever Harrow \$8.15  
96-Tooth Lever \$12.45  
14-in. Imp. Lister \$17.75  
14-in. Sulky Lister \$31.65  
8-ft. Rake \$16.00  
Sewing Machine \$9.00  
Best Sewing Machine \$t. equal to any \$50 machine \$17.50  
Steel Range with Res. \$19.70  
Fine Top Buggy \$33.50  
12-16 Disc Harrow \$17.00  
14 in. Steel Beam Plow, Double Shovel best that money can build, only **\$9.00**  
Hard Steel Castor Coulter with Plow, \$1.50 extra  
Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, \$12.00  
Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel \$19.00  
Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Olaws, \$15.25  
Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, \$25.00  
Corn Planter, complete, 60 rods wire, \$27.75. Address  
**HAPGOOD PLOW CO., 120 Front St., ALTON, ILL.**  
(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

# DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Menager and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.**

until you have investigated "THE MASTER WORKMAN"  
A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs light wagon as a portable. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Menager and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.**



## LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

No. 38.

NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, Ind.,  
Jan. 15, '04.

DEAR MR. EVERITT:—I have been pretty busy all day and I hear the clock striking twelve as I draw up to my desk to write to you. I might put the letter off a day or two, but there is a thing on my mind that I want your advice about. If ever I did need good sound advice in my life it is now. When the thing was first presented to me it worried me more than anything that ever came along.

The fact is, they want me to be township trustee! Think of that! Me, David Dobetter, with all my work on hand, the young folks away at school, a candidate for the best office in the township! I don't understand why they thought of me. Surely there are plenty of men in the township better qualified for the position than I am. Why don't they pick out one of them instead of coming to me? I must confess, it completely stumped me when I first heard of it. It dazed me so that I lay awake some time the first night. Wife says I talked about it in my sleep. I think she was just putting it onto me. I never talked in my sleep nor snored in my life. I know it. You never saw a man that did, either. It is a slander the women folks like to get off on us to silence us when we have been robbed of our sleep two or three nights by their nasal symphonies, and feel as if we would like to crawl off somewhere and die. But I will own up that I am troubled about this proposal that I shall be township trustee. I have done my best to fight it off, by telling them I had so much else to do that I could not do justice to the public work. But they tell me that is just the kind of man they want. The busy man is the one that does business. I also said that I made no pretensions to being a politician. And here, too, I found that I had made no argument. The voters have come to the point in this township where they don't intend to be bossed by the ring politicians any longer. I have seen signs of that coming some time. The people are sick to death of the ring politics of this county.

And so, I have told them that they should have my answer two weeks from today. That will be just in time for the spring election; and I wish you might let me hear from you before that time. I have written to Ben and John about it and shall try to make up my mind after getting the best advice I can. I don't want to be made a fool of in my old age. I know I shall have the vigorous opposition of the machine politicians, and as they have all the money they can spend the chances might be against me. I do not know anything about making a political canvass, and if I am nominated I shall spend little time and no money looking up voters. If the people want me, all right, if not, there is plenty of work to do at home.

Jan. 16, '04.

Before my letter to you got into the mail, I received the following from the children. I will send them along so that you can see how they feel about the matter. The first is from John. You can see that he looks at the matter enthusiastically. He says: DEAR FATHER: Go in and lick 'em all out! I'll come home and work like a tiger for you all day election day. Wish I could vote for you, but if I can't I can take old Bill and Nellie and bring in men that can. I will get Uncle Tom Markham out, and you know he never has voted in his life.

He's got too now! I say, tell 'em you'll take the place.

Your Son  
JOHN.

P. S. Mary says what I have written is all right. Hurrah for Pa!

DEAR FATHER:—It makes me feel good to think that the folks are beginning to find out what there is in you. I am proud of that, and if you go into it you've got to win! Can you do it? This is out of my line and I never thought a thing about such matters. You are there where you can look the ground over. How much sentiment is there against the machine? Whom do the men represent who have talked with you? Will they stand by you when it comes to the election? There are things I think you ought to find out before you say you will or you won't be a candidate. You need not get on top of the barn and shout all over town what you are after, but go at it quietly and learn just what there is to this. Then act accordingly. If the people want to shake off the party bosses and mean business in what they say to you, I see no other way for you than to stand for the office. That is every man's duty and privilege. I would like to see you in the place and am sure you will do well in it if it comes to you.

Your Boy,  
BEN DOBETTER.

So you can see something about how the young folks look at it. I think I will take Ben's advice and cast about me a little. But I shall look for your answer with some interest. You know more about such things than I do, and will, I am sure advise me as seems best to you.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

DAVID DOBETTER.

\*\*\*

DEAR MR. DOBETTER:— It seems to us that your son Ben has said the sensible thing, and we can add very little to it. The times demand the services of the very best men, not only in the more important offices of the state and nation, but also down nearest to the people. We have taken pride in watching your rapid advancement, and feel certain that the people of your township have made no mistake in selecting you to be their standard bearer. After making the quiet canvass your son spoke about, if you find that there is a strong undercurrent against the old party abuses, it seems to us it will be your duty to make the fight. You may be defeated. The cause of right does not always triumph at first, but public sentiment will crystalize rapidly, and in a little while, even if you should not win now, the independent movement will gain strength enough to carry the day.

With heartiest good wishes we are,  
EDITOR UP-TO-DATE.

## OFFICIAL VOTE IN ELECTION CONTEST

January 16th we received the following:  
DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 15, 1904.

GENTLEMEN:

"We are this a. m. in receipt of the official certificate of the Secretary of State for Iowa, showing the official number of votes cast for Governor, November 3rd, 1903, as 417,919. The official vote for Governor of Ohio is 866,376. The official vote for Governor of Massachusetts is 396,479. Total number of votes cast for Governor in the three states are 1,680,774.

The accountant appointed by the committee on awards is engaged with his staff of assistants in tabulating the estimates, and we expect the committee on awards will be able to announce who are the winners on January 25th.

A list of winners with full particulars will be mailed to you on the day the awards are made."

Yours truly,  
PRESS PUBLISHING ASS'N.

The winning numbers will be published in February 15th issue.

## Factory Price

Direct to You

We are the only general merchandise house which owns, controls and directly manages a vehicle factory. We build our vehicles from the ground up and know what's under the paint. We add but one small profit to the cost of material and labor, hence our customers are getting a better made job in a finer finish and at a lower price than can possibly be secured elsewhere.

\$19.80

"LEADER" Road Wagon — Imitation leather trimmed; carpet, wrench and shafts; just as illustrated. Write for further description.



\$25.50



"CHALLENGER" Buggy—24 in. body, cloth trimmed; top, back and side curtains, storm apron, carpet and shafts. Write for details.

We also have better grades up to the very best and most stylish that can possibly be put together.

VEHICLE CATALOGUE FREE. Send for it today. It will give particulars about the above work. It also illustrates and describes the newest and best line of Runabouts, Stanhopes, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages, Carts, Spring Wagons, etc., ever quoted direct to the buyer. It explains the difference between good and unreliable work—between the hand-painted and the dipped buggy—and also explains our Guarantee of Satisfaction and

30 Days' Trial Offer.

Send a postal today for our Vehicle Cat. No. E1.  
**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
Chicago

A special circular quoting our entire line of Sleighs, Sleds, etc., will be sent at the same time, if you request it.

40

## Send No Money



But let us send you our regular \$12 TAILOR MADE ALL WOOL SUIT, guaranteed to fit, for only \$7.95

C. O. D., (with privilege of examination) provided you will hand our circulars, samples and special offer to ten men who in your judgment will be interested in our Tailor Made Suit Offer.

Send us your name express office, and the following measurements: Chest (around body over vest close to arms.) Sleeve (inside seam.) Waist (over pants.) Seat (six inches below waist.) Length of pants (inside seam.) Length of pants (outside seam.) State whether you wish all wool Black Clay Worsted, Black all wool Thibet, or fancy brown mixed pure Worsted.

You do not run the slightest risk. We cut and make the suit exactly as ordered and instruct your Express Agent to allow you to examine it thoroughly. Try it on, notice the style, fit and high-grade tailoring. Compare it with suits for which small tailors charge \$30.00, and if convinced that it is as good as any suit you ever saw sold for \$12.00, pay your express agent our special price of \$7.95 and express charges, and the suit is yours. The ten sets of advertising matter which you are to distribute will be sent with your suit.

You can readily see that if our suits were not just as represented we could not afford to make and ship them without a deposit. We are the only Mail Order Tailoring House that will. If you prefer to see samples of our All Wool Black Clay Worsted, Black All Wool Thibet, or Fancy Brown Mixed Pure Worsted, write for samples, tape measure and instructions. We refer you to the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago. Capital Stock \$250,000.

O. T. Moses &amp; Co., 188 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago

**TO HOMESEEKERS**

Good farms can be secured on the Nashville, Chattanooga and Louisville Railway in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia. Prices reasonable. Climate healthful, never very cold or very hot. All marketable crops grown. Rainfall ample and well distributed. For particulars address Department C.

H. F. Smith, Traffic Mgr., Nashville, Tenn.

**No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.**

Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.



# Farming From an Up-to-Date Standpoint

BY AN UP-TO-DATE FARMER

No. 22.

In nothing is the tendency to better farming more clearly indicated than in the improvement of stock. The cow which would have been called extra a few years ago is now discarded and one which will make more and better butter put in her place. How best to bring this change about is a problem that is engaging the attention of some of the best thinkers of the country. Perhaps there is no better way than through a good sire. We used to ask always when we went to buy a cow, "what is the record of her mother?" And that was all right. It is important that the mother shall have behind her a good story of achievement; but now we do not stop with the mother. We want to know something about the father, too. There comes in the wisdom and the signs of up-to-date farming.

The day of the scrub bull is gone, and it is a good thing that this is so. It always looked to me like a foolish thing to see a lot of nice cows, perhaps thoroughbreds, headed by a scrawny, ill-shaped bull. I cannot help feeling that that procession is headed in the wrong direction, and the worst of it is, it is taking the owner along with it. For surely there can be no genuine success until the herd has at its head a bull in every way as good as the cows he attends.

It costs to get a thoroughbred bull? That is a fact. One cannot go to any of the first-class stockfarms of the country and buy a bull calf worth taking home for less than twenty-five dollars. Now and then one may find a calf of good parentage on the farm of some man who has been working up to better things that can be had for, say ten dollars. Even this seems a fancy price to the ordinary farmer; but really that calf is a bargain and should be purchased without a moment's hesitancy; for he is the foundation of greater things to the man who owns him.

It takes some time to work up a dairy of highbred stock in this way. That is true. But if a man saves his best calves year after year, it will not be so very long before he will have a splendid lot of young cows from which excellent returns may be expected. And one fine thing about it is, that the farther along one gets the more pride he takes in his undertaking. He will take better care of his stock and will want all his neighbors to see his heifers, and will try to inspire them to get into the same line with him. So the whole community will be helped.

In the winter season the up-to-date farmer's time is largely taken up in caring for his stock; and his attention is then turned as perhaps at no other time of the year to the matter of fastenings for his cows. That this is a subject that has engrossed many men may be seen by taking up any of the agricultural papers and noting the advertisements of stanchions there displayed. One would think that everyone was making it a special study; and when we think to what an extent the health, comfort and usefulness of the cows of the country depend on the manner of their confinement during the long winter months it may readily be seen why this should be so. The old-fashioned rigid stanchion served a good purpose, but at best it was a hard thing in which to confine a cow. It is no wonder that one who has spent much time with cows should set about to devise some way of making them more comfortable.

No doubt the box stall is par excellence the finest way of keeping cows in the barn. But that requires more room than most of us think we can devote to stable purposes. It may be doubted, however, whether we could invest money any more economically than in space and lumber for box stalls. For surely we could devise nothing that would add more to the comfort of the cow than that, and comfort means profit, which will run up grandly in the course of a few years. But if we cannot, or think we cannot, put so much expense into this form of fastening, we may surely invest in some one of the up-to-date stanchions that are now on the market. And of these perhaps none are better than the swinging stanchions. Some of these swing on chains perpendicularly, while others are made to swing up and down, being fastened by chains about the neck to a bow of light wooden frame. Both of these styles are excellent, affording freedom of movement for the animal, so that she may turn and lick herself or carry her head in an easy position while resting or eating. To these advantages we may add the fact that they are perfectly safe.

Farmers everywhere, and especially in the west and middle will be highly interested in the project, now being perfected in New York for the construction of a great barge canal. Men everywhere who have grain to ship are seeking the most favorable rates for handling that can be had. Those who favor the barge canal argue that we are at the mercy of the railroads and that the canal will afford needed relief. If this be true, and there is much reason to believe that it is, surely we all ought to favor the canal. But it does seem to the unprejudiced observer that its building should be made a federal matter, instead of expecting the people of a single state to do it.

This view is taken by the people of some of the cities of New York, notably Rochester, which had its common council and board of supervisors send a call to the legislators of the state urging them to favor surveys by the Federal Government before further action is taken. This may presage national action in the line of canal building. There is danger that the co-operate interests which secured the passage of the barge canal scheme will, however, be powerful enough to defeat any measure looking to the construction of a national waterway from the lakes to the ocean.

The fact of it is, as farmers we are hampered everywhere and always by the great money powers of the country. Now, I am not going to set myself up as a faultfinder; I do not believe in that way of doing business. But no argument is needed to convince us all that corporate power rules this nation today as it never did before in the history of the country. Somewhere every farmer must come into

touch with this power; and whenever we do come in contact with it we are harmed. From the federal senate, that great hive of money autocrats, down to the smallest common carrier, the thought would seem to be to get every thing possible out of the farmer and give the least possible in return. Robbery? That is no name for it. The aim appears to be to crush and kill. I know there are many professions of friendliness, especially on the part of those who make business of politics, particularly about election time. This year we shall hear a great deal about what the parties have done for the farmers. But the fact remains that all the farmers have ever gained from the parties has been at the point of the sword. This ought not to be. It must not long continue or the safety of the public will be endangered.

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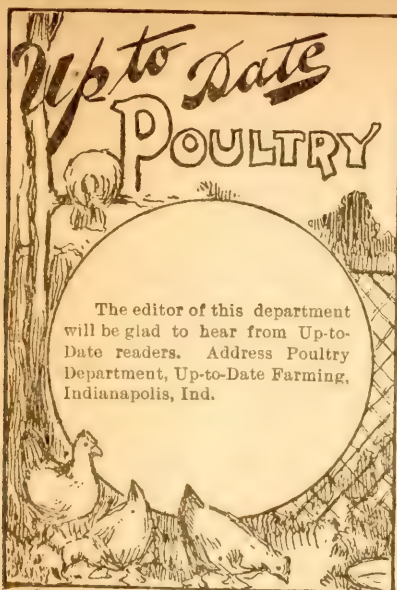
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### WORK FOR THE MONTH

This is the last month of winter, but the conditions which governed the poultry yard in January are unchanged. The warmth of the fowls during the day, as well as when on the roost, should be looked after. Your pens of breeders should all be mated now and in full operation for the coming season. Remember that only the best should be used as the parent stock, and none too good for that.

### FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

If situated in a cold climate the deficiency of heat must be artificially supplied, not in houses alone, but likewise in the food which assists in maintaining animal heat. If, on the contrary, the poultryman be situated in a

hot climate he will endeavor to so regulate both the house and food that the hens will not be made to suffer on account of heat. When comfortable quarters are provided for the fowls, the nutritive ratio of the food should be about 1:4; that is, one part of protein or muscle-producing compounds to four parts of carbohydrates or heat and fat-producing compounds. Each fowl of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds live requires average daily total food throughout year of the weight of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, of which 3-1.5 ounces is dry matter. Under similar conditions each fowl of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds requires 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces respectively.

Give the hen a sufficient variety and quantity to meet all the needs of her system and leave a margin for egg production. The custom throughout the country has been to feed too much corn. When yellow corn is given in proper quantities it imparts a deep yellow color to the yolk. The Mediterranean can better stand a large ration of corn. Good, plump, whole oats, fed dry is so good an egg food that a hen which has the persistent, prolific laying habit bred in her will actually lay herself out of condition on oats alone, for this reason, a small percentage of wheat and corn should be fed to keep up the wear and tear of the body. Buckwheat, like wheat, has too wide a nutritive ratio if fed alone, and produces a white flesh and light-colored yolk if fed in large quantities.

It is generally conceded by poultrymen of experience that it is best to feed a part of the grain food in the soft condition, that is, in the form of a mash. From the fact that the digestive organs of the fowls in the early morning, contain the least amount of food, it is thought best by many to feed meal or soft food at this time, for the reason that it will be digested and assimilated quicker than whole grain. A mixture of equal parts by weight, of corn and oats ground, added to an equal weight of bran and fine middlings, makes a good morning food if mixed with milk or water, thoroughly wet without being sloppy. An ounce of salt should be added for each 100 hens. Table scraps and paring may be thus utilized. Beans are rich in nitrogen and increase the egg product when added two or three times a week. A quart will ordinarily feed from 12 to 15 hens. A mess of four parts of bran

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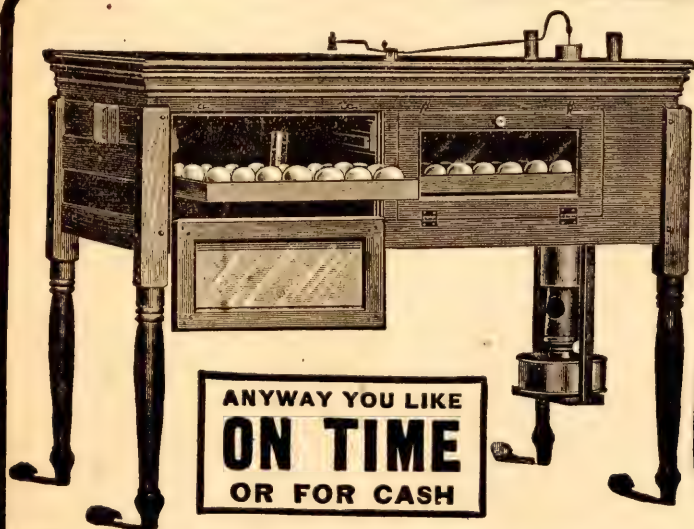
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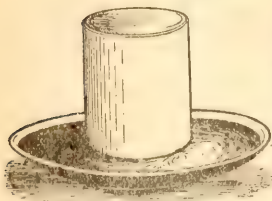
15 Wesson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.



and one part linseed meal, once a week, is an excellent change and invigorator.

Some authorities tell us to MAKE THE FOWLS scratch for their feed. A more correct way to say it would be LET THEM scratch for their feed, they would rather do it than not, besides, it does away with gorging and encouraging a lazy disposition. The grain ration should consist of whole wheat, some oats, and a little cracked corn. This should be fed in six inches or more of litter where the hens will be compelled to scratch for all they get. In the fall, when pullets are first housed, the straw should be about two or three inches deep to start with and they become accustomed to working for the grain the amount may be increased. Oat straw is best as it is tough and does not break up so easily as wheat or rye straw. If the fowls are fed three times a day they should not be fed all they will eat at noon. At night, just before going on the perches, they should have all the whole grain they will eat up clean. Full crops are desirable at this time as digestion and assimilation are the only requirements of the organization.

### WATER FOR CHICKS



Drinking fountains require close attention. Small chickens drink frequently, and oftentimes their beaks are loaded with food which is left to a greater or less extent, in the water supply. As it is necessary to keep these fountains in a tolerably warm atmosphere, they soon become tainted and emit a disagreeable odor. This condition must not be allowed to exist, for all food and drink consumed by fowls should be wholesome. Nothing less than frequent scalding with steam or hot water will answer the purpose. A cheap, efficient drinking fountain may be made by taking an empty tomato can, bend in the ragged

edges where it has been opened, make a hole in the side one quarter of an inch from the edge, fill it with water, put a saucer on it and quickly invert both. The water will then stand in the saucer constantly at the height of the hole. Chickens can drink but cannot get in the water, which remains clear.

### EGG RECORD

Month.....19....Per No.....			
No. of birds .....		Variety.....	
Day	No. of Eggs Laid	Day	No. of Eggs Laid
1		17	
2		18	
3		19	
4		20	
5		21	
6		22	
7		23	
8		24	
9		25	
10		26	
11		27	
12		28	
13		29	
14		30	
15		31	
16		Tot	

### HATCHING RECORD

Nest Number	When Due	Number Hatched	Number Raised

### CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY

The habit of mixing grit, shell or charcoal in with the mash food is detrimental to the fowls. It is very wrong, indeed, to either clog up the crop or overload the gizzard with these necessities, the supplying of which the fowls know very much more about than we do.

The grit box should hang against the wall and always have four compartments; one for grit, one for shell, one for charcoal and the other to be used for sand or gravel.

It is not necessary to feed powders or condiments of any kind to healthy poultry that is properly housed, cared for and fed. When they need anything in the way of a condiment, a mixture of equal parts of cayenne pepper, ground ginger, cloves and allspice is good, about a teaspoonful in the mash for each dozen fowls twice a week is sufficient.

### GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

Slack half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or potable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes.

This recipe is recommended by the Lighthouse Board of the U. S. Treasury Department.



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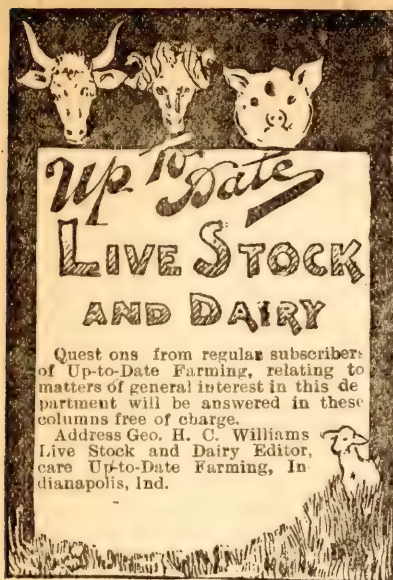
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### RAISING THE PIGS

After the first week the sow should be allowed a run to clover or rye daily, leaving the pigs in the pen meanwhile treated to an allowance of sweet milk and corn meal. If they show any indication of scouring, the sow should have less feed, and be given strong lime water to drink. If the pigs are old enough, they should be given scalded milk in which a little wheat flour has been mixed, add an egg stirred in with the milk for each two pigs will be beneficial. If the pigs are too young to drink they should be given 4 or 5 drops of paregoric or a small quantity of baking soda.

Encourage the pigs to eat as soon as possible. For this purpose when about 3 weeks old, divide off a corner of the pen, inaccessible to the sow; have a board raised above the floor 4 or 5 inches under which the pigs can creep. Here feed them regularly milk and soaked corn; a few grains scattered on the floor will get the pigs to eating. Afterwards give them ground oats and wheat made into a swill with the water that has soaked the corn. After they learn to eat fairly well shorts or oats may be given.

By the time the litter is 3 weeks old the pigs should have the run of a lot in company with the sow where they can get sunshine, exercise, and fresh grazing. Never allow the pigs to run in wet grass.

#### Weaning

At eight weeks old the pigs should be separated from the sow and fed bone and muscle making food. Feeds rich in protein, together with skim milk produce the strongest bones in pigs of any food given them. In connection with shorts and pasture you will have no trouble in keeping them as large as it is profitable to grow. Remember it is not economy to grow a frame that would carry a 600-pound hog when they are usually sold at 200 to 250 pounds. A hog should have sufficient strength of bone to carry his weight when fattened, but in growing more bone than this, there is a loss.

The American hog grain is corn, but Prof. Henry has shown that if this grain is made the sole ration for young pigs it dwarfs their growth, they have less blood in their bodies, smaller livers and kidneys, lighter skeletons and hides, and a smaller proportion of lean to fat meat than hogs fed mixed and more nitrogenous rations. With hogs that have matured their growth there is no better or cheaper grain for finishing

them off on than corn. For growing hogs and the production of the largest percentage of lean meat in the carcass skim milk, peas, or some similar nitrogenous ration should be fed with corn. This is especially true with hogs grown for breeding purposes where vigorous, active, well developed, strong boned pigs are desired. Where corn is fed exclusively 25 per cent less is required to make a pound of grain and the strength of bone-meal or hardwood ashes. By feeding a mixed ration the muscles of the hog reach their fullest development and thus increase the proportion of lean to fat meat.

In weaning the common method is to shut the pigs up and let the sows go out in the pasture. The music begins. Better have an inclosure for the sows where they may be fed. Allow the pigs every access to them. Feed the sows all the oats they can eat, give them all the water they can drink. The pigs are fed all they can eat. They go in and can get to the sows. By the end of a week the sows will be dry, and the pigs so disgusted going in and finding nothing that they'll just quit. You will find by the end of the week not a pig will go near its mother. You can turn the sows right out to pasture with the pigs and there is no trouble. There is no theory about this, for it is a very easy thing to dry a sow by feeding nothing but oats on a dry floor, and letting her have plenty of water.

At weaning the pigs should weigh 50 to 60 pounds each, and be pushed as rapidly as possible thereafter, for the sooner they can be made to weigh 200 pounds each the more profitable they will be. The market demand baby pork at about 200 pounds when 5 or 6 months old and 250 to 300 pounds when 8 or 9 months. Breeding animals should not make these weights at the ages given, only those fitted for market should do so.

Bear in mind it is not what the pigs eat, but what they digest. In whole grain, the nutrients are enclosed in insoluble envelopes, and protected thus from the action of the stomach juices, should it escape mastication. By using finely ground feed, the entire nutrients of the grain are released from their digestible fiber, and with proper proportions in feeding, the juices of the stomach reach all the nutrients and utilize them.

Dry whole wheat has not been fed satisfactorily. The best results have been obtained where wheat has been fed ground in a mixture with corn and fed moistened with water or milk. Generally speaking a bushel of wheat will produce twelve pounds of pork; about the same feeding value as ground corn. Barley meal and water in the proportion of one to three is thought especially desirable for growing hogs and to add variety to the ration. Oats in the proportion of one-third ground eats to two-thirds corn meal have been fed with good results. Experiments with potatoes for hogs indicate that it requires about 4.5 pounds of cooked potatoes to equal in feeding value one pound of corn meal. Hence when corn is worth 60 cents a bushel, as a feed for hogs, potatoes are worth but 15 cents. Bran is not so good as shorts and ground cowpeas or soy beans may be used in place of the latter when the price exceeds \$20 per ton.

Try to feed your pigs regularly. Never feed late, especially the evening meal. It is better to abandon the evening meal than to feed it late. Another mistake often made is having the bulk of feed sloppy, thus forcing the pigs to drink so much useless water to get a certain amount of nutriment. Salt should always be placed where they can get it at will, just as human beings do. Clean the beds twice a week and keep them free from dust.

### VEAL CALVES.

The demand for veal is growing. Calves may be started on whole milk, gradually shifted to skim milk, and finally finished off with whole milk for a week or ten days, to give a smooth appearance which the butcher desires. In a number of careful tests calves gained one pound in weight from ten to sixteen pounds of skim milk. The main item is to get a fine finish on a young calf—say a weight of about 120 to 150 pounds when six or eight weeks old. Such a calf will bring from \$3 to \$15.

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Do not delay ordering at once, you may be one of the five who get the \$1. We also manufacture C-U-R-A OINTMENT for the cure of old and harsh sores on stock. 25c by mail. BALM OF ROSES for CHAPPED HANDS and SORE LIPS. 25c by mail. C-U-R-A CHEMICAL CO., 665 MILL ST. AKRON, O.

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## Veterinary Department

[Conducted by C. C. McCue, Akron, O., to whom all communications should be addressed, before the 1st of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. All subscribers are invited to submit questions. All communications must be signed in full, not for publication, as only initials will be used, but to show good faith.]

**LAMENESS**—My horse is lame, in stifle joint; think it was caused by a kick. Have blistered the stifle, but get no results. Can you advise? A. S. P. Kalamazoo, Mich. Do not blister any more. Take fluid extract of opium, fluid extract of cloves and alcohol, equal parts, and rub well into stifle morning and evening.

**SCOURS**—Several of my cattle are troubled with scours. Would like a remedy. H. I. O. Kokomo, Ind. Mix half an ounce of ground ginger in each one's feed once a day for a week or until the desired effect is produced.

**COLD**—Have some sick sheep. They get stiff, fall away in flesh, scour a good deal and die. Opened one but could find no trace of disease. A. R. G., Lebanon, Ind. Give one dram subnitrate of bismuth twice a day. Your sheep took cold, which caused the stiffness, which is followed by purging. Tincture of ginger or essence of peppermint in one dram doses will do them good.

**INDIGESTION**—Had a cow fail suddenly to give milk. Her udder is swollen and she has no appetite. I. L. M. Lemars, Ia. Give half pound of Epsom salts, and follow that with two ounce doses bicarbonate of soda three times a day in feed, and keep salt in front of her all the time. Be sure to keep her bowels open.

**FISTULA**—Have a horse that has fistula in his withers. Can I do anything to cure it? P. O. F., Sioux City, Ia. Wash out the diseased parts with soft warm water once a day. Dry out all moisture with soft cloth. Fill opening with a good antiseptic powder twice a day.

**QUESTION**—Have a mare twenty years old that switches her tail when spoken to or tapped with the lines. When touched around front legs, and when standing tied to a post, she will squeal and sometimes strike with her front feet. She has been this way for the past few years. W. A. B., Randolph, O. In the first place your mare is old enough to be pensioned. It might

help to spay her. If she will breed, turn her out and raise colts and let her squeal.

**LICE**—My heifers have rubbed themselves until their hair and hide is off. Believe they have lice. Z. B. W., Delphes, O. Mix hog's lard three parts and coal oil one part. Rub it all over the heifers' bodies, using care to rub it well in, and do not let it get into their eyes. After ten days if they have ceased rubbing, wash the lard and oil off them with warm soft water, sal soda and soap. Press into sores an antiseptic powder twice a day. When you wash your heifers, do so in barn where they will not chill. If you cannot do this do not wash them until warm weather. The lard and the oil will do them no harm if you do not wash it off till spring.

**WEAKNESS**—Have a young mare that is stiff in hind legs. It is difficult for her to step over anything. W. Q. R. Decatur, Ill. Do not work your mare. Give her large roomy box stall well bedded. Keep her warm. Take alcohol and water equal parts, and rub well into back twice a day. Keep her bowels open.

**THUMPS**—I feed a number of lambs each year. They are sometimes troubled with the thumps. Please tell me what to do. V. B. I. Huron, S. Dakota. Give one ounce Rochelle salts and one dram tincture of ginger once a day until well. When they are constipated, use soap, and water injections.

**CRIBBING**—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and would like you to give your best remedy for a cribbing horse, if there is any sure cure for them. S. T. M., Indiana, Pa. A horse that has once acquired the habit of cribbing is very seldom cured, especially if he is an aged horse. Colts should be kept out of the same barn where a horse is allowed to crib. If they are not, you will soon have them all cribbing. You should cover all places that the horse can take hold of with tin. Do not leave any nails sticking up, or any ragged edges of tin, make it smooth. If he still takes hold of the tin, paint it with pine tar. Sometimes a muzzle kept on the horse will prevent it. Another remedy, is to buckle a half inch strap around neck where throat latch comes. Buckle it pretty snug when his head is up. When he lowers his head, the strap will be loose. He cannot take hold to crib when his head is down. You could then feed him off the floor. Be sure you do not buckle

strap too tight, or you will choke your horse. You can prevent the horse from cribbing, but it is a doubtful proposition to effect a cure.

**SORE THROAT**—I have a fine young Berkshire boar that makes a peculiar gurgling noise in breathing, and now has violent coughing at intervals. He is five months old. I desire to keep him, as he is a thorough-bred. Please tell me what I can do to clear up his breathing. He is very fat around the throat. B. F. S., Henderson, Ky. I think your hog is troubled with a sore throat. Take all whole grain from him. Feed him ground feed in form of a slop. Keep him away from the rest of the hogs.

Bathe the throat with hot salt water twice a day. Rub in a little turpentine twice a week. Use care so as not to blister throat. After ten days' treatment, report to me.

**WHITES**—Have a mare that has the whites very bad. She is eighteen years old. H. R. B., Denver, Col. Inject her once a day with the following solution: C-U-R-A Powder one ounce, soft warm water three quarts. Place the C-U-R-A Powder in the water and shake well before using it. Before treating with the above solution, wash thoroughly with warm water.

**DEHORNING**—Had a fine ram dehorned six months ago. Wound did not heal as it should. Insects and flies bothered it during warm weather. H. F. B., Stillwater, Minn. Clean all dirt out of sores and rub in a good antiseptic twice a day. After all moisture is dried up, rub in an ointment twice a day until well.

**THRUSH**—Have an eight year old gelding that has thrush in all his feet. C. W. T., Ralston, Ia. Work all dirt out of crevices, and cut off all ragged pieces of frog. Work in an antiseptic powder. When crevices are nearly filled up with the powder, work in a piece of old cloth, to keep antiseptic in and dirt out. Treat once a day. You can work your horse during treatment if he is not too lame. Get all dampness out of stall. Clean it thoroughly, and sprinkle over bottom of stall, saw dust about two inches deep, and then put your straw on top of this.

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Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We TO Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.



### FREE VETERINARY ADVICE DURING FEBRUARY

Until March 1st, Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will furnish every reader of this paper a letter of advice, and a special stock prescription, free of charge. This information is free to the users of Dr. Hess preparations at all times, but this month we offer it to those who have never used our goods as a means of demonstrating Dr. Hess' ability to formulate stock preparations. If you are in need of special veterinary advice, describe your difficulty fully in a letter to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care Information Bureau, and the letter of advice and prescription will be furnished you free, providing you state what stock you have (number of head of each kind), what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Enclose 2c stamp for reply.

Milk is a very complex fluid, containing all the elements of the animal body. The food, therefore, to produce it should be rich in all these elements. The error too frequently committed by dairymen is in supplying a ration from one kind of food instead of giving a variety. It is a fact that butter has a higher flavor when produced from hay cut from an old meadow, because old pastures seldom contain less than 12 to 15 species of grass. It requires two thirds of the full ration of the dairy cow to keep up the animal heat and supply the necessary waste. If the system of the animal is in poor condition, it requires more. By adding Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great cow tonic, to the food regularly as directed, the digestion is kept in perfect order and every particle of the nutrition is extracted from the food eaten, and is applied to fat, bone, muscle and milk formation; thus, less food is required to keep up the animal system, and more goes to produce profit.

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# Up to Date GARDENING AND TRUCKING

Enclosed find 50 cents for copy of "The Third Power" which I have just finished reading, and loaned it to Prof. J. A. McDowell. I would not part with what I learned in this book for a considerable sum.

J. H. HARPSTER,  
Millersburg, O.

### TIMELY WORK

Over so wide a range of territory as is traversed by Up-to-Date, much of the garden work must to some extent be anticipated, or rather the timely topics for one locality will be in advance of other sections. So some of our readers must read ahead of time and treasure up for the time of need. Included among the timely things for February, there is none more important than

#### The Hot Bed

Whether considered from the home or commercial standpoint, we can hardly ignore the importance of thorough equipment in this line; and the present month is none too early for careful preparation. To those interested in this kind of work, the study of local requirements is a safe policy to follow. For instance, the equipment that is ample for one section is entirely inadequate for another. In the far south there is little need at any time for the more elaborate structures necessary farther north. In the former sections, little if anything more than the cold frames are required. A very cheap and servicable bed where too much is not required, is easily made entirely above ground and covered with cloth. A six and twelve inch board will make the one side, and a twelve inch wide board the other. Any desired length is allowable, and the cover frames are best made in sections to cover the bed crosswise. Stretch medium weight sheeting tightly over the frames and paint with raw linseed oil and egg, in proportion of one egg to the pint of oil. Apply three or four coats, allowing the dressing to dry well before putting on the next. This will stand any reasonable amount of rain and does well enough for the later spring work in the far north. The same bed is used extensively in the north, but is better covered with glass, especially for the earlier work.

The more servicable beds and those best adapted for late winter and early spring work are made largely below ground. The excavation may be two feet or more in depth and lined with plank or boards from the bottom to one foot above ground for the lower side, and eighteen inches for the higher side. If substantially made they will last for years, and all told are cheapest in the end.

The large manure space available by the excavation gives long and steady heat, as also strong heat for cold weather. Then, too, they are available for cold frames or storage beds, when not otherwise in use. When the expense (which is not very large at most) can be afforded, it is better to build from the first on this plan.

#### Some Accessories

Successful work with the hot bed depends very largely upon the manure, both as to kind and handling. As to kind, the best of course is grain-fed horse or mule droppings. It should carry a good proportion

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Do you want to sell it quickly and with the least possible expense?  
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If you want to buy any kind of a property in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and save you some money at the same time.

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of straw, and ought to be kept sheltered until desired for use. Frequent forking over will prevent burning, which is very destructive to its after use.

The soil is also an important item and should be carefully selected. Rich sand or clay garden loam is best, but at all events it should not contain clay sufficient to cause it to bake or work into lumps. One pint of air-slacked lime to the bushel of soil, thoroughly mixed will be very beneficial in most cases, and the more time the lime can have to work upon the soil before sowing the seed, the better. Special care and attention to the detail is of the greatest importance in the successful outcome of the work.

#### Seed Selection

This is of the utmost importance and applies to general garden as well as the hot beds. One of the most vexatious contingencies as well as fruitful sources of loss to the garden is poor seed. The injury is well nigh irreparable, and too much caution cannot be exercised. In this connection we speak more particularly of varieties rather than seed vitality. If it is corn, potatoes, cabbage, onions; whatever sort it is, be sure that it is strictly up-to-date.

This subject is entirely far too broad to be treated of here, and only the starting point can be suggested. Get started right then keep eternally at it, by following the rule invariably, that only the fittest shall survive.

#### Seed Testing

Uncertainty is the most uncertain quantity with which we have to deal, and could that element be eliminated from the garden problem then gardeners would indeed be a happy race of beings. One which bears with especial weight upon success or failure is the uncertainty of seed germination. Fortunately this in most cases can be nearly or quite guarded against by the simple means of testing our seeds and knowing for

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a practical certainty as to their germinating powers.

The most feasible plan of testing is with porous saucers such as are used with flower pots. Set them into earthen plates or tin pans containing water, and the moisture will soon percolate and soak through the saucers in sufficient quantities for the needs of seeds. A sprinkling of sand upon the seeds, just sufficient to cover them will keep them nearer their natural condition for germination and will thus be of assistance. Of course they must have heat to some extent, but this is an easy matter with the kitchen range or cook stove.

Other means, as pans or boxes with damp soil, or spreading between two damp cloths are fairly successful. By whatever means the tests are made keep as close to nature as possible; then results will be just so much the more reliable. The points to watch are sufficient heat, moisture, and chief of all the number of seeds tested in order to get the exact percentage. With any of these methods of testing if the germination shows 60 to 70 per cent. or even a little less, the outdoor results will be satisfactory. By way of these methods the results cannot be expected to be nearly up to those in actual field operations. But a careful trial upon all garden seeds will amply pay all trouble and many times will be the saving of an entire crop.

#### Planning the Work

In many localities, there will still be considerable time before actual operations either in the hot beds or open ground will begin. It is now an opportune time to plan just as nearly as possible, the work for the future. We want to decide just what crops are best adapted to our individual conditions, and just what soil is best suited to certain crops. No doubt, certain portions of the land will be better adapted to certain crops than will other parts. Some crops will require different feeding than others for best results. So there is opportunity for study and research that will open up wide and interesting fields. If we can only know our soil and its needs, we then hold the key to success.

Let us also plan better and cheaper methods. When we can cut down the cost of production to the minimum, we hold a great advantage even over the producer at a medium cost, to say nothing of the more expensive methods. This proposition alone embraces many points for careful thought.

#### On Time

-If we only stop to consider what even a few days in time often means in the price of vegetables, we will be able to see the importance of promptness in our work. "The early bird catches the worm," and it is true of vegetables as well as birds. There is hardly a vegetable among the first early sorts that is not effected to a greater or less extent, and no time should be lost in getting them started when once soil and weather conditions are right. Neither should there be any lack of fertility and culture, for these also, are inseparable from early maturity.

#### COLD FRAMES.

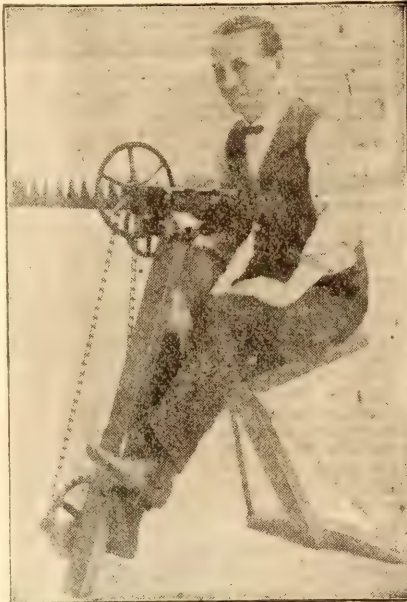
In most localities, the cold frame is a great convenience, and they are easily constructed so that if desired, they can be used for hot beds as well.

A southern exposure protected from the North and West is desirable, and good drainage is also necessary. Five feet six inches by twelve feet is a convenient size, or better, make outside measurements to accommodate the hot bed sash. Excavate two feet in depth with length extending east and west. Set posts of 2x4 or heavier three feet high from bottom of pit, for the north side; and two feet six inches for the south side. Cut top of posts the right slant to give

proper slope. Line up the pit with solid boards, or better still plank, from bottom clear to top of posts. This extends the sides respectively six inches and one foot above the ground. When securely covered and thoroughly banked with manure it affords safe storage for such plants as require winter storage, and if desired, can be easily converted into a hot bed for late winter and very early spring work. Board covers may be substituted for the sash, or the contrary just as desired.

#### A GREAT MACHINE

We are showing herewith a cut of the Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool Grinder which the Luther Bros. Company, No. 55 Penn. Street, Milwaukee, Wis., are advertising in this paper. For many reasons, some of them briefly given in the advertisement, this machine seems to solve in a most satisfactory way the problem of grinding the farmer's tools. It is a compact little machine, in reality four machines in one, covering the



whole field of tool grinding and is most easily operated by the feet. The laborious task of turning the grindstone is done away with. Better than sandstone or emery, the Carborundum grinding wheel with which is fitted and about which we all hear so much these days, makes short work of cutting the finest tool steel. The pressure required is but one twentieth of that required on the ordinary grindstone which explains why it is so easily run with the foot pedal. Any reader wanting a first class tool grinder will find something to the purpose in the Luther Brothers' machine. Look at the advertisement and write them direct.

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our Brunswick Seven Drawer, High Arm, Ball Bearing, Drop Head Machine is a beauty, one that will do all kinds of work and can be depended upon. Price is much lower than any other firm asks for equal quality. Mounted on handsome Automatic Drop Desk Quartered Oak Cabinet like picture, only

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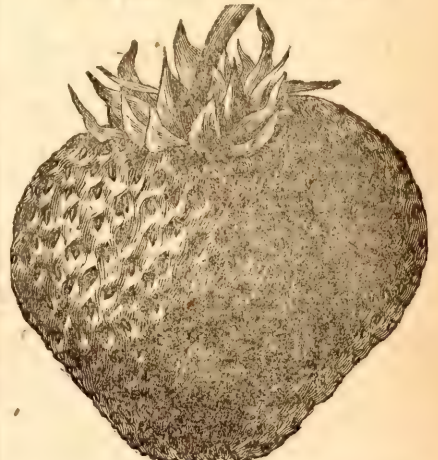
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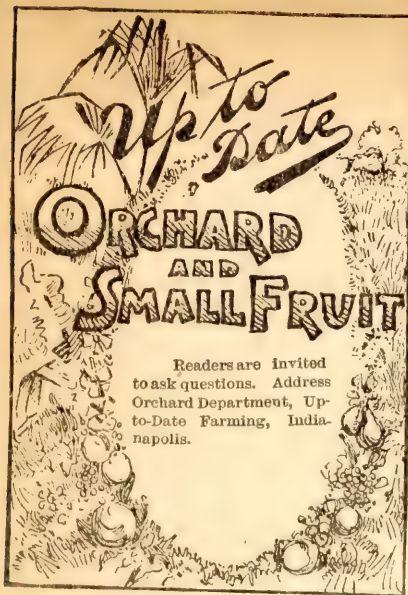


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It goes without saying that every farm should be at least provided with ample orchard and small fruits. With this point settled, it is up to us to decide whether we shall plan from the standpoint of simply the home or from the broader base of the commercial orchard.

It is unwise to measure our chances of failure or success by the standard of thirty years ago. Then we could, so to speak, fairly find the fruit. Today, eternal vigilance is the price of success. So today we have to deal with fruit husbandry as a special rather than a general enterprise. It is safe then, before beginning to build, to sit down and carefully

### Count the Cost

Many contingencies will group themselves in the cost columns; and none perhaps more conspicuously than personal inclination. This after all is the key note to success, and lacking it, we had better turn our attention to more congenial pursuits. What the future has in store is beyond our ken; but at present there is no brand of husbandry so seriously assailed by pests, fungi and climatic conditions as is the fruit in-



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"Prevention is better than cure," we are told. Next time you feel "out of sorts," just take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS, and so prevent a seemingly small ailment growing into serious trouble. BEECHAM'S PILLS prevent illness as well as cure it. Most people take them to keep themselves in good health. These are wise and happy ones—they hardly ever know what bad health is. There is no medicine in the world to compare with BEECHAM'S PILLS. They will not harm the most delicate—and the strongest will benefit by using them. They are a tried remedy—the trusted friend of thousands of families all over the world.

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Women suffer all about us with headache, backache, loss of energy and spirits, Nervous Dyspepsia and many other ailments which make life almost unbearable. Every woman can be immediately relieved of this suffering if upon the first sign of derangement she would take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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dustry, and the inclination and determination to stay by and fight it out to the end, are the only elements that will win.

Soil and climatic conditions, market facilities, etc., all must enter into the cost account, and until these become the base of reckoning, our undertakings are insecure. Much more might be said in the way of thorough preparation for our undertakings before beginning them; but leaving these as suggestions, let us see what is before us in the way of

### Timely Work

In some sections of the country pruning is now in order, and doubtless is somewhat under way. To a certain extent, this work is timely at almost any season of the year, but there is a limit. I do not believe it good practice to remove large branches until freezing weather has passed. In fact, with the exception of dead wood (which may be removed at any time) it is better to leave them until growth starts, and stubs of any considerable size should be painted as soon as possible after the removal of branches.

The old rough bark may be removed at anytime during winter, and this winter is

none too soon for the work. A hoe is a good tool and doubtless the most convenient for this, only care is necessary in order not to damage the under bark.

Follow this with a thorough scrubbing with lye (not too strong) and see how the appearance of the trees will be improved. Lye from wood ashes is safest, but concentrated lye will answer, only it must be much reduced in order not to burn the trees.

Spraying is also timely for many sections now, or at least, a little later on. The best mixture for this first work is the sulphate of copper solution. The formula is 4 pounds of the sulphate of copper, vitriol or blue stone (as it is variously called) to 45 or 50 gallons of water. This spraying should be done while the wood is still dormant, and the safe rule is to apply just before the swelling of the buds. This first spraying, if thoroughly done will nip lots of mischief right in the bud, but this by no means argues that the second, third or even the fourth should be omitted. If we only remember that it is an all-season's fight, and that nothing less is safe; then we have a fair chance for success.

## TREES AND PLANTS

Our FREE CATALOGUE will save you money.

Free From Scale. New and Choice Varieties

Blackberries, Strawberries, Raspberries. MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Del.

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A superb stock of all fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs and vines. 150 acres. No agents. People credit us with right dealing in our direct dealing. There's no health-ier, thriftier stock. Let us prove up to you. Ask for catalogue. It's Free. Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co., 25 Maple St., Dansville, N.Y.

## TREES



## PLUMBING SUPPLIES

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double extractors. Figured twist steel barrel. Send \$5.00, gun sent boxed O. O. D., balance \$5.95 and expressage. Examination allowed. Francis Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

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Collections of small and large fruits, well rooted, my own growing, sent prepaid at attractive prices. List covers all fruits, something suitable for every garden. Special circular describes and gives price of each collection. Write for it and my General Fruit Catalogue. Both free.

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For one dollar I will send and prepay these choice new varieties: **12 Climax, 12 Early Hathaway, 12 Challenge, 12 Lyon.** Select plants. I grow strawberries exclusively and they lead the world. Beautiful Illustrated Strawberry Catalog Free. **W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md.**

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Hardy varieties that yield big crops. Grafted Apple 5/4c; Budded Peach 5c; Concord Grapes 3c; Black Locust Seedling \$1.35 per 1000. Send for illustrated catalog, English or German, free.

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**STARK GRAPE NURSERIES** are in the heart of the famous Chautauqua Grape Belt, which produces the finest vines grown in the U. S. We have an immense stock of all leading sorts; quality perfect; prices low as those of any reputable grower. Send us your orders—one vine or a car load. A complete line of fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Price List free.

**STARK BRO'S, PORTLAND, N. Y., Louisiana, Mo.**

### THE SMALL FRUITS

Unfortunately, in some sections, especially of the west, the tree fruits will succeed only indifferently if at all. These drawbacks will doubtless be overcome to a greater or less extent, by acclimation, forest planting, irrigation, etc. Until these agencies effect the desired changes, the lack of home-grown tree fruits must be otherwise compensated for. Fortunately, a partial relief is already in sight in the vine and bush fruits. There is hardly any section, where with proper care, these will not succeed, and thus for the present must be the main dependence.

### FRUIT TREES FOR ADORNMENT

Why not sometimes combine utility and beauty, and plant here and there a fruit tree for ornament? True, variety is the spice of life, and while the apple, pear or peach may be made very beautiful and useful as well, we also like other trees and would by no means discard them. The nut trees are also welcome guests, and there is abundance of room on the ordinary farm for all; so let us give them all a place and never let this spring pass without a generous planting of some or all of them. I wonder if any of us fully realize how a slight expenditure of cash and labor will enhance the real value of our homes? But this is not all, for the higher side of life is thus intensified and developed and this can never be reckoned in dollars and cents.

### WIND BREAKS

There is no doubt that forests have a great influence upon the climatic conditions of the country, and that their rapid depletion has had inestimable bearing toward bringing about the great changes that have been wrought. Some, no doubt, have been beneficial; others quite the reverse. Recent investigations prove pretty clearly that forests or even hedges or wind breaks exert very preceptible influence upon the atmosphere and moisture, and to considerable distances. So while the forests can never be replaced, is it not reasonable practice to provide protection to some extent through hedges and other available means? Their ability cannot be doubted in protecting buildings, roadways and especially orchards. In the latter instance they are of especial value in many ways, and perhaps in no sense greater than in fertilization of the flowers. It is said that the reproductive period of the blossoms remain active for only a short period at best, some placing it at only a few hours. At this period the whipping in the wind may seriously effect the fruiting powers of the trees, and thus such protection may prove of the highest utility.

Thus it seems that evaporation of moisture, temperature and fertility are all affected to a great extent by the presence or absence of forests, or hedges even, and hence, their value is far greater than appears on first sight.

### As to Kinds

As to best varieties to plant depends largely upon adaptation. Even the rapid growing deciduous trees may be utilized, but of course to less general advantage than the evergreens.

The Norway spruce is one of the most useful of all and readily adopts itself to a wide range of country. To this, however, Providence has adjusted the balances pretty evenly, and there are few sections, if any, where some kinds will not grow. The essential point is to select the best adapted and most available sorts. No less important, however, is the location which in all cases should be to bar the prevailing winds. All contingencies of course, cannot be provided against, but whether as protection to orchards, buildings, as snow sheds or ornament, their purpose should first be determined; then the location becomes entirely a matter of the greatest possible utility.



### Five Million Fruit Trees

painted with **OTWELL'S TREE PAINT** last year. Trees benefited and pests kept away. More farmer agents wanted. Terms and circulars free. **W. H. OTWELL, Carlinville, Illinois**

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**I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free**

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**Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free**

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I am enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to every unfortunate and suffering person perfect



**I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured.—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell**

hearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air pumps, washes, douches, and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has thousands of others. It makes no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf, nor what caused your deafness, this new treatment will restore your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to you before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address **Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 345 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill.** Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.

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TRUE SONG OF EQUITY

(Air: My Country 'Tis of Thee)

BY PEARL ULILLA DAVIS

Our noble cause in thee,  
True hand to make us free,  
Great Equity;  
Light have you made our toil,  
Gave gain instead of spoil,  
Led us beyond the foil  
Of slavery.

Our past despair you see  
Now lifted high in glee  
Through Equity.  
Farmers have joined in pride  
With friends on ev'ry side  
To prosper as they glide  
In Equity.

Let millions swell our cause,  
Get power before we pause,  
Our word command.  
May voices sweep the land,  
Grow links on ev'ry hand.  
Make Equity to stand  
One million grand!

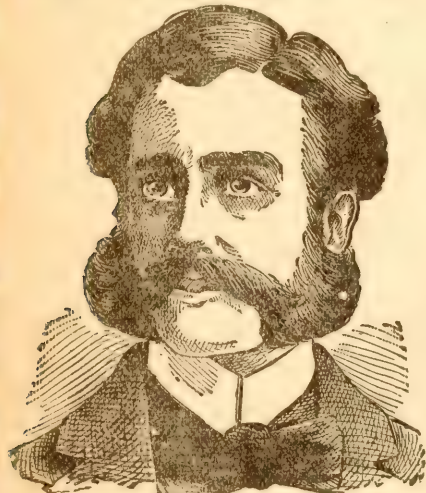
Let all our nation thrive,  
While farmers learn to hive  
Their just reward  
Then fortune is not far  
With Equity our Star.  
God made us, as we are,  
Great toil, our Crown!

WONDERFUL  
MEDICAL  
DISCOVERY

Remarkable Remedies That Cure  
All Diseases

The Famous Doctor Discoverer and  
Scientest James W. Kidd Now  
Offers to Every Afflicted  
Person a Free Treatment

It has only been a short time since there appeared in the columns of nearly all the prominent newspapers of the world an announcement of the remarkable discoveries made by Dr. James W. Kidd. Physicians, scientists and professional men marveled at the wonderful cures which he performed with ease. Invalids who had suffered for years without hope were, it seemed, almost miraculously restored to health. The doctor was



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD

besieged by thousands of letters asking for information and assistance, until at last he determined to give his secret to the sick and afflicted of the world. Thousands have taken advantage of his liberal offer, and his mail is now flooded with letters of heartfelt gratitude from cured patients.

All Diseases Cured

Every disease to which human flesh is heir is represented in these letters, the so-called incurable diseases being as numerous as the less serious ones. A letter from Cliff Latimer of Loveland, Ohio, gives the details of his miraculous cure of consumption as follows: "I had Consumption, as examined by four prominent doctors, one of whom a specialist made an examination of the

sputa, and pronounced my disease pulmonary consumption, and told me that there was no hope. I weighed 120 pounds. Now I am well and strong. Every trace of the disease has left and I weigh 170 pounds. It has been over a year since I took Dr. Kidd's treatment, so I know the cure is permanent." Abraham Trauger, of Lambertville, N. J., afflicted with locomotor ataxia, a disease pronounced incurable by the medical profession, tells of his cure after years of suffering: "When I commenced treatment with Dr. Kidd for locomotor ataxia I could not walk across the floor. Since finishing treatment I have not lost a day from my work as foreman of the Lambertville Rubber Co." Thomas J. Halferty of Brimfield, Ind., writes as follows: "Dr. Kidd cured my son of a severe case of Bright's disease after he was passing large quantities of blood in the urine." The record of such miraculous cures would fill a book. Sufferers from consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, paralysis, heart disease, locomotor ataxia and other dangerous diseases have been restored to health. The common chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, kidney trouble, catarrh, female troubles, bronchitis, epilepsy (fits), chronic coughs, lumbago, bladder troubles, scrofula, impure blood, skin disease, goitre, piles, bowel troubles, general debility, nervousness, lost vitality, contagious blood poison, etc., are cured in so short a time that it seems almost a miracle.

A Home Treatment

An important feature which recommends this wonderful treatment, rightly called "The Elixir of Life," is the fact that it can be used at home by anyone. The remedies are simple in composition, harmless to the most delicate system, but a secret known to no other living doctor.

Dr. Kidd's Honesty and Reliability

These National Banks in Fort Wayne vouch for Dr. Kidd's reliability, Ministers, City and County Officials, Professional and Business Men all unite in giving him the heartiest endorsement. Fort Wayne is proud of her distinguished doctor. One and all say that his success is deserved by his ability, honesty and industry. To the doctor the good-will of his fellow townsmen and the expressions of gratitude from the thousands to whom he has given the blessings of vigorous manhood and womanhood are sufficient to pay for the years spent in patient study and experiment. To make known to every suffering person in the world the fact that there has at last been discovered a treatment which will positively cure all diseases he has made the following remarkable offer:

A Free Treatment

Dr. Kidd offers to send to every applicant a free treatment. There are no restrictions whatever. No matter what your disease, no matter of how long standing, or how many remedies, or doctors you have tried, this treatment will cure you and it costs you only a postage stamp to find this out for yourself. The doctor's generous nature, his sense of fairness and his faith in his remedies are all clearly shown by this liberal offer. Nothing can possibly remove all doubts as quickly as actual trial. When this is offered absolutely free, every sick person should take advantage of it. You cannot afford to be skeptical when your health is at stake. In applying for a free treatment give the doctor a description of your case or state what disease or diseases you want cured. You will receive the free treatment by return mail, postage paid.

To secure personal attention address the doctor's private office as follows:

DR. JAMES W. KIDD,  
83 Balfes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SANTA CLAUS' BADGE

BY PEARL ULILLA DAVIS

"Papa, said his little daughter,  
As she climbed upon his knee,  
"Mamma says it's Christmas-eve,  
Is it Christmas Equity?  
Papa, if our dear, old Santa  
Has joined this great Equity,  
Maybe he will want a dollar  
For the presents he gives me!

"For in Up-to-Date I read it,  
Read about the prices high;  
'Bout the dollar wheat and others,  
And old Santa is so sly!  
Papa, what if he'd leave my presents  
With a bill right in the way?  
Wouldn't he get rich though, papa,  
If he'd do us all that way!"

"No, my child," her father answered,  
"Santa has joined Equity,  
But he's prospered so since then, dear,  
That he's richer, don't you see?  
He will bring you many presents,  
More than he has ever brought;  
For in Equity, my darling,  
He has joined a noble Thought."  
"Oh, papa, won't that be jolly?  
I shall lie awake and see  
If Santa Clause now wears a badge  
Like yours of Equity."

EVERY LADY READ THIS

Years ago when I was a sufferer an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for the diseases of women. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless lotion, a positive cure for all dangerous and annoying ailments in women. It can easily be prepared by anyone having the recipe. I send it free to every suffering sister who writes me. Address Mrs. D. L. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

WHY ARE YOU WAITING

BY FANNIE E. POOL

Farmers, why are you waiting?  
Come join our union today.  
You do not care for the money;  
The dollar you're asked to pay.

Now while you are waiting and hoping,  
That times may grow better again,  
The gamblers of Wall Street are plotting  
And setting the price on your grain.

The grain that you planted with promise  
And tended so careful and nice,  
Gone into the hands of the gamblers;  
You've nothing to do with the price.

They say, get out you old hayseed,  
We have no further use for you now,  
You've finished your part in this program,  
You'd better go follow the plow.

Then tarry no longer my brothers,  
If you wish to be happy and free,  
To escape the clutches of Wall street;  
Unite with our A. S. of E.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the  
Feet

The Success of Magic Foot Drafts  
Has Been So Great That the  
Makers Have Decided  
to Send Them

FREE—On Approval

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief send us One Dollar; if not send nothing.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., G. A. 3, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable illustrated book on Rheumatism.

WHEN DRUGS FAIL

To cure you of LAGRIPE, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, and ill-health generally, turn over a new leaf, and try hygienic treatment. On receipt of 25 cents (silver) I will send full details of a System of Treatment by which you can cure yourself at home without further cost. There is no disease but that yields to its power. I have no medicine to sell, nor electric batteries. Your money refunded if you are not benefited. Address  
Flavius Williams, Asheville, N. C.

**FITS CURED** I wish every one suffering with Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, to send for one of my large sized 16 oz. bottles FREE. My Remedy Has Cured, When All Others Failed.  
DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 16, Kansas City, Mo.





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PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.  
Dept. 187 Kansas City Mo.

## RHEUMATISM

The New Cure by Vibro Discs Sweeps  
All Before It—Doctors Amazed  
and Sufferers Rejoiced

FREE TREATMENT of this "WONDER" CURE  
Sent Promptly to All Applicants

The success of Vibro Discs is simply phenomenal. They are curing cases of Rheumatism that have baffled medical skill for almost half a lifetime. Those who use them are astounded to find their pains relieved and symptoms vanishing as if by miracle. It is certainly very wonderful, but in no



sense miraculous. Vibro discs are in fact a strictly rational and scientific treatment. They differ from all other systems in rooting out the last vestiges of uric acid from the system. This is the only complete and final cure of Rheumatism; no aftermath, no relapse and no fresh attacks. I want every Rheumatism in the land to know and test my Vibro Discs. Hence I send a Free Treatment promptly to all who ask. I can give proof incontestable that hundreds are cured by this Free Treatment alone. It costs absolutely nothing but the trouble of writing your request.

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## LITERATURE FOR LITTLE FOLKS

Very much may be done to cultivate a taste for good literature, even with the babies. As soon as baby begins to understand English and take notice of things, take pains to show him pretty pictures and tell some bright, but short and simple story about each one. Try this whenever your little folks start to cry, whether from some hurt or from fretfulness (which generally means sickness.) Do what is necessary to relieve bodily pain, but DON'T talk about it. Give the little one a kiss, wipe away the tears and start some funny story, a new one if you can possibly invent one, and before you know it Johnny or Susie will be laughing merrily, his troubles all forgotten as he listens to the adventures of "Piggy-wig," "Turkey-lurkey, or "Goosey-loosey."

There's one thing I would NOT do, and that is, allow the colored supplement of the Sunday papers to come into the house where children are just in the formative state. "Buster Brown," "Billy Bounce" and others of the same sort cultivate a liking for slangy impudent characters, which are all too prominent in real life. If we want our children to grow up to be manly men and womanly women, we must start right. Barr out all that is coarse and pernicious either in song, story or picture, if you would have the little ones pure and good. Good literature is a powerful factor in arousing ambition and moulding a GOOD CHARACTER. For the little ones nothing nicer than Margaret Sidney's "Pepper Series" or Martha Finley's "Elsie" books, "Bird's and Animals" or "Child's Natural History," "Little Men and Women," bound volumes of "Babyland," "Chatterbox" and "St. Nicholas" are all charming.

## HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Those who have small kitchens will find a kitchen cabinet very convenient. If you find them too expensive get the husband or son who is handy with tools to fill the space under the kitchen table with drawers and shelves for holding the rolling pin, spice box, soda, salt mixing spoon, kitchen knives and various other things that you have been trying to find a place for. The shelves may be protected from the dust by a curtain or door. Now cover the top with tin, and you will find it one of the most useful articles of kitchen furniture you ever had.

It is not necessary to raise a cloud of dust every time a carpeted floor is swept. Dampen a cupful of coarse salt and scatter it over the carpet, then sweep with quick firm strokes. It would clean the carpet and leave the colors bright and fresh. Upholstered furniture should be covered while the sweeping is done.

Floors that are stained and oiled are easily kept clean. The material costs very little and anybody can apply it. For an oak stain, take raw sienna, add a little umber to it and mix with half a pint of linseed oil and a quart of turpentine. A tablespoonful of Japan dryer put in the turpentine will make it dry quickly. Apply with a clean paint brush and give it two coats if one does not make it dark enough. After the floor is stained give it a coat of linseed oil. If the oil is reapplied once a year the floor will always look well.

Linoleum or oilcloth is often ruined after it has been cleaned a few times. Dissolve a heaping teaspoonful of borax in a gallon of soft, luke warm water, and rub a little good laundry soap in it. Wash the oilcloth, changing the water frequently as it grows dark. Nothing causes oilcloth to look dull and greasy so quickly as cleaning with an insufficient amount of water, and using a very strong suds. You will not need much soap when borax is dissolved in the water. This is the best method for cleaning stained or painted floors also.

Cane or willow chairs can be cleaned a few times by washing with strong salt water. After that they may be stained with any kind of wood stain, applied boiling hot. Two coats will be needed, then apply a coat of varnish. E. J. C.

## ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN

There are so many ways in which carelessness will result in loss, that a housekeeper should make a careful study of her work in the kitchen. If the management is left to hired help there are apt to be many small leaks which will amount to considerable in the aggregate.

Lights are left burning when not in use; soap is left in the dishwasher to melt; vinegar is put in tin vessels, causing them to rust, and making the vinegar unfit to use. Fruit is left to decay instead of sorting it over and keeping it in a cool place or using it. Tea and coffee are kept in paper sacks or in cans that do not have close

# ELECTRIC BELT

## FREE

**IT IS YOURS**

for the asking without one cent of cost.

**This is no deposit scheme; no 30 days trial scheme.**

You simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt. It is yours to keep forever and we under no circumstances ask for or accept any money for it either now or in the future. This is a plain, simple, positive statement of facts. We guarantee it THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT MADE. Five minutes' trial will prove to you its power, a week's wearing of it will convince you of its merits, giving to you the strength and happiness which is your birthright. Many forms of

**NERVOUS, RHEUMATIC, KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES**

also Lumbago, Lamé Back, Indigestion, etc., yield at once to its magic influence.

We give it away free to all who can be cured by the one great curative agent, Electricity. After you are cured your friends will each want one and from these sales we will make our profit. Be a strong, vigorous man among men. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write today for the "Free Supreme Electric Belt." **IT WILL CURE YOU! Address:**

**PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, 1788 Unity Building**  
Chicago Illinois



fitting lids, and they lose their strength. Silver knives and spoons are used to scrape kettles.

Water in which meat has been boiled is often thrown out. A better plan is to let it stand until it is cold, skim the grease off and use the broth for soup. The grease may be clarified, and is a very good substitute for lard or butter in cooking.

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910 F Street, Washington, D. C.

### FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain.

**ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 36 Chicago**

### A GENUINE 21 JEWELLED \$3.75

**\$50.00 GOLD WATCH**  
looks no better and is no better timekeeper than this elegantly engraved DORIAN HUNTING GEAR Watch fitted with a STEEL WIND and STEEL SET, high-grade accurate Swiss movement.  
**GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS**  
We will send you for FREE EXAMINATION if you send this ad. and write if you desire a ladies' watch with "Gold" longcase chain or a gent's watch with vest chain. You examine the watch at your express office and if as represented, pay \$3.75 and express charges and they are yours.

**RELIABLE WATCH CO., Dept. 221 Chicago**

**Farmers' Sons** wanted with knowledge of education to work in an office, \$60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada**

### WATCH & CHAIN FREE FOR A DAY'S WORK

It costs you nothing to own this beautiful, guaranteed, Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch, Chain and Charm. Write at once, and we will mail you, postpaid, our premium list with 50 packages of BLUINE to sell for ten cents each. Send us the money you get for the BLUINE, and we will forward you the Watch, Chain and Charm FREE 258 Mill St. **BLUINE MFG. CO.,** Centerville, Mass.

See the reliable firm who sell honest goods and give valuable premiums.

**We give 110 Premiums** to quickly introduce our New Easy-to-thread, Gold Eye Needles. Send us your name and address. We will send you 2 doz. packages of Needles and 1 doz. Silver Aluminum Thimbles, postpaid, with large premium list. You sell the Needles at 5c. a pkg. and to each person that buys 2 pkgs. you give a THIMBLE FREE. Your success is certain. When needles are sold, send us the \$1.20 and we will send the Premium you select and are entitled to. If you order at once, we will give extra Present FREE. Address, **GLOBE NOVELTY CO., Box 655 Greenville, Pa.**

**DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR, or despair** "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights on Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25c; but to introduce it, we send one only to any adult for postage, 10c. **MURRAY HILL BOOK CO., 129 East 28th Street, New York**

### FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has SOLID GOLD LAD ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted to keep correct time equal in appearance to SOLID GOLD WATCH guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold, send us \$2 and we will positively send you the WATCH and CHAIN.

**LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept. 38 CHICAGO**

### LIGHTING THE RURAL HOME

Everyone realizes the immense strides that have been made in lighting during the last century. From the tallow candle of our fathers to the electric light of today, has been an immense stride. But the electric light, wonderful as it is, has failed as yet to be of any practical value to those who live on the farm, far from the wires of the electrical power plants of the cities.

The question of lighting becomes an interesting one for the rural household, and nothing has so nearly approached its proper solution as the system of gasoline lamps which has been produced in the last year or two. Gasoline is a highly volatile fluid which is refined from crude petroleum. When heated to the proper temperature it forms hydro-carbon gas, a gas that greatly surpasses the ordinary lighting gas in city mains for the brightness and clearness of the light it gives.

A number of reliable lamps have recently appeared on the market which are operated by gasoline and which are fully as safe, if not safer than kerosene lamps. The principles by which these lamps are operated are quite similar. The method is as follows: The gasoline is conveyed to the burner through a fine tube, which is heated before it reaches the burner. This heat causes the gasoline to change into hydro-carbon gas. Over the burner where the gas is lighted, is suspended a hood or mantle of fireproof gauze. This white gauze diffuses and whitens the light of the burner in a way that greatly increases its power and efficiency. Just before the gas passes into the burner it is mixed with air, which greatly improves its burning qualities, as well as reducing the amount of gas consumed.

The light which is produced from the gasoline or hydro-carbon lamp is very clear and white, and is beautiful in its unusual brilliance. Besides being altogether superior to the kerosene lamp, it is cleaner and cheaper. It does not accumulate grease and it does not smoke. The cost of running a gasoline lamp is less than 1/4 of a cent per hour. The ordinary family uses a lamp about 3 hours every evening, or 90 hours a month. The cost of maintaining a 100 candle power light by the gasoline lamp for a month

is therefore, less than 25 cents, while the same amount of light from kerosene would cost \$1.61, by electric light \$5.48, and for gas without mantle \$6.39. The economy of the gasoline lamp is very evident.

### Bookkeeping Taught Free

By special arrangements with the British-American School of Correspondence of Rochester, N. Y., every reader of this paper who acts quickly may have a complete course of bookkeeping free.

**SPECTACLES** to fit everybody. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago. Send for catalog.

**MONEY** C. S. A., \$5 bill sent to any address for 25c. Will give \$50 to any one who can detect it. **FRANK K. SHILLING, NAVARRE, OHIO.**

**KNIVES AT WHOLESALE PRICES** Buy from manufacturer and save dealer's profit. Our knife, as illustrated, sells in store for 75 cents to \$1.00. We sell it to you for 40 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Shears, razors and other cutlery at equally low prices. Catalogue for stamp. Address **Alfred Olson Co., San Diego, Cal.**

**CARDS** Send 2c. stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edges, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Calling and Calling Cards for 1904. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. **UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.**

**MEN or WOMEN** increase your earnings growing Mushrooms; we furnish spores and tell you product; markets unexplored; big prices; no capital needed; little attention necessary; grow in cellar, barn, shed or cave; send 1c. coupon in stamps for particulars and instructions on cultivation. **AMERICAN MUSHROOM SPAWN CO., DEPT. W, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**CARDS** Send 2 cents for LARGEST and FINEST Agents' Outfit of Hidden Name, Envelope, Silk Fringe, Calling and Business Cards ever sent out. For Strictly up-to-date cards, fine premiums and low prices we can not be beaten. **COLUMBUS CARD CO. 36 E. St., Columbus, Ohio.**

**916 NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe, 100 New Songs, 100 Rich and Easy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Card; Standard Bean Catcher, etc. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., 240, Columbus, Ohio.**

**VALENTINES.** 250 LACE & COMIC VALENTINE PACKAGES BEAUTIFUL 25c. 1 gross COMIC or 50 LACE Valentines 60c. 4 OUR FINEST \$1.00. We pay postage. **VALENTINE MFG. CO., Montevideo, Conn.**

**WANTED** -10 Men in Each State to travel, take signs, and distribute circulars and samples of our goods. Salary \$60.00 per month \$3.00 per day for expenses. **Kuhlman Company, Dept. F, Atlas Block, Chicago**

### ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,

With all the latest known improvements at greatly reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular. **B. MATTHEWS, 256 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.**

**Gold Rings FREE** Sell 10 pks of Smith's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure at 10c. each. We trust you; when sold send money and we'll send 2 rings or choice of our premium list. Agents wanted. **Rosebud Perfume Co., Box 44, Woodshore, Md.**

### GET A BARREL OF MAIL

Put Your Name in Our Directory and Get a Great Big Package of Mail Every Month



We want to add 150,000 names to our directory and to secure them quickly make the following liberal offer: Send us only 10c (silver or stamps) and we will put your name on our list (you will receive lots of mail) and in addition we will send you Absolutely Free one Clown Joke Book, containing over 100 of the very latest side splitting jokes and funnys, which we guarantee to cure the worst case of "blues" ever known; also a due bill for 25 cents worth of goods from our big catalogue of books, novelties, pictures agents goods, etc., etc. All the above for Only 10c. Write quick. **EAGLE MAILING CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND**

### CLOWN JOKE-BOOK

Red-Hot Jokes The Best Yet OVER 500 FUNNY JOKES TO CURE THE BLUES Price 25 cents

### FUR SCARF FREE



For selling our Swan Baking Powder and Salvona Brands of Tea, Coffees, Spices etc. To introduce our household specialties we give free to every purchaser a beautiful American Present Glass Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher. This is a magnificent set, as the illustrations show, and is the very latest design. To the agent who will sell a small quantity of our household supplies we will give free a beautiful Black Cooney Fur Scarf. It has two large Martin Tabs is 58 inches long and is the very latest style; or if the agent prefers we will give our 50-piece Dinner Set. This set is full size, one of this season's newest designs, with filled-in flowers and gold traced and looks exactly like hand-painted ware; or we will give our 10-piece set of granite-ware. This is a complete kitchen outfit, all steel enameled. We also give Curtains, Conches, Rockers, Parlor Tables, Sewing Machines, Parlor Lamps, Musical Instruments of all kinds and many other premiums for selling our household specialties. Easy to sell as every family uses them every day. We allow you 15 days to deliver the goods and collect for them. We give cash commission if desired. No money required. We pay all freight charges. Write to-day for full set of plans. You will find many useful premiums, and we guarantee satisfaction. **SALVONA SUPPLIES COMPANY, 507 Publicity Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.** We can assure our readers that Salvona Supplies Co. is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.—Editor





# FREE SEEDS AND PROFITABLE PRICES

## Farmers Do You Want Them? YOU CAN HAVE THEM

WE don't suppose there are any people in the country who prize fine crops in the garden and on the farm more than do the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

To read UP-TO-DATE FARMING leads to a desire to become up-to-date in methods and crops on the farm. To be up-to-date in crops the best seeds must be planted, and here is where we are going to help our readers this year. We are going to give them seeds of some of the finest grain, potatoes, etc., it has ever been our good fortune to possess. We are not giving them to make up for any deficiency in the value of the paper, as we would dislike to think there is a single name on our list the possessor of which did not consider UP-TO-DATE abundantly worth the subscription price.

They consist of an Extraordinary Variety of Corn, that bears ears 25 inches long; a New Early Potato, the Earliest of all a Pumpkin that Beats the World; a Wonderful Watermelon that is the Greatest Novelty of the Season and a Special Offer of Other Seeds. See below:

**400 Grains** Yard Long Corn. A remarkable variety. Ears the longest of all. Yellow grains. One customer writes: "I send clipping from your paper. It reads as follows: 'The reporter and two others went to see J. L. Perkins' big corn. We measured, by tape, a square rod, gathered the corn, and weighed it. The yield was at the rate of 165 5-7 bushels per acre.' The newspaper report is entirely correct. The corn is immense. I have one ear that measured 25 inches. It is the finest corn I ever saw and the greatest yielder. Instead of farmers trying to grow 100 bushels per acre they will now try to grow 200 bushels with this new variety. J. L. PERKINS, Harrison Co., Ia. Nov. 5, 1903.

**One-half lb.** Early Success Potatoes—Strictly new variety, now introduced for the first time. Earlier than 6-Weeks

Market and Red Triumphs. Will produce fine

potatoes for market in thirty-eight to forty days with favorable weather, and beat all others under equal conditions. Color white. Shape round. Yield twice as much as early Red Triumph. This is a great potato, probably the most valuable of any ever introduced. To each subscriber we will send a simple plan to raise 6 to 8 bushels from the half lb. each bushel of which will be worth \$5 at introductory price. Every farmer wants a start of a valuable potato like Early Success; now you can get it for nothing.

**Early Success**  
Earliest and Best.  
Early Potato.  
Ready to use in  
38 to 40 days.

**1 pkt.** White Wonder Watermelons—This is a wonder in several respects, and distinct from all other melons. Shape round. Shell 1/2-inch thick, as hard and white as an egg shell. Succeeds on any soil; ripens all melons perfectly. Ripe melons when taken off the vine will keep ninety days without deterioration if not bruised. Have been marketed in Dec. at 5c a pound. Does not cross with any other melon. It is the highest type of melons and refuses to associate with anything beneath it. It is a prize winner, money-maker and the handsomest, most luscious and valuable melon in America. As a novelty and valuable vegetable unequalled. It is one of the most interesting things you can grow this year.

**1 pkt.** King of Mammoth Pumpkin—The largest, the heaviest and one of the most productive. Have been grown to weigh 250 lbs. Read the following: "I had a vine of King of Mammoth Pumpkin that surpassed anything ever heard of here."

There were 21 matured pumpkins on this one vine. Largest, 82 lbs.; next 70 lbs., 78 lbs., 75 lbs., etc., etc. I did not weigh them separately, but the combined weight was over 1,000 lbs. I exhibited them at our Farmers' Institute and here is the report printed in our paper. "Perhaps the greatest exhibit was twenty-one pumpkins grown on a single vine. Their average weight was 50 lbs. and total weight over 1,000 lbs."

MRS. JAMES A. SEED, Lawrenceville, Ill.

Nov. 4, 1903.

**EXTRA SPECIAL**—To make this offer so attractive that not one reader can refuse to accept it, and to induce all new readers to subscribe and all old ones to renew, we will in addition to all the above, send a due bill, good for 25c worth of pkt. garden or flower seeds, selected from the catalog of a leading seedsman. Your choice. This extra special offer is good only if you send the address of ten good farmers written plainly on a separate sheet. See coupon in the pumpkin.

Read a few letters: It is scarcely necessary to print any testimonials about UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A single copy speaks for it. This copy is a fair specimen of 24 copies you will receive in a year. Except each succeeding number is better than the last.

Your sample copy was a great surprise to me. Did not know there was such a paper published so full of excellent thoughts and ideas.

You seem to have some far-reaching and good ideas about the interests of farmers and as expressed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

UP-TO-DATE has been a great help to me. The ideas it advocates for farmers are grand. It is an educator that gives large dividends.

I am an old subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and will continue to take it because it shows us how to better our condition. No farmer should try to get along

ELI EAVENSON.

E. F. CURRIER, Amesbury, Mass.

P. B. NEAL, Madison, N.C.

O. K. TATE, Springville, La.

Chetopa, Kan.

**King of the Mammoth**  
One Vine Grew  
20 Pumpkins  
Weight over 1,000 lbs.

**CUT OUT THE PUMPKIN.**

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find \_\_\_\_\_ for which send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and present of seeds, etc., as offered in February 1st UP-TO-DATE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Rural Route, Street or Box \_\_\_\_\_

If you send the names of 10 good farmers a due bill for 25c. worth of seeds will be sent free. Additional names send on a separate sheet. Write very plainly.

**OUR OFFER:** For 50 cents we will send UP-TO-DATE FARMING twice-a-month for one year and the four varieties of seeds and potatoes mentioned above all free and postpaid, and in addition, to all who send ten names of good farmers, we will send the 25c. due bill as explained above. Surely you will not refuse to accept this attractive offer. This offer is good for new subscribers or renewal.

**Yours Free** Send us a club of four at Yours Free 50c. each and we will send That is, a club of five for \$2.00, you can make profit of 50c. on each five orders you take

**HOW TO ORDER** In a plain letter with money carefully secured at our risk, money order or registered letter.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING  
JANUARY 1, 1904 50¢ A

NEW YEARS NUMBER.

OUR CHRISTMAS EQUITY

SEMI-MONTHLY DECEMBER 1903

The HOLD UP OF LABORS PORTION

OCTOBER FIRST

AND THE MEN ON THE FARM

White Wonder

A Great Watermelon

All over the U.S.

Address J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*A Magazine of Up-to-Date Methods on the Farm  
For Up-to-Date People and those who want to become Up-to-Date*

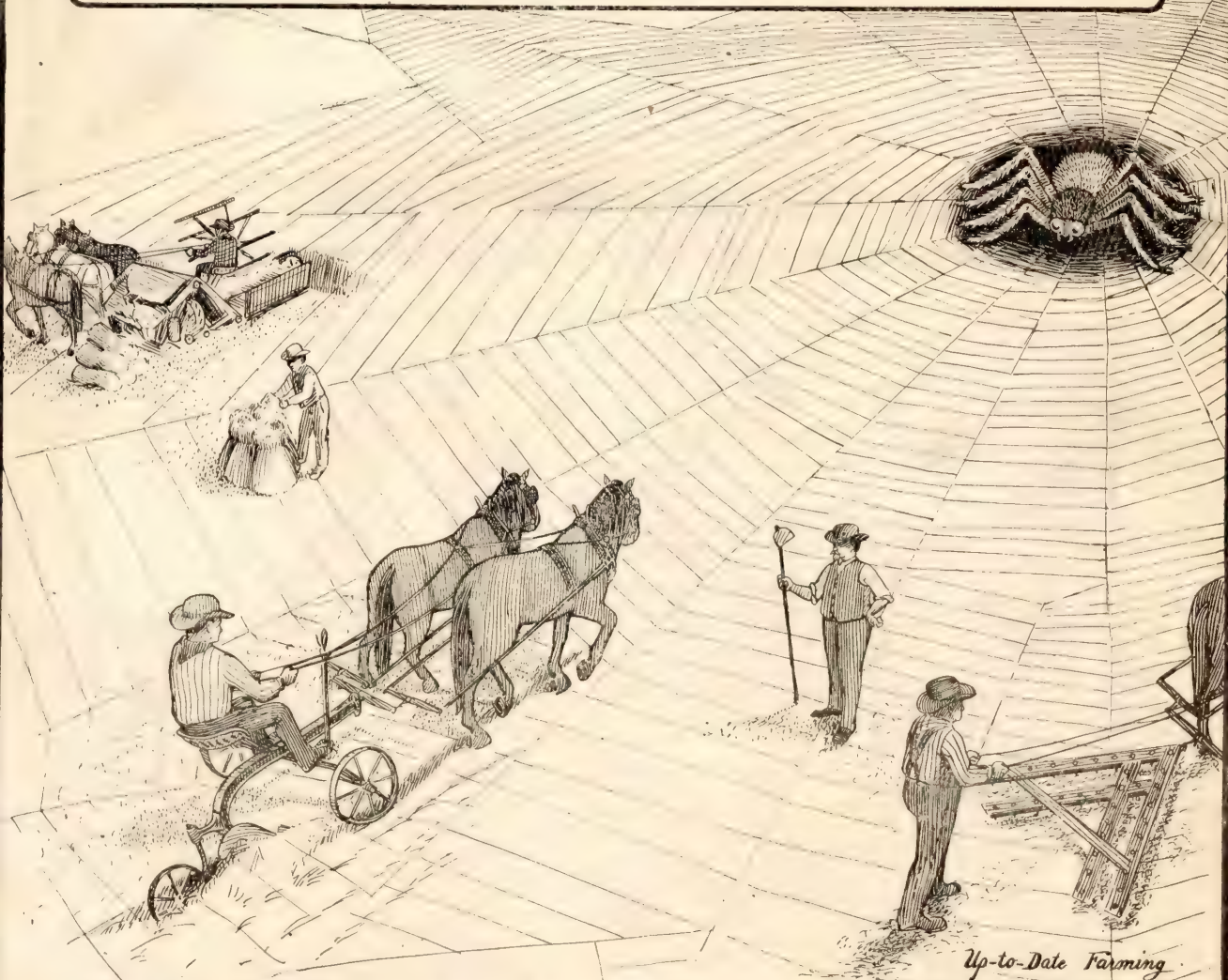
FEB. 15, 1904

50 CENTS A YEAR

**FARMERS!** "You are diligent in business, true to all duties and loyal to all obligations but you will not get your rights by *deserving* them. You must *demand* them. You are the men to whom in great crisis the nations of the earth have ever turned and you can be relied upon to save the republic. \* \* \* But you have not saved yourselves!

"You have lavishly sown, reaped and marketed, but trusts, speculators and middlemen like *spiders* deeply ambushed in their den, have ever been in line at the harvest. Without united, prompt, defensive action on your part, they will take the field."

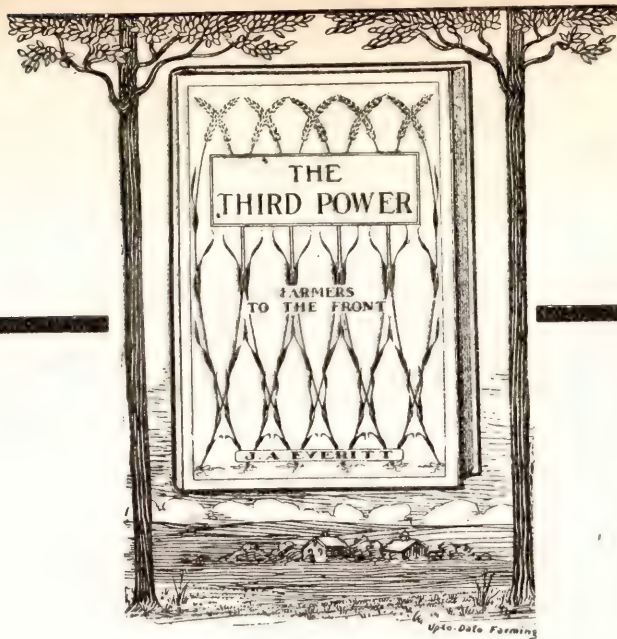
See Page 11.



*Up-to-Date Farming*

**J.A. EVERITT PUBLISHER  
INDIANAPOLIS**





# THE GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN

It should be read by every farmer, banker, doctor, lawyer, merchant, school teacher and laborer in the country. It will do every one who reads it, good. 275 pages. SEND \$1.00 FOR A COPY IN HANDSOME CLOTH BINDING OR 50c FOR STRONG PAPER COVER. IF, AFTER YOU GET IT AND READ IT, YOU DO NOT AGREE THAT IT IS THE GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN, AND WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST, SEND IT BACK AND WE WILL IMMEDIATELY RETURN THE PURCHASE PRICE. We run all the risk. You are the judge. If you don't want the book for the great good it will do you, we don't want your money. Funds received from its sale go to establish the great farmers' society, therefore you are helping the great and good cause for the greatest of our people. SEND IN YOUR ORDER TODAY. DO NOT WAIT UNTIL TOMORROW. YOU NEED THE BOOK NOW.

## THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

*"It Is the Thought and Purpose of a Man of Affairs and a Patriot as Well—  
That Reveal Themselves  
in These Pages"*

THE THIRD POWER. Here is indeed a great book for farmers, and for all people who are interested in social problems from the farmer's point of view. The author is president of the American Society of Equity, a society of farmers numbering many thousands and growing rapidly. He has come to be widely known as a champion of the best industrial interests of the agricultural classes and an ardent advocate of co-operation. In the dedication of his book he refers to the farmers as "the largest class, the most dependent class, the hardest working class, the poorest paid class of people in the world." The book is ably and forcibly written, displays an intimate acquaintance with the agricultural conditions of the country, portrays the cruel and disheartening facts, but is itself never disheartening but full of a strong, sane hope of better things, and a program for their attainment. It is the thought and purpose of a man of affairs and a patriot as well that reveal themselves in these pages. The book ought to do much toward stirring up our American farmers to a sense of their power and responsibility as citizens of a republic and conservators of our liberties. As a believer in the method of industrial cooperation, I most heartily recommend this book to farmers everywhere.

Part I, is entitled "The Third Power."

Part II, "International Consolidation of Agricultural Interests."  
Part III, "The American Society of Equity."—The American Co-operator, Lewiston, Me.

### *"It Will Create a New Mind"*

"THE THIRD POWER" is being read by our association which now numbers 22 members, and they prize it as the book of all books—coming next to the Bible—and unapproached for its benefits to mankind. It is just the book that furnishes the knowledge that the masses of people are now seeking for, and also teaches the classes how they should deal with the masses so equity will be secured to all. Again I say it is ahead of all other books because it will create a new mind in the reader.

W. P. BRYANT,  
Corona, Cal.

### *Thought and Effort Are Heaving the World's Wide Breast*

In the furtherance of the interests of the American Society of Equity and co-operation by farmers, J. A. Everitt, the president of the society, has written a book entitled "THE THIRD POWER" in which a plan for national co-operation by farmers with the benefits that must result, are fully set forth. Governing by star-chamber methods is shown to be out of date. Fairness appears to have been studied in every detail. By this plan governing is done from a central point. From this center will radiate as from the sun of our solar system all the influences that promote the general good. In that

state of society from which men are slowly passing the law of business was "competition is the life of trade," and this cut-throat system strewed its pathway with poverty for many, and gave more than plenty for a few. "THE THIRD POWER" teaches the more humane idea that "co-operation is the life of trade." Co-operation means helpfulness for others; competition means helplessness for many. Hence here is a sign of advancing civilization—a sign that the purposes and thoughts of men are changing for the better. The purpose of this farmer's movement as stated in Mr. Everitt's book, is not to interfere with established industries so long as others will concede to the farmers their rights. \* \* \*

Plainly if organized the farmers can meet others on their own ground and overthrow them if necessary for the common good. The trust problem will be solved, and solved in such a way as to benefit all. We refer to this matter to let our readers know that thoughts and efforts are heaving the world's wide breast, and betoken coming changes that shall bring about better conditions for humanity.—The Sunday Patriot, Jackson, Mich.

I have read your book, "THE THIRD POWER" and value it more than ten times its cost. Its doctrines are plain and explicit; its objects are noble and just; its truthfulness cannot be disputed. It is a book that should be in every home in the country.

H. F. MARCUSON  
Harpers Home, Va.

(Continued on page 22.)



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
AT 227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Entered at the Indianapolis  
Post-Office as Second Class Matter

VOLUME 7

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 15, 1904

NUMBER 4

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

J. A. EVERITT - Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

### TERMS TO CLUB RAISERS

Any person may make up a club, (A club may comprise new subscribers or renewals of old subscribers) as follows:

A Club of 2 - for \$ .75  
A Club of 3 - for 1.00  
A Club of 10 - for 2.50

### ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept  
Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75  
3 " " 1.00  
For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer.



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrap per informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.** See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

**Renewals and change of address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post-office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent. discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line and 14 lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of January 15, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, Jan. 15, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the January 15, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 150,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana. Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary Marion County, as public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and swears to the foregoing.  
[Seal] Charles E. Brigham, Notary Public.

**60c corn.** Farmers how would you like it?

All options on corn were above 50c at Chicago when writing this.

Why should the 1903 crop of corn bring less than the 1902?

Farmers hold for **60c** corn you will get it. If you buckle right down to the job in earnest you will get it soon.

**\$1.00 wheat.** What did we tell you?

Farmers are you getting all you are entitled to on the basis of your base market or are the railroads and middlemen taking part of your just reward? Organized you can protect yourself.

There are many thousand farmers quietly doing what the A. S. of E. recommends and reaping the benefit without paying the small fee to support the society.

This is a mild case of stealing. Fair, broad-minded, generous farmers will not be guilty of such underhanded conduct. When you hear of a farmer who is holding his wheat or other crops for the union price ask him why he don't display the badge—look on his wall in his home and see if the society certificate is framed and hanging there.

Holding your crops is simply controlled marketing.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Dollar Wheat Has Come

### FARMERS WON OVER THE SPECULATORS

The battle for dollar wheat has been fought and the victory won by the farmers.

For once in the history of agriculture the farmers have undertaken to assert their right to place an equitable value on their own product and won. They are to be congratulated on this victory because there were many predictions that it could not be done, and even now it may be denied that they are responsible for the results. One of two things, however, is true. Either the farmers have held up their crop more this year than ever before, or the crop was much shorter than any estimate or predictions.

The credit for dollar wheat may be given to Armour and his clique of speculators by the uninformed and the unthinking. But it is a mistake. The farmers produced the conditions that made the price possible. No corner on grain was ever successful except the farmers were the power behind the throne. Armour may temporarily swing the speculative market, but the actual demand is dependent upon the supply the farmers let through the dyke of controlled marketing. The farmers supply the chips with which the speculators do the gambling.

We are constantly in communication with farmers in all parts of the country, and we know there is a large lot of wheat back in farmers' hands. Millers want this wheat and the world asks you for bread. They have met your demands. Will you now keep your promise and feed them? The American Society of Equity will be nothing if not equitable. It as strenuously opposes an unfairly high price as an unfairly low price. Therefore it appeals to farmers all over the country to market their wheat on the basis of \$1.00 a bushel, at the base market.

Remember, another crop is coming on. The only way to maintain profitable prices is to feed the world all it will take at fair prices. We cannot too strongly urge selling on the basis of the price you have been asking. One dollar at Chicago means \$1.00 in the central cities; \$1.12 at New York and Eastern market cities; 91 cents at Kansas City, 82 cents in central Kansas, etc.

Just a word of caution. There is only one way to keep wheat or any other crop at your price, and that is by controlled marketing. Figure what the farm price is. Sell all the buyers will take at the price, and the moment they won't pay the price don't sell a bushel more.

### "THE THIRD POWER."

Organizers and deputy presidents must keep a supply constantly on hand. Many can be sold. They will do the farmers' movement more good than any other thing. Write the National Union for terms.



Controlled marketing. Who did we hear say: "It can't be done?"

Farmers are doing it every day.

What does it mean when the receipts of wheat, or corn, or hogs, or cattle, or cotton are large some days and the price goes down. Then in a few days the receipts are small and the price goes up?

Does this not mean that when the farmers market less—control the marketing—the price goes up?

The trouble however is, that there is no system about marketing—no head, no advice—Each producer must use his own judgment or we will express it better by saying—must guess for himself. As Mr. Jessie Moore expresses it—"gigantic commercial combines on every hand vs. one wee wobbly farmer."

Controlled marketing! That's what we want and every other thing the farmers need and in equity should have will come. When a million farmers are in a society with the object of controlling marketing. The question will not be "will they hold enough to make the price?" but it will be, "will they sell enough to keep the price down?"

Mark our prediction. Holding crops is one of the farmers hobbies. In the past it has been one of his chief faults. Every body knows how loth farmers are to sell on a rising market.

With a definite aim there can be no reasonable doubt about farmers controlling their marketing to make the price. With a million or more farmers banded together there will always be enough of them to control the small portion that goes on the market and which under the present system makes the temporary surplus.

No difference how many farmers are contrary, there will always be enough to turn the trick.

If there were only a thousand farmers we would have doubt. Then ten or a hundred might prevent the working out of the plan. But with the immense number of farmers there will always be enough after eliminating the stubborn ones and the incables. Don't you see the supposed element of weakness, will be the element of greatest strength.

All these things are very clearly explained in "The Third Power."

Have you sent for a "Third Power" book? Don't refuse to do so. The writer has been modest in stating the value of this book, preferring that readers should judge, some judgments are passed in this paper. Read them. When readers place this book "next to the Bible in its value to humanity." When they say, "It will create a new mind in the reader" and make the statement that "thought and effort are heaving the world's wide breast," as expressed in The Third Power, then we can honestly and consistently urge every citizen of American to procure the book. We advise you to not measure the book against the monetary price, after you read it you will say, no price would be too high.

There are many good things in this issue, yet this is only a fair sample of each issue of UP-TO-DATE. Encourage us with your renewal and your subscription. Bring some more with you. We urge upon you the importance of supporting this paper, and the A. S. of E. and you will support yourself and other farmers who are making an effort for better conditions on the farm.

Have you taken up the matter of controlled marketing and price making on the farm with your agricultural papers?

This is an important matter. It means much for the farmers movement. We don't want any meritorious farm paper to suffer loss of subscribers, but they must do their duty. This is the time for farmers to know their friends and to work with their friends and compel their pretended friends to be real friends and work with them.

We defy any publisher or editor of any farm paper or any other paper to advance one single argument against farmers organizing and cooperating. Also we defy them to show even reasonable evidence that farmers can not organize, cooperate and accomplish all the objects the A. S. of E. stands for. All

we ask is that they will send the Editor of UP-TO-DATE a marked copy, we will annihilate his argument by the light of reason, truth and equity, and let farmers be the judge and jury.

**70,000 MEMBERS FEBRUARY FIRST. A gain of 11,000 since December 24th. This is the best growth since the A. S. of E. was incorporated. We will be able to report even more rapid growth in the future.**

## Have Farmers a Moral Right To Price Their Products

PUBLISHER OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

"DEAR SIR:—I approve of your policy to teach farmers how to get a fair price for what they now grow, in preference to devoting all your space to telling them how to grow more stuff which if successful means lower prices. Recently I wrote to the Editor of the Farm Journal and asked him to devote a little space to teaching farmers of the plan of the A. S. of E. He replied that he could not spare the space. But in his next issue is the article I enclose herewith. We hear much about the organization of farmers in our section now."

J. M. TABER, Kirby, O.

Parts of the article referred to are as follows:

\* \* \* "Yet there are problems that may not lightly be overlooked; problems that seem to have in them germs of future troubles far more serious than we care to contemplate over the Christmas dinner, but which must be met and solved. We see on one side of a world-wide conflict, vast combinations of capital, re-enforced by monopolistic powers; on the other organizations of men proclaiming the divine right of labor. Self-seeking is the mainspring of both these contending forces. In this great agricultural land of ours nearly one-half the population is engaged, or interested directly or indirectly, in agriculture. What is this great army of men and women to do to stay the tide of battle that impends between labor and capital? Shall the farmer join the self-seeking, but self-losing game of industrial and commercial war, or shall it be his mission to usher in the reign of peace? It is a time to consider this question. It is not an abstruse one, nor is it a remote one; but a live, imminent, vital question, and upon its answer depend results of vast importance to the world.

"We hear much about the organization of farmers for the purpose of maintaining prices; organizations of the character and purpose of our special-privileged monopolists. Well, two wrongs never were known to make a right; there's the moral side of it. The business side of it is that such an organization is impossible. Before he gets through with this question the farmer will be glad of one fact concerning which we hear many complaints these days, namely, that the farmer can not control the market for his own products. It is a wise law that this is so—no human being, or any number of human beings, ought to be able to control the markets.

"And the farmer also will find that, however else it may seem, other people can not control for long the market for their products, save as they are given some special privilege or monopoly over such products. The farmer ought not, must not, if he would save himself and others, seek to control the markets—to raise prices at will. But he should combine to crush out private monopoly that forces others to sell at low prices while it commands extortionate figures for whatever it may have to sell. This is a good thing to reflect upon at Christmas-time, for it means justice and fair play—two of the great principles which the Master proclaimed."

We wish the writer of the above would read "The Third Power." Solutions are given in that book in minute detail. We would that every person who is threatened by this possible "world-wide conflict" of "vast combinations of capital, reinforced by monopolistic powers" on one side and "organizations of men proclaiming the divine right of labor" on the other could read "The Third Power." The solutions of these stupendous problems must come through the farmers. How they will come is fully set out in this work; also the results, which will be for the good of all, are predicted.

"Shall the farmer join the self-seeking but self-losing game of industrial and commercial war, or shall it be his



mission to usher in the reign of peace?" Read from "The Third Power."

\* \* \* "The farmers propose to take the field in a campaign for lower prices on the things they buy where lower prices should prevail, and they are going to use a force the operation of which will be irresistible. It is not so much a high price or a low price, but an equitable price all around that is demanded. The entrance of the Third Power through the American Society of Equity into the economic problems of the world marks an epoch in the history of the race. Although the last of the great powers to be organized, it is yet the fundamental or first power or force which will dominate all others. The development of this society and the power it will represent and wield may be compared with the development of the force, electricity, which has revolutionized the industrial world. The awakening of the agricultural classes, the organization of them into a great national and international co-operative body, which is now being accomplished, will make possible the control by them of practically all the material that enters into the manufacturing and commerce of the world, and on which human and animal life depend. Such a revolution might appall us were it not for the fact that in working out this stupendous movement everything will be in the direction of improvement and better conditions for everybody and for every legitimate enterprise.

"It will be so in the matter of prices. There will not be one price for the farmer and another for the working man and professional man. Whatever conquests the farmers win in this direction will be for the benefit of all. What the farmer gets, all will get. In fighting his own battle the farmer will fight the battle of every American citizen. It will be impossible to charge the farmer a fair price and to charge other classes an unfair price. So the American Society of Equity does not come to oppress or enslave any class, but to give liberty and independence to the greatest class of citizens, and through that to all others—not to destroy or cripple any institution, but to benefit and strengthen all institutions, including the government itself."

\* \* \* "Many schemes have been devised, and many more suggested, for the regulation and control of trusts. The law does something, and more stringent legal enactments might do more. But no curb can be as effectual as an organization of American citizens greater and stronger than the trusts themselves. Through this and through this alone can trust extortion be prevented, and fair treatment be secured for all. The people can do it for them. And the trust magnates understand this. With the help of shrewd and unscrupulous attorneys they can usually find a way to evade the most formidable statute, and to organize so as to get within the letter of the law. But they could make little headway with the people organized against them, and when the farmers are organized the people will be organized. How could the cotton or woolen manufacturers get along without the farmers' cotton or wool, or the packers without his cattle? This but indicates the power which the farmer could exert as a member of the American Society of Equity. He could oppose his trust—if you choose to call it so—to the manufacturing trusts, and in such a contest the farmer must, of necessity, win. This is a force—this new force, this Third Power—which the industrial trusts would understand and respect. Thus organized, the farmers could meet their enemies and oppressors on their own ground, and overthrow them, if necessary, for the common good. The trust problem would be solved, and solved in such a way as to benefit all. And the farmer, enabled both to buy and sell advantageously, would enjoy a prosperity and freedom such as he has never known, and that prosperity and freedom would be shared by all our people. The world has been waiting long for this Third Power. Now it is at hand."

"Two wrongs never made a right; there's the moral side to it." Does the Editor of the Farm Journal want to go on record to the effect that after the farmer has raised a crop, through the unceasing toil of himself and his family from spring to autumn, that he—this farmer—has not a moral right to put a fair price on it? That the producers of the fine grains, vegetables, fruits, meats, cotton, wool, etc., that are so desired, have not a moral right to demand a price for them that will repair waste of their farms and machinery, interest on investments, a fair wage that means the comforts of living and possibly some of the luxuries, and a margin beside to provide against the proverbial rainy day, and old age? No moral right to put a price on the product of your toil? Perish the thought. If the Editor of Up-to-Date has ever made a mistake he is morally certain that it was not because he championed the farmer's right to put a price on the result of his labor. This is a Divine right. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Somebody sets the price on the farmer's labor; somebody sets the price on the farmer's crops. Who has a better right than the farmer himself? Who knows better than he what they are worth in investment, skill, toil and self-sacrifice? Referring again to "The Third Power," that remarkable book that meets

every objection and throws the searchlight of truth and equity on every dark question, we read as follows:

\* \* \* "Ought any man, with a proper sense of obligation to himself, to his family and to his country, to be satisfied with anything less than equity? Is it not what we all pretend to want for ourselves, and profess to be willing and eager to grant to others? The American farmer is very patient—proverbially so. He has been compared to Issachar, of whom we have this record in the Bible:

"Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens, and he saw that rest was good and the land that it was pleasant, and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute."

"Rest may be good, and the land may be pleasant, but he who consents to become 'a servant unto tribute' will know little of what is good or pleasant. It is on the patience and docility of the farmer that the capitalists and politicians have traded. And even now they are predicting the failure of the American Society of Equity, because, as they say, the farmer is contented and happy, and doesn't need it. Are they right? It is for the farmers themselves to say. If they want 'rest' and would enjoy 'pleasant' country that they have made their own, they must make up their minds that they will have to free themselves from 'tribute,' assert their rights as American citizens, and at the same time show that moderation of which we all boast by demanding only what is equitable. So the American Society of Equity offers them the means by which they can demand and secure fair prices."

Has the farmer no moral right to throw off the burdens? Must he always be the strong ass that crouches down and receives the burdens? Must he always be "a servant unto tribute?" We let the farmer judge.

When the banker opens his vault and says to the public help yourself to my money and pay the interest you please; when the merchant opens the doors of his store and says come and help yourself and pay the price you choose; when the manufacturer says to the farmer what will you give for this machine; when the patient and the client fix the price for professional services; when the shipper and receiver make the transportation rates; then and not before will we advise the farmers to submit to have prices made on the food and clothing material representing the hardest but poorest paid labor on earth. Yet which is the most needed?

"The business side of it is that such an organization is impossible."

Will the wise Editor of the Farm Journal enlighten us and tell us how he knows it is impossible? Has he tried it? Again we will answer him by quoting from "The Third Power."

\* \* \* "Will the organization work? Unless there is good reason to believe that it will not, we are almost justified in asserting, even in the absence of affirmative proof, that it will, since the presumption is so strongly in its favor. At any rate we may say that the only way to find out positively whether or not it will work, unless it can be absolutely demonstrated that it will not work, is to try it. The man who builds a flying machine does not hesitate to put it to the test. Many men were sure that no ship could ever cross the ocean under steam. Yet when the trial was made it was found that the doubter was mistaken. So it is here. There is, as I believe, a great, new machine. That it can be built has already been proved. Now we want to know whether it will operate. The machine is being built for benefits. We will leave you to judge if the plan as explained does not provide for every needed timber, all the wheels, levers and cranks; is there a nut, screw, bolt, rivet or nail lacking? Doesn't it look that all it needed is the co-operative help of one million American freemen to man it, when it will start and continue forever to supply the needs of the entire agricultural needs of this greatest of countries? In order to be sure either that it will or will not work we must give it a trial.

"We have seen what it would accomplish, assuming that it will work. Are not these objects worth taking some risk—especially when the risk is so slight to secure? If the machine breaks down the loss to each individual will be inappreciable; if it moves, his gain will be tremendous. You risk infinitely more on every crop you put out or every head of live stock you put in the stall, not knowing whether you will get your money back or not. If the machine works, it will insure you a liberal return for every dollar invested, or every hour employed in all future time. But why should it not work? It all depends on the farmers. If they come into the organization, are loyal to its rules, are true to one another, and co-operate faithfully and intelligently for the general good, there can be no possible doubt of the success of the plan. No, I will not expect this. All do not need to be loyal, considering the great number of farmers, and the fact that only a small portion of any crop needs to be controlled at any time. If we admit that the great majority of farmers are stubborn, in fact rebellious, yet they can not affect the accurate working results of this machine. There will still be enough loyal ones left



at any time to insure success. In this respect the great numbers of farmers which, in the past, was considered the great element of weakness in a farmers' organization will be its greatest strength, when working on the plan of the American Society of Equity. Give us a number equal to what were in some former farmers' organizations and the definite results will work out almost without an effort on the part of the individual farmer. Farmers should remember that they are not to be ruled from the outside. When the voice of the American Society of Equity is heard, it will be the voice of the farmers themselves.

"So what we are to learn is not whether the organization can succeed, but whether the American farmers honestly want it to succeed; therefore, to doubt the practicability of the plan is to doubt the farmers themselves; after the organization has been effected the farmers can kill it if they wish to, but so can a man rob his partner. Railroads combine successfully, and yet how often do we hear of secret cutting of rates in direct violation of the agreement between the roads. So I admit that some of the farmers might play the traitor to the organization, and yet I hold that the organization would win in spite of their treachery. But there would be few such men among the American farmers; having once decided to give the American Society of Equity a trial they would see to it that it had a fair trial.

"The only people incapable of working together in organizations are savages, idiots and the insane. Among these a perverse individualism prevails. Are we to class the farmers in either of these categories? Organization is the great weapon of civilized and enlightened men, and so it is peculiarly the weapon of the American farmer. In his 'Notes on Virginia,' Thomas Jefferson wrote:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if He ever had a chosen people, whose breasts He had made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which He keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example."

"And writing to John Jay, in 1785, Jefferson said:

"Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty by the most lasting bonds."

"What they were in Jefferson's day they are now. Yet it is of such men that we are asked to believe that they, like the insane and savage, are incapable of organization. The farmers are as intelligent as the mechanics, who combine without difficulty and make their combinations effective. They are even as intelligent as the so-called captains of industry, who, through their organizations, control both the business and the politics of the American people. What the mechanics and capitalists do, the farmers can and will do. To say that they can not organize effectively is to put them in a class by themselves and to rank them infinitely below all other classes. And that is absurd.

"One objection remains to be considered: There are those who say that the scheme is too great—that it is beyond the power of men to achieve. This is but another way of stating an objection already considered. But what are men put in this world for, if not to achieve great things? The very greatness of this enterprise, instead of being an objection to it, ought to be one of its chief recommendations. Further, if it has been shown that it is practicable, what matters it how great it is? The greater the better, one would think; besides, system is the servant of the twentieth century business man, and great enterprises frequently work out more definitely than small ones. It is a stupendous campaign in which the farmers are asked to enlist. But that very fact ought to stir their ambition and inflame their zeal. Instead of saying that the plan can not be put in operation, we ought to set ourselves to a consideration of those qualities that are necessary in those who would make it work. Ralph Waldo Emerson—an American prophet who was never staggered by the great or impossible—has said that 'nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.' It is so. Therefore, our duty is, not to pick flaws in the proposed scheme; not to make up our minds beforehand that it can not win, but to kindle our enthusiasm to such a point as to make failure absolutely impossible. The cause is worthy; the weapon is at hand and effective; the only weakness, if there is weakness, is our own doubting spirit. The appeal is for men to fight in the cause and to wield the weapon. With them—and they will be had—the Machine of Co-operation will be built. The Third Power will be a real power; the grand American Society of Equity will be a triumphant success, and agriculture will be lifted to the plane where it rightfully belongs."

## Merchants Benefited

Frequently it comes to our notice that merchants are inclined to antagonize the American Society of Equity because they think an organization of farmers will be against their interests. This is natural, because all former farmers' organizations were designed to pull the merchant's business down by dictating prices to him and establishing

stores in opposition. Heretofore farmers thought they must antagonize and fight every other business institution and even the government to get their just dues. It is entirely different in the A. S. of E. The farmers, when converted to this plan, see clearly that they have no fight against any other people, class, institution, business or the government. This is made very clear in "The Third Power." We will not consume space to make lengthy quotations here. But this part of the book would many times repay the cost to every farmer and every business or professional man who has dealings with farmers or whose business is in any way dependent upon agriculture. The farmers organized in the American Society of Equity would elevate their business on an equality with the best in the country, at the same time they would give stability and increased prosperity to every other business.

It is evident that merchants are awakening to the importance of the farmers' movement, and they are beginning to realize that through this movement for greater equity they may also realize benefits. To show the tendency of the times, we print the following letter addressed to Deputy National Organizer Mr. Sherman:

OLMSTED COUNTY MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,

W. C. Webber, Secretary.

Rochester, Minn., January 15, 1904.

Hon. H. B. Sherman,

Deputy National Organizer A. S. of E., Greensburg, Ind.:

Dear Mr. Sherman—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Olmsted County Merchants' Association, held the 13th inst., it was resolved to call a convention of the farmers of Olmsted County for the purpose of organizing a local union of the American Society of Equity, to convene at 1 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, February 10, 1904.

It is the earnest desire of the farmers and merchants that you address this meeting, and I am instructed to close an arrangement with you to be present and proceed in the usual manner to organize this county. We have twenty-three townships in this, the richest agricultural county in the world, and we expect to get out a goodly number of farmers. \* \* \*

We intend to advertise the convention thoroughly with posters, handbills, display ads. in the newspapers, editorials, etc., besides having committeemen in the various parts of the county to agitate the matter.

I understand, from our former correspondence on the subject, that the membership to this organization is \$1.00 a year in advance. \* \* \*

I am not familiar with your plan of organization, but presume you would expect to leave us with a perfected organization and plan for extending same. Do you make trips into the country yourself for the purpose of completing the organization while here?

We have secured the Masonic Temple hall for the purpose, thinking it would be more convenient than the opera house.

Kindly let me hear from you in regards such other details as it will be necessary to have arranged before the meeting.

Mr. Dell Sheldon, Pine Island, Minn., called upon me recently in reference to your visit to Minnesota. This gentleman is president of the Pine Island Commercial Club, and informed me that the proposition to organize the farmers of that county—Goodhue County—which is north and west of Olmsted County, had been projected and he thought likely the Commercial Club would feel disposed to foster such a movement. Mr. Sheldon wondered if it would be possible for you to "kill two birds with one stone" and make a visit to Goodhue County immediately after you finished up here. I promised to mention the matter to you and would like to hear from you about it.

Not presuming to make any pertinent suggestions in regards the subject matter of your address, I do not hesitate to say that all of our merchants, and most of our farmers as well, would appreciate it if you would urge upon our farmers the necessity of keeping their money and patronage at home, and the utter folly of patronizing foreign houses and thereby contributing to the support of distant cities at the expense of their own community.

You will understand this suggestion and, judging from what you have said upon the subject, I infer that these sentiments are in keeping with your own views, the plans and objects of the society you represent, and that you will feel justified in dwelling upon the subject thoroughly.

Trusting the date fixed will be satisfactory to you, and awaiting your further suggestions, I remain,

Cordially yours,

W. C. WEBBER, Secretary.

While on this subject we will reprint from April 1st, 1903, issue of this paper as follows:

"MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WANT THE FARMERS TO CO-OPERATE."

"In the correspondence that comes to the editor's desk there is a well-defined sentiment in favor of farmers' co-operation among the merchants, bankers and professional men of the towns and cities. They know absolutely well that anything that helps the farmers—insures them good prices for good crops and guarantees them uninterrupted prosperity—will help them in the same proportion. There was never any movement proposed or accomplished that was even to a small fraction as beneficial to this



class of people in the small towns and cities as will be the American Society of Equity. In the past the profit of handling the farmers' products has largely gone to the large cities. We have seen these wonders—the cities—the age grow like mushrooms. Every acre of the hundreds of millions of our farm land contributing their golden and silver harvests to build them up and the millions of farmers giving unceasing toll from the cradle to the grave that the great commercial centers might exist and that the few men who own them might add to their fortunes. With the American Society of Equity in operation these things will be tempered. Each farm will be a commercial center to fix prices of its own products, and more of the money that has been unjustly extracted from the consumer will find its way to the farm, and from there enter the channels of trade through the country merchants in the small towns.

"We invite any of our readers to take this paper to their merchants, bankers or professional men. Have them read this article, and ask them if they don't want the farmers to co-operate, and whether they won't join the movement."

Also we reprint from April 15th, 1903, as follows:

"The only part of a person's income that can safely be expended is the profit. Hence if large crops or small crops can not be sold at a profit, the farmers will have no money to spend unless they cripple their capital and cover their property with mortgages. Under the old, uncertain system, when prices were put on farmers' products in large cities, these same cities grew like mushrooms and are largely monuments to the farmers' lack of wisdom and business acumen. Under the new system the producers—farmers—will take their profits first before the middleman and speculator take their margin or before the railroad puts its tax on per cwt. Then will the country prosper regardless of whether blessings or blight falls upon the commercial centers."

Also from "The Third Power" we have the following bearing on this important subject:

\* \* \* "With the farmer out of the market, or in it only to a limited extent, the market is bound to suffer, and all industries be harmed."

"The first thing that the merchant wants to know, when he sends his commercial travelers out to the smaller towns, is whether the farmers are buying, and whether they are paying their bills promptly. The credit to be extended to the local merchant depends largely on the financial condition of the farmers. If they are buying liberally, and paying their bills with reasonable promptness, the city merchant knows that he can afford to sell larger bills of goods to the local dealer, and give him better terms than he could do under other circumstances. All this is elementary, and yet we often forget it. We seem to feel that prosperity is maintained solely by the buying of the rich people in the cities who are so lavish with their money. But it is not so. The farmers are the great consumers, and when they cease to buy, or curtail their expenditures, they not only limit the market by just that much, but they lessen the power of people in the cities to buy. Smaller stocks in the stores mean a smaller output from the mills and factories, and that means reduction of wages and of the labor force. So the workingman consumes less. So, too, less freight is hauled, earnings and wages fall off in the railroad industry, and consumption again suffers. Thus the farmer is inextricably bound up with all other classes of society."

\* \* \* "In seeking to buy at fair prices the farmer, through the American Society of Equity, will help all the people. Economically the struggle of man is for cheapness. Men in trying to satisfy their wants always endeavor to do so as cheaply as possible. The call for cheapness by the farmer has, in the past, been of necessity, and this necessity has been of such a degree that they not only got cheapness but nastiness—low grade. Witness the volume of trade to some catalogue houses, where the chief recommendation was cheapness. The success of the American Society of Equity will benefit the home dealer who will keep a high grade of goods and sell at equitable prices. We look for a turning from the cheap, low grades, to high grade goods at equitable prices."

\* \* \* "Present uncertainties as to price will be removed, farm values will increase, thus adding billions of dollars to the wealth of the country. Business everywhere will be stimulated, and there will be a more equal distribution of wealth, a much larger proportion of it remaining in the country."

\* \* \* "The success of the American Society of Equity will make it possible for the farmers whose tastes run in that direction to have comfortable and even luxurious homes, and will make of the country a veritable paradise. And prosperity will be general and permanent because based on the prosperity of that industry on which all other industries depend. An ambitious program surely, but it can be carried out if the farmers will but loyally and intelligently co-operate. This is no dream—or, if it is, it is one that can be easily realized. The farmers of the United States can make it come true. The future of the United States of America is the future of agriculture; mark this prediction. So the appeal is to the patriotic as well as to the selfish motives of the farmers. Through their salvation the salvation of the country must be worked out."

Merchants' and farmers' interests are mutual. The prosperity of the farmers in any community insures the prosperity of the merchants in the towns, and we know many country towns that reflect their condition exactly

as they are in a prosperous agricultural section or otherwise. Merchants should make this cause of the farmers their cause. Farmers should invite merchants to co-operate with them and they will thus secure in their movement the business training and sagacity that they at present so sadly lack on account of past conditions.

When farmers get fair prices for their products they will have more money to spend and will be glad to consider quality of goods they buy rather than cheapness only. They will patronize home merchants rather than being compelled to seek the great houses in the city where oftentimes cheapness is the chief recommendation. If the farmers want to buy co-operatively, which is their privilege when organized, any of their home merchants will be glad to quote them wholesale prices, and we always recommend giving the home merchant the first opportunity to figure on their requirements.

A local union of the A. S. of E. composed of farmers, merchants and in fact all reputable citizens of town and country may be the social and business center in any community. It will be the most effective means of promoting all the interests of the town and surrounding country. And why should the town people antagonize the country which is their very physical and business life? Instead of the antagonism and social ostracism that one section too often sets up against the other, there should be cultivated the most intimate relations—social and business. The local union may be made to contribute to the happiness and welfare of every family as well as to the material prosperity of the entire community. Through the local unions many things can be accomplished that never have been possible before. Besides the good general neighborly feeling that will prevail, disputes may cease, differences may be settled. Schools and churches may be better maintained, roads improved, politics purified, and a thousand things will be done for the welfare of the community, and done quickly, which could not be accomplished outside of such an organization.

Members of the National Union and officers and members of local unions, interest your merchants in this movement. Don't be afraid that the merchants will rule and ruin you. They can not possibly do it. This movement is for profitable prices on your products. These will be decided by the National Union, and can not be fixed by your merchants. By co-operating with the merchants and having strong local unions in the towns you can have better meeting places and the whole matter will take on more of a business nature. One strong local union in the town will ordinarily have a better prospect for doing good and being permanent than several scattered around at the school-houses.

This is primarily a movement to put farming on a sound business basis. Nothing that is recommended in this plan is new but we think the time has arrived for a strong effort along the line as indicated.

Correspondence is invited with merchants, no matter where situated, and the National Union will afford them such assistance as is necessary to organize their community or county.

### MILK TRUSTS

Our dairy readers are asked to recall the appeal of National Organizer C. O. Drayton, in January 15th issue, for milk producers to organize. As an additional argument why the producers should organize, we report that there is an epidemic of organization by milk handlers in many of the large cities. Companies in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities have organized in a short time with millions of capital stock. The Chicago company has a capital of \$4,000,000, and proposes to absorb all the principal firms handling milk in Chicago. With such a powerful company between the unorganized producers and helpless consumers, it is clear that the former will be kept on a mere existence basis and the latter will be pulled for all they can pay. An organization of the farmers to



secure equitable prices for themselves and to reach the consumer without the latter paying dividends for water in the milk and water in the capital stock would be a God-send to the overtaxed consumers.

If this appeal awakes a sense of equity and fair dealing and a spirit of independence in any of our readers who are victims of milk handling monopolies, let them write to us. We will tell them how to proceed to correct the evils and secure their independence.

### CAN FARMERS CONTROL MARKETING

We submit the following table of receipts of wheat at primary markets, and ask the doubting Thomases to explain the receipts in any reasonable way except that in former years farmers let go of their crops soon after harvest while this year they marketed them gradually. The time from July 1st is divided into six periods of five weeks each. The figures given are weekly averages:

	For this Season.	For Ten Years.
First period .....	2,749,000	3,930,000
Second .....	4,049,000	5,497,000
Third .....	6,992,000	7,403,000
Fourth .....	7,746,000	6,969,000
Fifth .....	7,101,000	5,151,000
Sixth .....	5,110,000	3,109,000

Considering the ten-year averages the wheat was evidently very well out of the farmers' hands by the time the sixth period was reached. While this year the marketing was more gradual and the volume was well maintained up to and including the sixth period. Everybody knows that the system of marketing this year has resulted in a gradual appreciation of prices, until at the end of the sixth period the cash value is 30 cents a bushel above the first period. If this system would always prevail and would be admitted by growers, shippers and millers it would be infinitely better for all concerned. What is true of wheat is also true of other grain, and we predict will be true of cotton, meat, vegetables, etc., in the future.

Up-to-Date Farming, as the official organ of the A. S. of E., is responsible for this condition—controlled marketing and stiffening of prices. One of our subscribers in the spring wheat belt, after commending the Society, writes as follows about what it has done for him and his fellow farmers in the Northwest:

I know, too, that it is owing to your effort in educating our farmers that the trend of prices for wheat has been gradually but surely toward the dollar mark. In former years our best prices for wheat has been in the early fall, then gradually downward till about the first of May, when the bulk of it had been disposed of or the rush of farm work precluded any possibility of farmers hauling, if they had anything to haul.

I know that the prices quoted by the Chicago Board of Trade for September wheat last year would have compelled our farmers to sell at about 45 cents per bushel, but thanks to you and our organized farmers in the winter wheat belt, they made many of the bears dig up and liquidate, and finally compelled those who wanted their wheat to offer prices that, while not up to our mark, would at least let many out whole instead of at considerable loss. The courage of the farmers in the winter wheat belt caused our spring wheat Dakota farmers to get from 68 to 74 cents a bushel for their wheat, a price seldom recorded in years when the government crop estimates indicated, as it did last year, "a bumper crop."

I know, also, that you knew all the time the power that would be exercised by organized farmers. I wrote you last October asking your opinion with regard to May wheat and May options. At that time May options were fluctuating from 77 to 79½ in Chicago. There were no "ifs or guesses" in your answer, but you said plainly that "the price for May wheat would be gradually upward, that even our imperfect organization would affect the situation." On the strength of your judgment I made very satisfactory winning. I merely mention this to show our brother farmers that your plan is the only feasible and right one and that it is safe to follow the head of our society.

The farmers along the Red River valley who have always been in the habit of rushing their crops to the market, profited by your advice (even if they were not in our society), and built granaries on their fields and have exercised better judgment in marketing than formerly, and are now realizing handsomely for following your advice.

We want to put a question to every person who is acquainted with the plan of the American Society of Equity, and who has watched the course of the market this season, as follows:

When the farmers are organized to the extent of a million or more, will the question be: Will farmers hold enough to realize the minimum price? Or will it be: Will farmers sell enough to prevent the price from going above the minimum? As we have said before, we believe it will require a stronger organization to get enough farmers to sell at the minimum price to maintain it, than it will to get them to hold to make it.

### OBJECTS AND PLAN OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY BRIEFLY STATED

#### OBJECTS

1. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, Garden and orchard. This is the first and main object.

2. To build and maintain elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses in principal market cities or in all localities where necessary, so that farm products may be held for an advantageous price, instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from foreign countries, with the view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To provide institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.

15. To do an insurance business, both life and fire.

16. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

#### PLANS

The plan of the A. S. of E. is very simple. Farmers all over the country will be enrolled. They will represent every crop that is grown on the farm, in the garden or orchard.

The members will be directed and advised by the official paper which will reach each member twice a month at present and four times a month later.

This official paper, will give all members the same advice about prices, crops, markets, etc., at the same time, so unity of action may be had.

Each member becomes a crop reporter. This feature alone is worth all it will cost to build the machine of co-operation. The false crop reports that are now circulated are against the farmers and to the advantage of the speculators.

Members should belong to local unions. If none are forming in your locality, send your name direct to the National union. A farmer no matter where located can cooperate with farmers in all other parts of the country in marketing and maintaining prices on principle crops if he belongs to the National union only.

Value and a minimum (lowest) price will be decided by the board of directors of the National union. This price will be communicated at once to members everywhere. Every crop will be affected. Members will be expected to ask

this price when marketing, yet they will not be compelled to hold for it, also they may hold for more if in their judgment prices will go higher.

A booklet giving the objects, plan, constitution and by-laws, etc., will be sent free to all applicants. A book—The Third Power—275 pages that covers every phase of co-operation by farmers and what will be gained by it can be bought at prices quoted elsewhere in this paper.

#### THE A. S. OF E. BELIEVES

That if marketing was controlled, prices can be made and maintained.

That the people who produce the stuff should control it until the market (consumers) are ready to use it instead of dumping the bulk of a crop on the market as soon as raised, creating a large "visible supply" which is used as a club by speculators to beat the price of the balance down all the year.

That if farmers can, (and they do) to a large extent control their marketing and regulate prices when unorganized, they will be an irresistible force when organized, on this plan, even to a moderate extent.

That if farmers under the old order of things did have any influence on the market, not withstanding the false crop reports, uncertainties and opposition of speculators and gamblers in farm products, they will simply be irresistible when they have reliable information about crops, prices and markets.

That all farmers don't need to hold their crops at any time.

That the markets will take an enormous amount of supplies every day.

That the consumption will be as large at a fair price as at an unfairly low price.

That only a small portion of the farmers need to make an effort to maintain prices by holding back that portion of their crops which other wise, if marketed, would produce the temporary surplus that causes daily fluctuations on the old plan.

That when a large number of farmers each have the same price before them, and the same impulse to market when the buyers will pay their price and stop as soon as they won't take more, enough will hold so prices will be maintained.

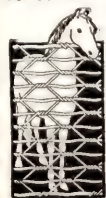
That in the A. S. of E. there will be much greater incentive to hold than under the old system. Each person who holds will get a little more each month.

That each additional person who holds under the new system will make a better market for the farmers who cannot hold.

Finally we know that one of the greatest troubles with farmers under the old system has been to hold too long. Without a definite price in view they did not know when to sell and it is a fact that the freest deliveries came on a falling market. Millers and shippers have been known to put the price down to frighten farmers into selling. These conditions will be impossible with a fair price known over the length and breadth of our land, and benefits will come to all farmers, fair businessmen, millers, merchants, etc.

## FARM FENCE

Don't hesitate. Rely on our statements. Years of experience with an ardent ambition to excel has made us master of fence construction. We use only the best, High Carbon, heavily galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire. To get this good enough, we make it ourselves. The weave is so perfect that full strength of every wire is preserved. The strain is equally distributed. Every twist is an expression of strength. Every line a suggestion of symmetry. The whole fabric so flexible that it staples to the posts as you would nail a board. Confidence in our product rests on a foundation of practical experience, guided by practical sense. Don't worry. We'll Pay the Freight, yet sell to you direct at WHOLESALE PRICES.



## DIRECT TO

### HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG, PIG TIGHT.

Horse High is high enough, Bull Strong is strong enough, Pig and Chicken Tight is tight enough. SENT ON TRIAL, with privilege of returning same at our expense, any time within thirty days if not found entirely satisfactory, you to be the judge. Write us. This will get you in communication with us. We have something more to say to you. Our catalogue is full of fence sense, and shows the various styles we make. It's free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,  
Box 289 Muncie, Indiana.

## THE FARMER

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.





This hen lays eggs for the farmers worth 10c to 15c per dozen in the summer but they are worth 30c to 40c per dozen for the trusts in the winter. With farmers in the A. S. of E. they can have storage houses where they can hold their surplus and get 25c the year around.

**OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY**

Headquarters Indianapolis, Ind., which is called The National Union.  
 National President, J. A. Everitt.  
 National Secretary, L. N. Staats.  
 National Treasurer, H. W. Miller.  
 National Counsel, Mark P. Turner.  
 National Organizer, C. O. Drayton.  
 National Statistician, John Auld Forsythe.  
 National Vice Presidents—Seldon R. William, Fort Worth, Texas, present vice president; Eli A. Hirshfield, Indianapolis, Ind., present vice president; R. C. Bertrand, Crystal Spring, Ark.; Henry A. Risely, Camden, Ind.; John Burton, Trenton, Ill.; Hon. W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind.; Chas. L. B. Mills, Cooperton, Okla.; Thos. W. Carr, Arta, Ala.; Andrew Snyder, New London, O.; J. C. McClure, Manhattan, Ill.; Edward Bittle, Lisbon, Iowa; Z. S. Branson, Lincoln, Neb.; Chas. Reiner, Riverside, Cal.; Wm. Ranch, Tribune, Kan.; Wm. Butterfield, Independence, Mo.; Erastus Jones, Clide, N. C.; Samuel Bittle, Cressona, Pa.; S. A. Steadman, Judson, Okla.; C. A. Brewster, Carlisle, Pa.; A. R. Carhart, Barton, Fla.; Hon. Chas. Weatherby, Sterling, Ill.; Hon. Chas. Hughes, Dixon, Ill.; J. N. Hike, Colby, Kan.; T. N. Luce, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dr. S. L. Henry, Morgansfield, Ky.; John B. Cambren, Morgansfield, Ky.; Edw. W. Hayes, Arlington, Ky.; James Butler, Topeka, Kan.; Hon. R. B. Scarborough, Conway, S. C.; C. Hayes Taylor, Gillaspie, Va.; Henry Burns Geer, Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. Barlow, Plainfield, Ind.

**State Organizers**

ILLINOIS—L. N. STAATS, Trenton, Ill.  
 MICHIGAN—Geo. G. Winans, Ham-burg, Mich.  
 OKLA. AND IND. TER.—Willard J. Con-  
 over, Palace, Okla.  
 WASHINGTON—Wm. C. Pittman, Spo-  
 kane, Wash.  
 Matter relating to organizing in these  
 States and Territories should be ad-  
 dressed to the State organizer; all other  
 matters should come to the National  
 Union.

It is desired to secure State organizers  
 in other States as soon as possible. Cor-  
 respondence solicited from people who  
 are qualified for such important posi-  
 tions.

**I CAN SELL YOUR FARM**  
 or Business, Any Property—Any Size—Any Place. Par-  
 ticulars Free. **W. B. Gibson, West Alexander, Pa.**

**Make Your Own Fertilizer**  
 at Small Cost with  
**Wilson's Phosphate Mills**  
 From 1 to 40 H. P. Also Bone Cut-  
 ters, hand and power, for the poul-  
 trymen; Farm Feed Mills, Grain  
 and Flour Mills, Grit and  
 Shell Mills. Send for catalogue.  
**WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs.,**  
 Easton, Pa.

# Shall We Pay Something to Market Our Crops

M. WES TUBBS

It is wonderful with what tenacity people will cling to a system or theory. The ancients were sanguine in their belief that Apollo was the god of music, poetry and art; that Cupid was the god of love, and Mars the god of war. Up to the fifteenth century the world almost to a man believed the earth to be flat. Even in our own day can be seen traces of clinging to the mythical and the superstitious. Certain crops must be planted in certain moon phases. It is bad policy to begin a piece of work on Friday; a sure foreboding of evil to raise an umbrella under cover, and an omen of ill luck to re-enter the house after starting on a journey. To be sure no one (?) believes in these things, yet many are found who will do, or not do them with amazing regularity. The same is true of systems, as is illustrated by the persistency with which the Chinese cling to the ways of their ancestors. In our own country we see men seemingly content in doing in the way of their fathers. This is particularly true in business methods. To illustrate: Judge So and So established a store in a certain town away back in the early thirties. His business grew and prospered. Good goods and fair prices was his motto. Time passed; the town grew. Other stores were established, and in spite of the fact that our venerable Judge and his sons were well and favorably known for miles around the new stores seemed to get the greater share of the town's business. The old Judge clung to his early system. It was a waste of money to advertise. He would not "beg for trade." The new and progressive business man spent money liberally in attracting attention to his goods. He told the people what he had. He invited them to his store. It was but natural that they became interested and went to his store. That was what he wanted. When there, he knew his skill as a salesman would enable him to sell them his goods. His business grew. The old Judge saw all this but could not apply himself to the new conditions. He must work it out in the "old way." He grew feeble. His sons assumed full control of the business. They believed as their father, but in spite of all their efforts in other ways the business grew less and less each year until the "old store" that had stood the storms of nearly a hundred years passed into the hands of the more progressive—the modern up-to-date business man. He will clear the ground and erect a magnificent business block, where, within a month after opening he will do more business every month than was done in the "old store" in the "old way" in a year.

This is a true story, brother farmers. Many of you have seen the same thing. It is a common sight. People are wont to cling to the "old way" even if it means ruin. What is the matter? Why are men so loth to accept and adopt new and better ways? Why must the average person insist on getting full value for his money the moment it leaves his hand. Look at John Wanamaker signing a contract with one daily paper for twenty thousand dollars' worth of space to be used within one year. Twenty thousand dollars to be spent with one paper for "begging trade" in the words of the old Judge. Note the difference. One starves an established business to death; the other nourishes a small business to gigantic

proportions.

Farmers, are you not following in the footpaths of the old Judge? Do you not market your fine products in exactly the same way as did your father, your grandfather, and even your great-great-grandfather? Did they not take their products to the old Judge and let him tell them what they were worth? Did they not also pay him whatever price he asked for his goods? Did they ever spend a dollar in creating a market or trying to join with other producers in establishing a fair, profitable price on their wheat, corn, oats or other products? Come, be honest, did they? Refer to the beginning of this paragraph and answer the first question. How about it? This is something worthy your careful consideration. Think about it.

Supply and demand are mighty factors in business. We will admit that, but modern business methods and business systems are a mightier factor, and can and do control supply, hence manipulate demand.

Without doubt farmers are the greatest consumers of rubber boots. Within a few years they have nearly doubled in cost. Will any one assert that the supply of rubber boots has fallen off, that the manufacturers can not make them fast enough to supply the demand? Oh, no! It is simply a business system which does not supply more than will be bought at the advanced price. The writer's home is in the apple-growing belt of New York State. The crop of apples for 1901 and 1902 was very small, almost a total failure. Late frosts killed them. The season of 1903 produced a "bumper crop." It literally broke down the trees. Fall apples rotted on the ground. The finest winter fruit, Baldwins, Spies, Greenings, etc., were marketed at a price hardly sufficient to pay for gathering and hauling to the car for shipment. Seven thousand bushels of apples equally as good as I saw being sold in one of the Indianapolis groceries for 15 cents a quarter peck on December 24th, were sold for 25 cents a bushel. Freight and cartage would not cost over 8 cents a bushel to put them on the Indianapolis market, yet the "good old way" suffices, and New York State farmers "kick" because they are compelled to sell their apples so cheaply, while the laboring classes of Indianapolis and many other large cities can not afford to use apples because they are so expensive.

Oh, farmers, wake up. Apply modern business methods to your business. Control supply. Look for, and if necessary, create a demand. With modern shipping facilities a large production in any locality ought not to make the crop unprofitable. There are always sections where the crop can not be raised, and many times sections where it is a failure where usually raised successfully. It is imperative, if you would be successful, to so adjust your business that your products can be put upon a seeking market instead of being dumped upon an unwilling market.

True, there seems to be no other way but by organization and co-operation. Why need there be any other way? Has this plan not been successful in other lines? Was it not poor policy for the venerable Judge to cling to an antiquated system? Did John Wanamaker make any mistake in signing that advertising contract? Would it not be better for the Indianapolis con-



sumer and the New York State apple grower to get together and exchange products on an equitable yet profitable basis for both? Indeed it would?

But in "the good old way"  
Of those "good old times"  
Supply and demand did rule;  
And it's hard to get  
The farmers to quit  
Unbusinesslike methods for new.

The American Society of Equity offers farmers a certain and comparatively inexpensive plan for putting their business at the head of the list for making it the preferred profession, and at the same time doing it in such a way as to benefit every other legitimate industry. The official paper is the key to the treasure-box, which contains everything the farmers need and should have. When one million farmers have this key the box will be opened and farmers will be in absolute control of their own business, and the world will pour out its treasure if need be to secure the farmers' wheat, corn, meat and other products.

If you desire success, if you wish to be happy and enjoy prosperity, having for your own what you have justly earned, do not longer cling to the skeleton of "the good old way," but don the armor of the modern enterprising business man, and embrace the opportunity offered you. Do it this day.

Meet regularly these long winter evenings. Learn co-operation. Be sure to have non-union farmers meet with you and teach them the plan of the A. S. of E. Then when the season comes for active operations in the field you will have built the foundation for the machine of co-operation.

What shall we do at the local union? If you don't do a thing but talk and discuss co-operation by farmers on the plan of the A. S. of E., you will do plenty. If you exert yourselves to get every farmer in the neighborhood to come in, and convert them, you will do more. If you will get a copy of "The Third Power," read and discuss it, you will have profitable work for many meetings. Every issue of the official paper will suggest an abundance of topics to make any meeting interesting. There are many local matters, business, social and political that you can profitably bring up at every meeting. You can buy co-operatively while waiting to sell co-operatively. There is no dearth of work for the local unions.

#### AWARD IN ELECTION CONTEST

Early in the year 1903 we printed the estimating contest, promoted by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, Mich. It was based on the total votes cast for governors in the states of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa. The election occurred last fall, but the awards could not be made before on account that the official announcement of the vote in Iowa could not be announced until the legislature met in January.

The total official vote was 1,680,774. All estimators holding certificates from 1,680,648 to 1,680,900 won prizes.

1,680,774 won first prize; 1,680,773 and 1,680,775 won second prize; 1,680,772 and 1,680,776 won third prize, etc.

There were twenty special prizes of \$1,000 each. First was won by estimate 1,680,765; second by 1,680,772; third by 1,680,767; fourth by 1,680,771; fifth by 1,680,776; sixth by 1,680,774; seventh by 1,680,774; eighth by 1,680,777; ninth by 1,680,773; tenth by 1,680,

774; eleventh by 1,680,781; twelfth by 1,680,773; thirteenth by 1,680,779; fourteenth by 1,680,776; fifteenth by 1,680,769; sixteenth by 1,680,783; seventeenth by 1,680,774; eighteenth by 1,680,777; nineteenth by 1,680,772; twentieth by 1,680,774.

We can not print the full details of the winnings, but a sheet giving the names and all particulars can be obtained of the Press Publishing Association, as at head of this article.

#### APPLICATION OF THE SCORE CARD TO THE FARM

At the farmers' institute at Rushville, Ind., last year, the management arranged a score card for a model farm.

Points (100).	
1. Soil—condition for producing plant growth .....	8
2. Soil—freeness from weeds, stones, stumps, etc. ....	5
3. Drainage—amount, quality, and distribution .....	4
4. Fencing—amount, condition, quality, arrangement .....	6
5. Water—amount, distribution, and arrangement .....	4
6. Buildings—barns, proportionate size, convenience, construction, condition, location.....	6
7. Residence—proportionate size, condition, convenience, location.....	8
8. Fruits—variety, amount and quality .....	4
9. Specials—location of farm, silos, lawn, walk, ornamental plants, garden .....	10
10. Crops—proper distribution over farm .....	7
11. Crops—condition and quality.....	5
12. Woodland .....	4
13. Live stock—horses, adaptable breeds, number .....	4
14. Live stock—cattle, same .....	4
15. Live stock—hogs, same .....	4
16. Live stock—sheep, same .....	3
17. Equipment—implements, machinery, harness, etc.....	4
18. Summary—general appearance ....	10

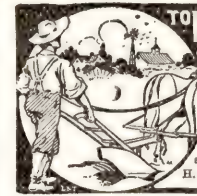
#### LONG STAPLE UPLAND COTTON

Satisfactory results are recorded with the hybrid or long-staple upland cotton, and extensive tests are now under way. If the result of the present season's work is satisfactory seed will be grown for distribution. At present we pay Egyptian growers \$7,500,000 annually for their cottons.

The wilt resistant Sea Island varieties of cotton distributed by the department last year have proved very satisfactory.

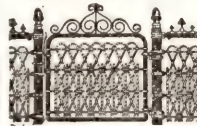
## OUT THEY GO OUT THEY GO

To buy a farm in North Dakota, 640, 320 or 160 acres for \$7½ per acre, \$1 per acre down balance \$12½ per month, FREE HOMESTEAD adjoining. Free coal. We have for sale small farm mortgages netting 7 per cent. Call and see or write W. H. BROWN CO., Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Illinois or Mandan, North Dakota.



#### TO HOMESEEKERS

Good farms can be secured on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia. Prices reasonable. Climate healthful, never very cold or very hot. All marketable crops grown. Rainfall ample and well distributed. For particulars address Department C, H. F. Smith, Traffic Mgr., Nashville, Tenn.



#### LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Comeries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 417 Winchester, Ind.

#### This Tubular Fence Post

made of Galvanized Metal, will not rust, rot nor burn, and will last a lifetime. Cheap as the best wood post. Takes any kind of woven, barb or smooth wire fence. Made plain or ornamental. For farm, lawn, cemetery, etc. Circulars and prices on application. Bloomfield Mfg. Co. Box 107, Bloomfield, Ind.



#### DON'T YOU WANT

to try a fence, this year, that will stay in better shape for years than the one you put up last year is in now. A trifle extra cost will buy the PAGE.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 81, Adrian, Mich.



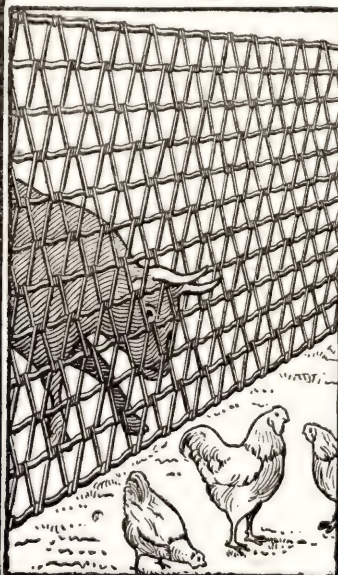
Highest award. World's Fair, 1903. 4 to 10 inch \$2.50; 12 inch, \$6.00. Sample at special price to introduce. Show to your hardware dealer or write for particulars. IWAN BROS., DEPT. 21, STREATOR, ILL.

#### ALL STEEL LAWN FENCE

WE make all kinds of Lawn, Farm, Park and Cemetery Fence, AND SELL DIRECT TO YOU at manufacturer's prices. SAVE AGENTS COMMISSION by writing for our FREE CATALOGUE.

UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING CO., 973 North Tenth Street, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

## Strongest Fence Made.



We originated the direct to the user plan, and are the largest manufacturers in the world today, selling direct to the farmer. Sixteen years of experience has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire

**Closely Woven from  
Top to Bottom.**

The fence that turns everything from the small chicken to the most vicious bull. **Notice how closely it is woven.** Compare it with other makes. See the difference? We ship it direct to you

**At Wholesale Prices,  
Freight Prepaid.**

The coil provides for contraction and expansion, and prevents sagging between posts. Once tight, always tight. Every pound of wire that goes into our fence is made in our own wire mill from the very best of High Carbon Steel. **Every Rod is Guaranteed. If it don't suit it costs you nothing.** Beyond our merchant. Buy direct and save money. Our Catalogue is full of fence information. If you want a modern fence write for it at once. It will be mailed free. Address,

**COILED SPRING FENCE CO.**

Box 88 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

**WIRE FENCE** at Wholesale. A 48-inch stock fence 29¢ per rod. Send for price list and FREE catalogue of Wire Fence and full line of Fence Supplies. W. H. MASON & CO., Box 71 Leesburg, Ohio.



# Save the Farmers' Ship

G. T. HOPKINS, M'GAHNEYSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Brethren, awake! Arise! Or in abject posture have you sworn to be forever the underdog in life's struggle? Poetry, like faith, imparts vitality to facts and throws on them the radiant brilliancy of the X-rays' light. Will you organize?

"My soul is dark, O quickly string  
The harp I yet can brook to hear,  
And let thy gentle fingers fling  
Its melting murmurs o'er my ear.  
If in this heart a hope be dear,  
That sound will bring it forth again;  
If in these eyes there lurks a tear,  
'Twill flow and cease to burn my brain.

But let the strain be wild and deep,  
Nor let the notes of joy be first;  
I tell thee, minstrel, I must weep,  
Or else this heavy heart will burst.  
For it hath been by sorrow nursed,  
And ached in sleepless vigils long,  
And now 'tis doomed to know the worst  
And break at once, or yield to song."

Will you organize?  
We, as agriculturists, may take courage that the low mutterings of discontent are heard in dim distances and unseen shadows. It will inspire us to action before we are startled and electrified as if by a live thunderbolt or a wild mother's cry over her famishing brood. You are of the multitudes who constitute the bone and brawn of the country, but—

Gathering chaff ye tread the wheat,  
Rich and royal, 'neath your feet.

Your labor has made this country long the granary—now the workshop of the world—the commercial giant that it is. You are diligent in business, true to all duties and loyal to all obligations, but you will not get your rights by deserv-ing them.

You must demand them.  
You are the men to whom in great crises the nations of the earth have ever turned and can be relied upon to save the republic, though the drum tap may prove futile and the barracks empty. But you have failed to save yourselves. You have lavishly sown, reaped and marketed, but the speculators, middlemen and trusts, like spiders deeply ambushed in their dens, have ever been in line at the harvest.

Without united, prompt defensive action on your part they will take the field.

They have often brought worry and mortgages where there should be peace and plenty.

The whole atmosphere has become infected by their baneful exhalations. They have caused the soil in the fields to look tired, the buildings to look tired, the few lean cattle to look tired, the men and women and babes to look tired, everything looks like it needs a parasite killer and needs it quickly.

When they reach their full development, your sons will buy the finished product at the prices the trusts and speculators fix. They will sell raw material at the price which they fix, and if they work for wages, they will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as they may determine.

Both ourselves and our lands need the "Rest Cure."

We work through spring and winter,  
Through summer and through fall;  
But the trusts work the hardest

And the steadiest of us all.  
Worm or beetle, drought or tempest,  
On a farmer's land may fall;  
But for a first-class ruination  
The trusts can beat them all.

Admitting that sloth, like rust consumes faster than labor wears and that labor true and loyal, is the crowing glory of man, and that our highest ideal of manhood is to be found with those who appreciate the dignity and value of labor as essential to true manhood and good citizenship, would it not be well for us to inquire whether or not eight hours of labor before noon, with eight hours of it in the afternoon and the interval often devoted to minor duties, has, or has not destroyed its dignity; and whether or not the nonproducing classes in the meanwhile get only a part or all of the profits?

Our average earnings and often sad conditions indicate that they get all, and as for dignity, any occupation that does not yield sufficient remuneration to afford some leisure for intellectual and social improvement and is constantly confronted with the possible approach of financial collapse must of necessity be degrading; and it follows that the tillers of the soil will henceforth be almost entirely confined to the humblest social class.

There is no question of the silent sorrow and gloom with which the occupation he loves—consecrated to him by the tenderest ties and sublimest memories—must forever pass from him and his kindred. If this condition exists, no self-respecting farmer can, ought, or will permit it to continue. Though her sails are shivered and her compass lost, and black waves with crests of snowy foam run high, we can and will, by the aid of the American Society of Equity, save the ship.

No successful business or profession now exists without organization, and they have been found to yield great power and to be convenient and profitable, and as they are with us, and are here to stay, and in view of the fact that it is possible for us to organize into a body that could defy the world, would it not be sensible for us to quit complaining and make a combine of our own on honest, equitable, principles?

Some one of you "worse off" or "better off" please answer. I will simply state that if we allow these conditions to remain the final result will be that we will perhaps quit this scene of being without expressing much satisfaction at what we have found either in it or in ourselves, and I will add that if we want Equity, not the name, but the real thing, we have to work at it ourselves.

Since writing the above a good old farmer of average standing amongst

the "worst off class" happened to pass, and, being aware of the fact that Jack, his mule, which, after thirty years of underfeed and overwork, is now reposing in peace on eternity's shore, and that his old flop-eared sow had with remorseless cruelty and unappeased appetite eaten all his chickens, save Dick, the red rooster, which his wife had given the parson, and that his cow, in dire need of something to eat, had broke into his garden and destroyed the cabbage; in reply to inquiry as to how he was getting along, he remarked:

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save millions of dollars for farmers every year. Every up-to-date farmer should have one. It keeps you in touch with the markets—connects you with the city—the doctor—the depot—and your neighbors, and are the best of all. Write to us and we will send you FREE our booklet, How to Construct a Farmer's TELEPHONE LINE. Address Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 235 West Water St., Milwaukee Wis.

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"As to grub and work, pretty much like old Jack," and added: "We are to be sold out next week to pay the doctor, and the parson has just told us that we would all go to h—l if we do not mend our ways."

Seventy thousand of your brethren are already in the field enjoying advantages to be found nowhere else but under the banner of "The American Society of Equity."

J. A. Everitt, builder of this Ship of Equity, and the directing mind, stands at the head ready to greet you with a warm enthusiasm, that tugs at the heart-strings and intoxicates with fervor. Write to him and he will tell you in words that spring straight from the heart that this is the day of organization, and that counter-organization on your part has become a necessity. That singly you are powerless, collectively you are irresistible. That the A. S. of Equity has given the farmer the power to fix a uniform, equitable and reasonable price on farm products, to regulate freight charges, legislation, taxation, and to purchase their supplies at wholesale prices, and that it has placed their business affairs in their own hands, and stopped every other vocation from fleecing them, much to the advantage of both the humble producer and oppressed consumer, and whether or not the trusts have as yet reduced everybody, and the "rest of mankind" the negro, too, to abject slavery, compelling them to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest markets, and as Congress has the power to regulate commerce between the States, why it allows prohibitory rates to be charged on the railroads, and the beef trust to cause an annual loss to the producers of meats of \$65,000,000, to the injury of both producer and consumer. He will tell you to regulate your marketing and distribute a year's supply over a year's consumption, and thus obtain a just equivalent for the cost of production. Last,

but not least, he will tell you that the A. S. of Equity has given the farmer influence and business standing, by which he commands sufficient capital to develop in a profitable manner the great agricultural interests of the country, and also why other organizations among farmers have failed. He will tell you how to get the best lamb out of every flock, the richest sheaf in every harvest, the best girl to throw roses of bliss over your thorn-covered way, not as a drudge but as an artist, feeling that she is the almoner of the bounties and glories of nature, which it is her privilege to administer to her family and her guests.

"He only lives who seeks to place  
On higher plane his age and race."

No class has ever been elevated without manly effort on the part of its leaders. Eternal vigilance on your part is necessary.

"He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

Brethren, organize, and teach your sons to love the soil they stand on and the broad acres that sustain them. Organize, and prevent the road you are traveling from being divested of its flowers. Organize, and prepare the way for the Third Power to appear.

Then ancient fraud shall fail, and returning justice will lift aloft her scales.

To organize effectively, you've got to get up in your soul of souls, and the work is your very own.

You can't be saved by your tears,  
It's been tried for thousands of years;  
You must look into your souls and know

That your God is at home in you.

Rise up and stand the strongest test,  
And God will guide you through the rest;

Then after awhile the world shall see  
That you are what you ought to be.

Don't mind the laughing of Jim and Jack,

Just keep running on Equity's track,  
And you will fill your empty sack.

Should a call for organization on the plan of the American Society of Equity be made, I am informed that large numbers, not only in East Rockingham, Va., but everywhere, stand ready to respond, who aspire to erect a vast and enduring monument, not of oppression and terror, but of equity, liberty, wisdom and justice, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.

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In letters fair will write the name of  
J. A. Everitt there.

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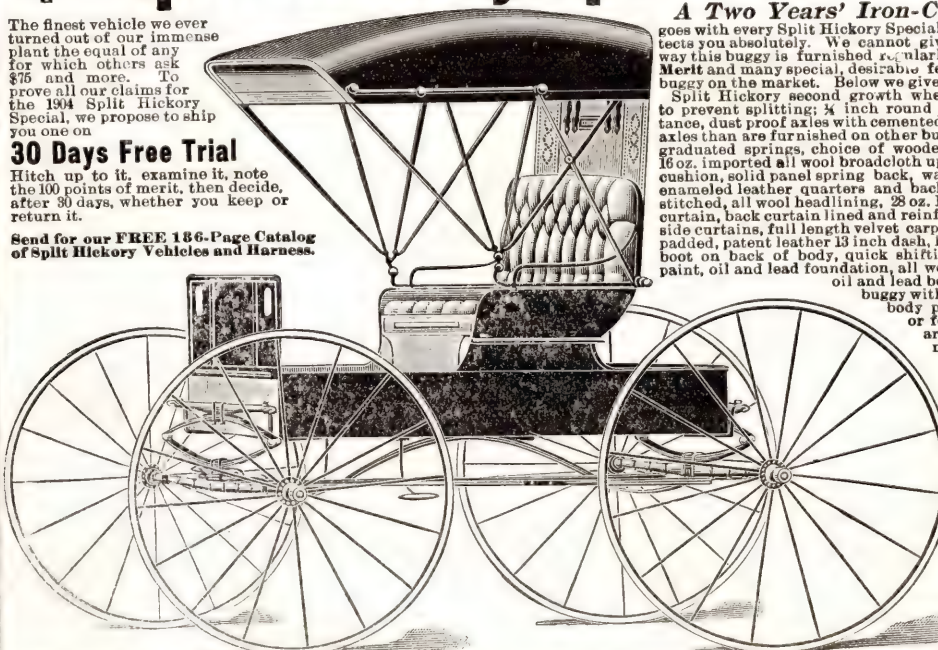
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goes with every Split Hickory Special for 1904, a guarantee that protects you absolutely. We cannot give full specifications here of the way this buggy is furnished regularly. It has over 100 Points of Merit and many special, desirable features not found on any other buggy on the market. Below we give a few of them.  
Split Hickory second growth wheels with screws through the rims to prevent splitting; 1/4 inch round edge steel tires set hot, long distance, dust proof axles with cemented axle beds, two more clips on the axles than are furnished on other buggies, oil tempered, graded and graduated springs, choice of wooden spring bar or Bailey body loop, 16 oz. imported all wool broadcloth upholstery, open bottom spring cushion, solid panel spring back, water-proof top with genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters and back stays, back stays padded and stitched, all wool headlining, 28 oz. Fairfield rubber roof and back curtain, back curtain lined and reinforced, four roll up straps, rubber side curtains, full length velvet carpet, panel carpets and toe carpet, padded, patent leather 13 inch dash, longitudinal center spring, board boot on back of body, quick shifting shaft couplings, 16 coats of paint, oil and lead foundation, all wood work carried 100 days in pure oil and lead before priming. We furnish this buggy with any color gear wanted, with the body plain or fancy stripe, with three or four bow top, high or low wheels, arched or dropped axles, wide or narrow body, different design of upholstery in cushion and back, in fact, can make any reasonable changes that may be desired, finishing the buggy to order, shipping promptly and guaranteeing perfect satisfaction.

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## Storyettes

### WHOLE SOME LITTLE STORIES WITH A MORAL

#### Take Into Account the Third Power

—It so happened that a banker and a successful labor organizer bought each a small summer home near a city. And it happened, farther, that their lands met at a corner where a farmer's meadow sorter dovetailed in; and right down in that corner there was a lusty little spring that threw out a beautiful stream of clear running water. The banker and the organizer each had his land resurveyed there, in order to see if the coveted source of water was not on his land. The official edict landed the spring on the organizer's estate. This did not please the banker, who coveted it muchly. And, as the land was rather sloping there, and his corner was a few feet more elevated than the organizer's, he very shrewdly put some workmen to digging, and in a very short time, to his great delight, he struck the underground source of the spring, and, walling up the lower end, he diverted it to his own use, putting in a nice little carp pond, generously letting the wastage drip over on to the organizer's land. This brought on a lawsuit, and they were having a high old time over it, when something unexpected happened. The farmer, in shifting his stock, turned about a thousand head of sheep into the meadow which cornered in above the coveted water-course, and early one morning he come trooping down with his sons, and his sons-in-law and the other male members of the family, each armed with a good hefty shovel.

"I 'low as the old pond were about here," he said to the boys. "Let's clean out the rubbish in this holler, and dig her out a bit."

The array of shovels was soon making the dirt fly. You see, they were a little up the slope still, from the banker's corner.

"Here she comes," chuckled the farm-

er, as the water began to sipe up through the loosened soil and trash. "We'll soon have the old pond back to water the sheep in, boys." Hearing something of a rumpus below, he stepped to the fence at the lower side and looked over. Two men down there were talking and gesticulating excitedly.

"You durn thief," shouted the banker, "you've stolen my spring again."

"You're another," cried the organizer; "I ain't seen that spring since you stole it from me." The old farmer laughed at this, and, sticking his head over the fence, he hollered at them:

"Say, you fellers, the next time you start out to rob a farmer, you'd better strike a little higher up."

Those two fellows belong to two classes that don't often take into account the third power, which is right down at the source of things.

#### It Pays to Cooperate

—Three neighboring farmers started to town one day, each with a load of cordwood. The price was up that day, for a big river steamer was at the landing waiting for a stock of fuel. Two of the farmers had a small pair of mules each to his wagon. The third was behind a pair of fine large Norman horses, and he viewed his neighbors' rather insignificant animals with a look of commiseration, not entirely free of contempt. A part of the road was corduroy, and at one end the poles fell short of their purpose. One of the mule teams, which was in the lead, got stalled; but the farmer driving the other team promptly unhitched from his own

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wagon, and, doubling teams with his neighbor, pulled him out safely, and they started on their way again rejoicing. To their great surprise, their neighbor with the big horses stalled in the same spot. They stopped, and, going back, offered to assist him with their mules:

"Go on with your Jack Rabbits," he said; "I can get out of this all right by myself." So they left him there whipping and cussing, and drove on to town. They were just in time, and got top price for their wood. Returning, they found their former companion, with his wagon and team safely out in the dry, and just throwing on the last of the wood, which he was compelled to take off before his big team could pull out of the mud. When he finally got to town, the boat was gone, and he had to sell at a sacrifice.

It sometimes pays to co-operate with our neighbors.

### A Little Effective Co-operation

—Young Bob Houston thought himself "It." He loved Clara Norton; but his manner was just a little egotistical for a high-spirited American girl, of which kind we have several millions. So, when Bob began to play rather fast and loose in his game with her, she gave him the ice-house. It happened after she had agreed to go with him to a party to come off a few evenings later. Bob smiled, and hid himself out after pretty Alice Gordon. Why, yes, she would go with him, of course, and go walking with him that very evening, too. Somehow, the road led right up past Clara's front gate, and she happened to be coming out, just as they were passing by. Alice knew her, but Bob did not on that occasion. It was a great victory for him. He went home that night greatly pleased with one Bob Houston and his clever ways. Yes, it did surprise him a little bit the next afternoon, when he received a sweetly perfumed little note from Alice, saying that she was O, so sorry, but mamma had been taken suddenly ill, and she must regretfully cancel her engagement with him for the party. It made Bob feel a little foolish, and when he heard from a friend later of the chance meeting of two pretty girls, and the long confab they had under the old elm tree that morning, he got real sick. Bob Houston stock went down several points. But, he wasn't a fool. He just bled out and made the best terms he could with Clara, for, you see, he loved her.

When some people get too gay, a little effective co-operation will generally bring them down off their perch.

### Black Sheep in Every Flock

—It happened down in Georgia, where they raise water melons right. Some one had been stealing Major Bright's watermelons from the patch in the plateau at the top of Ranger Bluff. It got so bad that the major told Old Si to watch the patch, day and night. This was an impossibility on its face, for Si prided himself on his long daylight naps, while at night he was like the sleeper under the rails. That's why 'Rastus Perkins wasn't seen, when he scooped out the insides of the biggest "Rattlesnake" in the whole patch one moonlight night, leaving the shell lying there like a sugar barrel, with only one end knocked out. But that wasn't

enough for 'Ras. So he came prowling around the next evening before it was good and dark. This time Old Si was awake, and happened to be on the inner side of the bluff, with the Major's old single barreled shotgun. When he saw 'Ras he laid the muzzle of the gun on the top rail of the fence and pulled the trigger. But she only snapped, and 'Ras was well on to the game just as Old Si landed off the fence on the inside. There was no time for arguing, and no way to go but down the bluff, and it was steep and rocky. What did 'Rastus do? That was a smart nigger. He just shot head first into the empty rind of that old "Rattlesnake" watermelon which he had scooped out—gave a kick or two, and rolled off that bluff like shot out of a gun! When Si reached the bluff, 'Ras was a running down along the river like a scared wolf, the old rind lying there at the foot of the bluff with nary a crack.

There are black sheep in every flock, but we should not condemn the boat that carries us safely over.



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# A Great Snap

—The tendency to take things easy, and to pick out the "snaps" as they come along is liable to make a fellow lose his job. There was once a farmer who had an orchard of apple trees which bore abundantly, but the apples were wormy and unsound and dropped from the trees prematurely. Some one told him that it was because of the codling moth playing with the blooms, and laying eggs therein. Others asserted that moths of the kind named were honey-loving insects, and only entered the blossoms at night to sip the nectar while the bees were asleep. The farmer was a philosopher in his way, and a great trapper withal, and so he decided to set some traps for the codling moths. He chose for his traps several tubs, each of which he filled half full of sweetened water, placing a single plank across the tops, respectively. Then, at night he set a lighted lantern over each tub of water. When the moths came on duty that night they saw the lights, and smelled the sweetened water, and each moth said unto himself: "Ah! here is a great snap—I'll see into it." And straightway they batted against the lanterns, fell into the water and perished; with the fair apple blossoms still swaying in the breezes overhead.

Some young men leave the farm, looking for bright things, and the sweets of life without the aid of hard work, which things, alas! are only too often mere Will-o'-the-Wisps to lead them on to destruction in their inexperience.

# Let's Garden the Wheat Field

—Zad Perkins and Jake Munroe were farmers whose estates were separated by a rail fence only. But Zad was an unhappy man, for his wheat field contained but forty acres, while that of Jake's measured a good round hundred, and every harvest time Zad grew sad when he saw the wheat sacks piled up three to his one around Jake's thresh-  
er. Now, it so happened that Zad's wife

saw differently, and to her all things looked bright. She was a gardener after her own heart and manner, and there were none in those parts who raised a better garden. You see, she knew how. And so, when she saw the wrinkles growing on Zad's troubled brow, just after the harvest, she said to him:

"Zad, do you like my garden?"  
"Like your garden!" he exclaimed.  
"Of course I do, Kate; ain't it the best garden hereabouts? Everybody says so."

"Well, Zad, ain't Mrs. Munroe got a much bigger one?"  
"Well, yes; but she don't raise as much truck as you do."

Then the good wife looked serious, and as she leaned over towards her husband she whispered: "Zad, let's garden the wheat field!"

Then they talked and talked. The next day Zad Perkins commenced hauling manure. He hauled out the old pile back of the stable and all that he could find on the place elsewhere. Then he went to town and agreed to clean out the livery stable free once a week, and all the town stables that he could engage. He got enough of this sort of freewill work to keep his spare time full up. Every road seemed to lead to his wheat field, and every load found a dumping place there. When he got through plowing and mixing things up on that field that fall it looked like a sweet potato hotbed. When the wheat dropped from his drill in seed time it laid down and laughed. When the warm rains and sunshine came it threw up sprouts that rejoiced that they lived. When the stalks matured he could not see the rail fence. At harvest the speary heads bent over in graceful golden curves; and at the threshing he had to borrow sacks from Jake to hold the overflow. For the first time in his life he had raised more wheat than his neighbor, and the smile on his face could be seen around a corner in the dark. We mean Zad Perkins's smile, but it was Kate, his wife, who put it there.

With some people a fair-sized ground plan is all they ask—with brains and fertilizer they do the rest.



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2 <sup>ND</sup>	55	- 53
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4 <sup>TH</sup>	56	- 53

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## The Court of Equity

—There was nothing unusual in the fact that Peter Mallory worked as a farm hand for old Col. Sam Brandon. It was Miss Sallie, the beautiful daughter—a real daughter of the “Old South”—who worked in the “unusual” feature. Of course, Miss Sallie was also Col. Brandon's daughter, and it so happened that she was his only child, too. The colonel set great store by the fair feminine sprig from the old ancestral tree, and had more than once sworn: “By Gad, sah, my daughter shall marry a gentleman, by Gad, sah!”

Of course Sallie was looking for the same kind of material, and after Pete Mallory had made a few passes at her in his honest, straightforward way, she was quite convinced that she had found it.

“Marry you! Marry my daughter! By—Gad! I'll discharge the clown.” And so, Pete was fired, but not before he had fixed it up with Sallie all right. The moon was casting ghostly side-lights on the tall, white-limbed sycamores below the meadow, when they stole away between two days and were married at daylight by “Squire” Milton. You see, Miss Sallie had the nerve of her granddaddy left over, and it was very smooth.

When they got home that noon the storm broke:

“A thousand acres to my hired hand, and all this race stock, and cotton gins. Never! You're no daughter of mine—you are not a Brandon—Sallie Mallory. Begone, you and your clodhopper!” And the colonel fairly fumed and frothed. When his will was sent to probate a couple of years later, after he had passed over, it was then known for the first time that “Brandon Hall” and all the rest of the estate had been left to a distant relative who had nothing to recommend him but the family pride, which he sat up nights to nurse. The will made the lawyers laugh. They fell over each other in their rush to get a chance to break it. “It won't stand,” they cried in a chorus; “the court of equity will throw it out on first reading.”

You see, the colonel hadn't read “The Third Power,” and was unaware of the fact that a great and growing army of honest men, women and children are now marching on the halls of inequity, demanding their demolition.

## Hit's a Dang Fine Thing

—Some things are good, when conditions are good; and other things are good things regardless of conditions. It's the latter way with the A. S. of E. They had a meeting of the Brentwood local the other day when Sam Britt, Democratic candidate for sheriff, happened in. He hadn't warmed his chair till Bill Nelson came along, and poked his head in the door. Bill's the Republican candidate for the same office. Of course they both worked it to make a little speech each, though it was plain from the start that the idea nettled old man John Burton, from the White Creek District. Sam worked his cue by saying that the society would be a dang good thing if the Democratic party should carry the county election. This riled Bill, who took occasion to say that it was organized under a Republican Sheriff and other county officers, and was flourishing now, but the Lord only knew what would become of the local society if the Democrats should happen to get in.

When Bill sat down, old man Burton jumped up, and took a stand at the front.

“I'll tell ye, boys,” said he, “I've voted

both 'em tickets lots of times—first one and then 'tother—an' dang my hide if I see yet what good it's done me. An' my idea about this organization bisseness, with the American Society of Equity, is that hit's a dang fine thing, no matter who the h—l is in power.”

Sometimes there's more truth than poetry in what an honest man says.

## How the Note was Paid

—Out in Bedford County, the other day, farmer Wilkins got into deep trouble about a mortgage that the county bank held on his farm. The trouble was, he could not meet one of the notes for two hundred dollars, and the bank told him it would have to close him out. The officers agreed, however, to give him till the next day to settle it. He was a farmer, and a husband wise in his own conceit, who rarely told his better half of his troubles. But on this occasion, when he went home, he unbosomed himself, and told her all about his financial straits, and the trouble then hanging over him and their home.

“Why, Ralph,” exclaimed his wife, “you ought to have told me all this before now.” He said nothing but looked a little silly, while the good woman opened an old trunk and took from it a good sized shot bag. She emptied the contents on the dining-room table before her astonished husband's eyes. There was a great rattle and clinking as the pile settled down. Then she fell to counting the dimes, nickles and odd quarters.

“Two hundred and thirty-six dollars and four cents,” she said, promptly.

“Where did you get it, Nellie?” gasped the husband.

“Saved it out of my butter, eggs and chicken money during the last two years. Take it to the bank tomorrow and pay that note.”

There are others. Many of them who think the little things on the farm don't count much, while some farmers' even belittle themselves with the thought that they count but one in organizing, and so won't be missed. This is a great mistake.

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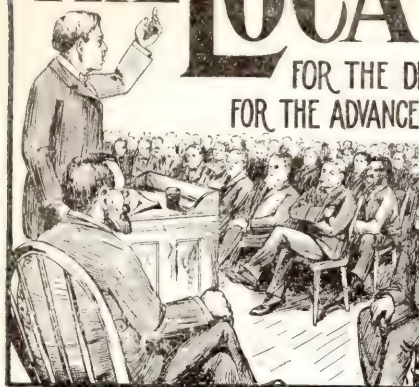
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More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

## THE SPIRIT OF OLD TOGY

Up-to-Date Farming

### Part I.

Characters—Two men or boys, one with a reap hook, the other with an old-fashioned flail. Time 1830. Scene, man with flail apparently threshing grain. Enter man with reaphook.

Reaphook—Hello, Neighbor Flail, I am glad to see you knocking the yellow grain out so rapidly. This is a fast age we are living in now.

Flail—Yes, Brother Reaphook, and I was just thinking of you, and congratulating the world on having so perfect an implement as you are. How swiftly and perfectly you cut the straws from which I am now beating the golden grain.

R.—Yes, I don't boast when I say I do my work well, and fully meet the requirements of this fast age. But what good would it do for me to cut it if you were not here to thresh it? We are both great blessings to the toiling farmer.

F.—Very true, and I don't see how our work could be done any better than we do it. The farmer has only to grasp a great handful of the ripened grain, thrust you in, give one little pull, and the entire handful is cut at once. I have known from forty to fifty stalks cut at a single thrust, and it is all done so quick, too. It was a smart man that invented the reaphook.

R.—I accept your words as kindly truths, but I must still contend that farmers would be in a bad fix without you. After I have cut the wheat it is of no use until the grain is separated from the straw. It could be done, of course, and once was done, with straight sticks, but the world is too smart for that now. With the two pieces fastened together, so that one may swing freely, as you do so gracefully, threshing is no longer a task but a pleasure. See how the yellow grains fly every time you come down.

F.—Yes, the world would sure miss us; but after I beat out the grain, it is still in the chaff.

R.—God provided for that difficulty; He made the wind to blow, and all the farmer has to do is to take the grain up in a vessel of some kind, hold it as high as he can reach, and pour it down gently; the wind takes out the chaff, and cleans it for him.

F.—But sometimes the wind don't blow just when he wishes to clean his grain.

R.—Then he must wait till it does, or two men may take a sheet and fan

while a third one pours down the grain, and clean it very nicely that way. The grain grower has no cause for complaint now; he has everything ready to his hand in perfection. Human wisdom couldn't make it any better.

F.—Yet I have been hearing some very strange things lately. I understand some smart Aleck is fool enough to believe he can make a thing that will cut grain better than you can.

R.—I'd like to see that fellow, but I guess I would have to go to the crazy house to find him. What is the thing like, I wonder?

F.—It seems to be like a great hand with fingers half shut.

R.—I don't care what shape it is, it can't cut more than I can, for I cut all the farmer can grasp, and that is all anything else can do.

F.—But the farmer don't have to grasp the grain at all. He has a long handle to the thing, and walks along swinging it in the grain ahead of him, and each time he swings it it cuts several handfuls, eight or ten times as much as you can cut.

R.—Ha! ha! ha! That is a good one. The fool that tries it will wear it out on the fool that made it. Don't you know that, if you cut the stalks without holding them, they'd fall every which way, and that it would take a gang of pigs and a flock of geese to gather up the grain? Better let it stand in the field, and go and gather a head at a time than to try to use such a thing as that.

F.—That is the way it seems to me. Besides, the reaphook has done its work so well and so long. Why didn't somebody think of that new machine before? Does that fellow think he is smarter than all the men that have lived and cut their grain with the reaphook?

R.—All the same, nothing will ever be discovered that can beat the reaphook.

F.—And the flail.

A Voice—And the wind to blow out the chaff.

### Part II.

Scene—Apparently a wheat field—Characters—Two men, one with a grain cradle, the other in the act of tying a bundle. Time, 1850.

Cradle—What a wonderful invention this is over the reaphook! How did people live when they had nothing to cut their grain with but that puny little piece of crooked steel. No more broken backs leaning over that old reaphook.

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All you have to do now is to balance your weight with that of the cradle, throw yourself forward, give a steady swing, bring the cradle to your left side, draw it quickly forward, and there lies the grain in an even swath, just ready for you to come on and bind it into bundles. It was a long time coming, but perfection in harvesting has been reached at last.

Binder—I think you are right, but I heard some news the other day.

C.—What kind of news?

B.—You know Jim Venter. Always tinkering at something, but too lazy to work at anything useful. They say he is making a machine to be drawn by horses, that is to go right through a field like a wagon, and cut a wider swath than can be cut with a cradle, and cut it as fast as the horses can walk, bunching the grain ready to be bound, and that it takes at least four good binders to keep up with it. All the farmer has to do is to sit up on the machine and drive the team.

C.—Do you believe such stuff? Haven't they got sense enough to know that it takes a swinging, circular motion to cut grain? If I walk ahead and drag the cradle after me, it scarcely cuts a stalk, but drags over it and mashes it down. Whenever he starts his horses through a wheat field with that new fangled machine hitched to them he'll have such a mess as he never had before. His grain will be mashed and thrashed and pulled out by the roots, all at the same time. He'll never try his machine but once. If the fool killer would come around by Jim Venter's he would sure find a job. They'll never find anything that can beat the graceful swing of the trusty cradle.

#### Part III.

Scene—Anywhere. Characters—Neighbor Thrifty and Uncle Threadbare. Time, now.

Neighbor Thrifty—Well, Uncle Threadbare, how do you do this morning?

Uncle Threadbare—I'm well enough, but the price of hogs and cattle has gone down mighty low. Bill says if it gets much lower it will take a ten-foot pole to reach it.

N. T.—Yes, prices have dropped, but there is no more beef and pork in the country than is consumed every year. There is no surplus.

U. T.—There's a big minus so far as my gains are concerned.

N. T.—What do you reckon is the trouble?

U. T.—It is them boards in the cities. If I had 'em I'd give 'em a board where it would do the most good.

N. T.—Is that what was the matter with wheat last harvest and corn last fall? The crop yields compared with consumption fully justified a dollar for wheat and sixty cents for corn.

U. T.—Yes, it was the boards. They make the price low when they want to buy and high when they sell.

N. T.—How do they do that? Don't supply and demand regulate prices?

U. T.—Supply nothing! The big buyers get on a board in Chicago; then they tie a string to another board in St. Louis, and another in Kansas City, and another in Omaha, and when a big fellow jerks the string it shakes all the boards, and whatever price one says they all say, and that's it.

N. T.—That is pretty hard on the farmers, isn't it?

U. T.—It's hard on the whole push except the board fellers.

N. T.—How would it do for the farmers to have a board of their own?

U. T.—Can't do it. They won't stick.

N. T.—But suppose they should. Couldn't the farmer's board fix prices just as well as the other board?

U. T.—Can't do it. The city boards have done it allus, and they allus will.

N. T.—But the city boards could not buy at their prices if the farmers wouldn't sell, could they?

U. T.—But the farmers will sell. They have to.

N. T.—They don't all have to sell. Many of them can live without selling only as they wish to. On the other hand, consumers must buy or starve. The farmers are really the ones that don't have to; the other fellows are the ones that have to. If a board of farmers should put fair prices on farm products, food products, and farmers enough to represent the excess of supply should refuse to sell at a lower price, don't you believe the price so fixed would be the market price in spite of the city boards?

U. T.—Can't do it. No use to kick agin natur.

N. T.—But the present method of fixing prices is not nature, it is art, the art of greed and speculation.

U. T.—I guess if there was any better way it would have been found out before now. We are not smarter than our daddies.

N. T.—As to that, we may or may not be; but we know prices are made by boards of trade for purely speculative purposes, so that the speculators can make a profit on every article the farmer produces, without any care as to a profit for the producer. Then they turn the wheel the other way and grind out another profit from the consumer. If the city boards can do that, and everybody admits they do it, why could not a board representing the farmers themselves put such prices on products as will give reasonable profits to the farmers, and then for a selling price add such a per cent. as will pay the cost of this method of price fixing. This is equity. It gives profits to those who have earned profits, and also insures reasonable prices to the consumers of the products, prices that will enable them to consume that much more, and thus justify the farmers in extending their acres and increasing their productivity.

U. T.—I say you can't do it. We've got the best that can be done, or something better would a' been struck before now. Guess we've reached perfection in price making, and nobody 'll ever find anything better. You can't do it.

N. T.—That is exactly what the reaphook said to the cradle, and it is what the cradle said to the reaping machine, the scythe to the mower, and the flail to the threshing machine. It is what Old Foggy has said of every improvement that has ever been suggested, and the Uncle Threadbares never fail to throw their weight on the wrong side of the balances. But in spite of Old Foggy, the improvements came, and in spite of Uncle Threadbare, the speculative boards will be overthrown, and the producer of products, through intelligent co-operative methods, will put equitable prices upon them. Then will the farmer have a reward for his labor,

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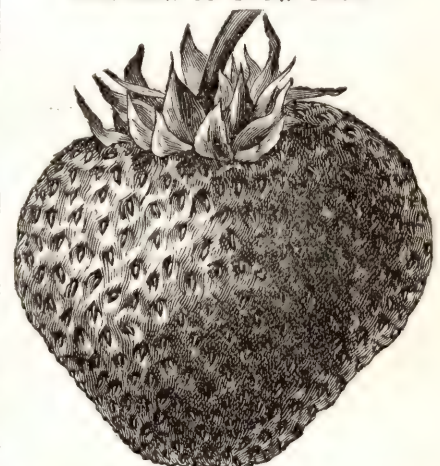
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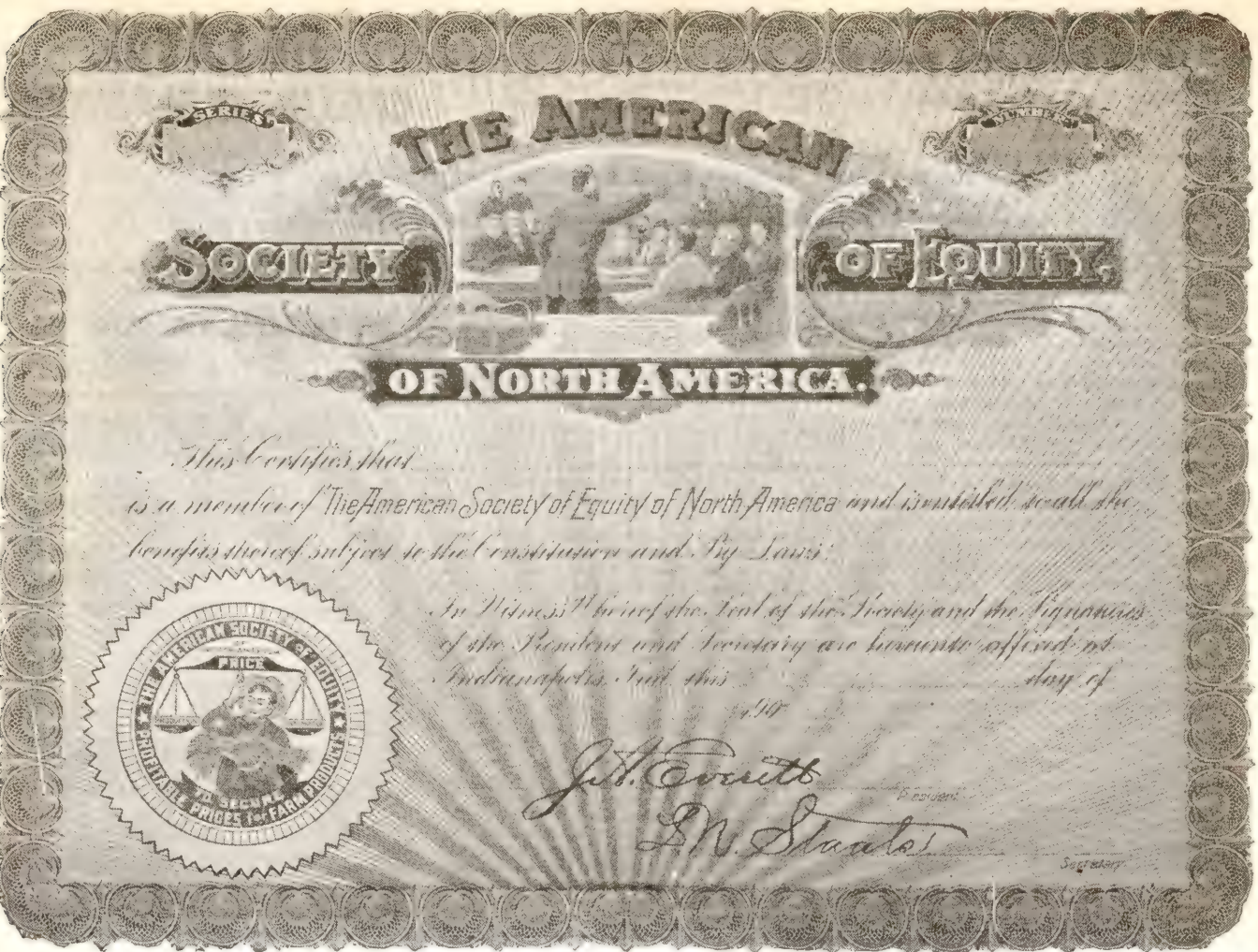
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and his customer, the consumer will be met with like fair treatment, so that he may eat of the good things of the farm and be satisfied. Then will the boy and the girl love their home in the country, the fields will respond with more abundant harvests, and agriculture will awaken from its long and restless sleep, during which it has been preyed upon by every creeping thing, and it will walk forth in newness of life, the giant of human callings.

(Close with the following song, which some one should be ready to start promptly. Sing with life and spirit, to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag. Sing the chorus first.)

Song and Chorus.

The farmer forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah!  
Onward our motto and justice our law;  
For we'll rally on the farm, boys, rally once again,  
Shouting the glad cry of equity.

There'll be equity around us and equity above,  
And honor and love for our calling;  
Our society is moving and darkness disappears,  
With the sunlight of truth on us falling.

Chorus—

The farmers forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah!  
Onward our motto and justice our law;  
For we'll rally on the farm, boys, rally once again,  
Shouting the glad cry of equity.

Farm products will be priced by the men that guide the plow—  
Prices with equity in them;  
The speculative gambler will lose his job, you know,  
For games such as his can not win them.

Chorus—

#### FRAME YOUR CERTIFICATE

Who can estimate the advantage to agriculture in America and throughout the world if the above certificate was framed and hanging in a million or more American homes. We don't say farmers homes only, but American homes? While the A. S. of E. is primarily a farmers society, it is not exclusively such. It is an American Society of Equity—a society for every true American who wants to see liberty, justice and equity prevail.

We want every member to frame their certificate. An inexpensive plan and at the same time very pretty is as follows:

Procure from your photographer or furniture dealer a bolt of passe paitant—which is simply gummied muslin—1 inch wide. This is for the frame and may be had in several different colors. From your glass dealer get a glass the size of the certificate. For the back use heavy card or paste board to which first sew or attach a small ring or brace, cut the passe paitant a little larger than the ends and sides of certificate. Dampen one half the width with a wet cloth and press firmly to the face of the glass. Be sure to cut the ends so as to form a neat mitered corner. Turn the glass face downward, place the certificate and back on and press firmly while you paste the remaining half of passe paitant to the edge and back.

Care should be exercised to keep the edges and surface smooth. Have certificate with margin, glass and back all of same size. The same instructions apply for all pictures. Framed in this manner they are dust proof, will not fade, are novel and very ornamental. The expense is a mere trifle.

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Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous American medical and veterinary colleges, and these well-known institutions and the profession generally recognize his written works as authoritative, and his preparations for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry as formulations beyond criticism. No matter how much money you may be willing to pay a veterinarian, you cannot get better service than Dr. Hess will give ABSOLUTELY FREE during February. But this offer is good only for this month.

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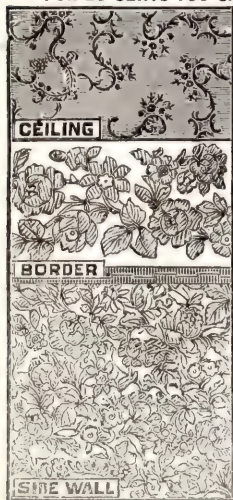
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## THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

The subject for discussion at the local union at the Crossing was "The Choice of Corn Land." James Barton had been appointed to open the discussion, which he did by saying:

"Whatever else may govern the choice of corn land for the coming crop, I wish to say with emphasis: Don't try to raise corn on the poor land. If you have no land available for corn but poor, thin land, better get land from some one else, or not try to raise a corn crop at all. To make a profitable corn crop there must be a good yield, and you can't have a good yield on thin, poor land. Much, of course, depends upon the season, but no matter what the conditions, you can't raise corn on land where corn cannot grow. Starved and sickly corn, trying in vain to grow where there is no food for the corn plant, is the chinch bug's surest pasture, and there is where he gets in his fatal work, and from that he will move to attack the better corn."

John Williams argued that it is possible to raise a fair crop of corn on poor land, but that it took extra work to do it; work that the farmers of today seem very little inclined to do on account of its slowness. He said: "Of course you can't put in so many acres, and the most of the work of the crop must be done before planting; you must richly fertilize every hill, but this must not be done with raw barnyard manure, because such manure, instead of fertilizing the plants, will burn them out during the heat and drought of summer. Black, rich dirt must be used. A well rotted chip-yard earth, where rubbish, brush, etc., have rotted, old piles of manure about the barnyard so well rotted as to be unrecognizable as manure, leaf mold from wood lots and from rich points along creeks—these are the things to use."

James Manley—But does not that involve a great deal of extra work?

Mr. Williams—Certainly, but it must be counted as work necessary to the production of a crop of corn on land which would not produce it otherwise. You will have to be content with fewer acres. If as much corn can be grown on five acres with this extra work as you can get from fifteen acres with out it, there is a saving in land and in work also, for the ordinary work on the fifteen acres will be more than the extra on the five.

Joe Riley—I have land just such as has been described, and I also have plenty of rich, black earth that is entirely worthless where it is. I would be glad if Mr. Williams would give us his process in full.

Mr. Williams—If it is worn out clay land, I would not break it too soon; wait until it is in thoroughly good condition, then break and pulverize as deep as possible—pulverize by rolling or dragging and harrowing. Lay off both ways three and a half or four feet apart. In applying the manure or rich earth, straddle a row with the waggon and then you can easily take three rows at a time, putting a shovelful of the rich dirt in each cross. Follow at once with the planting, dropping by hand and covering with a hoe. This is slow, too slow, modern farmers all think, but you must remember that you are now working for a crop on poor land and you are getting valuable material away from where it is of no use, out upon the field where it is needed. The after cultivation is easy and simple.

George Bowers—I believe it will pay to do the work that has been described, and it will not cost as much to take that rich dirt to the field as it will to buy and apply commercial fertilizers, and I believe the good results will be surer. But it is my opinion that the best thing to do with the thin lands of the old fields is to seed them to pasture and forage crops. They may not at once be very valuable for pasture, but let plenty of stock nurse them to sleep, and they will wake up greatly refreshed.

A son of Mr. Bowers then recited the following:

There was an old farmer from Sleptown,  
Who said he had troubles to keep down  
The poverty weed  
And tickle grass seed  
That nothing on earth would eat down,  
So he bought him a heap  
Of cattle and sheep,  
And now he is living in Richtown.

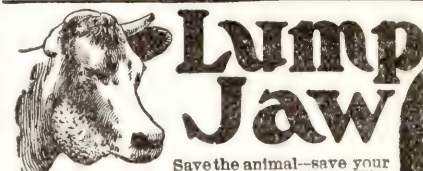
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## DO YOU KNOW HIM?

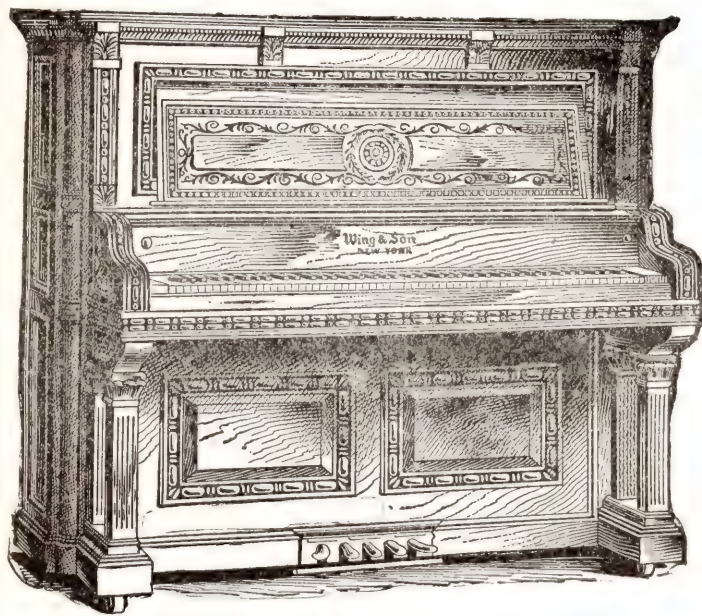


This is a picture of Mr. J. A. Everett, President of the A. S. of E. He has done more for farmers than any other man. All loyal members of the A. S. of E. should wear this picture. Every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING should have one. Send 25c. for this picture on a button. 5 for \$1.00. Agents wanted in each Local Union. Good money. **JAMES B. SHEPPARD CO., Indianapolis, Indiana**



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## "THE THIRD POWER"

[Continued From Page 2.]

### I Like the Spirit in Which It Is Written

I have read the "THE THIRD POWER" with pleasure and profit. I like the spirit in which it is written; and the showing you make in behalf of agricultural organization should, and no doubt will, command the attention and consideration of that most important, but hitherto neglected class—the farmers.

M. H. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Lebanon, Ill.

Pres. McKendree College.

### May Be Called "The Looking Forward" for American Farmers

I have only had an opportunity to sketch "THE THIRD POWER." I must say that I am greatly pleased with both the argument and its presentation. I congratulate my brother farmers in having this able exponent of their rights, and I congratulate the author on the merits of the work he has performed. The results that must follow the principles of co-operation by farmers as proclaimed in "THE THIRD POWER," will be a praise that will make words seem empty and hollow. To my mind it has only one equal in late economic literature, viz. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," which contains idealisms without immediate practicability. "THE THIRD POWER" may be called the "Looking Forward" for American farmers—the book of industrial idealism, with all its ideals immediately practicable and possible. Many thinkers and students in economics will find an echo of his thoughts in this work, and many a farmer will be started to thinking on sound lines by its perusal. I personally am glad you wrote it. Every farmer should read it, for the principles it teaches must be known, understood and put in operation ere farmers will secure commercial emancipation that will place agriculture upon a sure footing for prosperity. \* \* \* "THE THIRD POWER" is a book able to stand alone on its merits as it certainly does. It should be studied.

C. HAYES TAYLOR,  
Gillaspie, Va.

### A Book \* \* \* That Will Carry Conviction to Thousands Who Now Doubt

A copy of "THE THIRD POWER" by J. A. Everitt, president of the American Society of Equity, is before me. This book is ripe fruit—it is wheat without chaff. \* \* \*

It is logically, forcibly and suggestively written.

The style of the author is fresh and interesting.

The manner of treatment is bold and original, with new and valuable thoughts scattered all through.

No one can read this book without being convinced that the purpose of the American Society of Equity is a good thing; that the chief objects—organization, co-operation and the farm pricing of farm-grown products is necessary to the prosperity of the farmers, and through them the prosperity of the nation.

The one open question—that of united action and consequent success, is laid down at the farmers' feet, and the road is pointed out with no uncertain hand. It shows plainly that the men at the head of this farmers' movement are working—both pushing and pulling—AND THAT A MIGHTY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO GET THE FORCE ON THE FARM IN LINE FOR THE GREAT VICTORY THAT IS WITHIN THEIR GRASP WHEN THEY SHALL RISE UP AS ONE MAN, AND PLANTING THEMSELVES SQUARELY IN THE HIGHWAY OF INEQUITY, SHALL STAND THERE AS A GREAT TOWER OF STRENGTH—the great power on earth, the grand and new, The Third Power. A power that shall cause a parting of the ways; that shall obtain equity for the

farmer because it is his by right. A power that shall cause injustice and inequity to recoil upon those who would perpetrate it; and which shall strengthen social and the commercial conditions of the country, by first strengthening the foundation—the source of original production.

"THE THIRD POWER" is a book that no one can do full justice in a short review. It is a book that must be read to be fully appreciated. It does not beg favors of any class, nor does it threaten any one. It is clearly and cleanly written—a work that invites inspection and criticism from those who may differ with the author, and carry conviction to tens of thousands who now doubt. It may be set down now, and here however, that, "The Third Power"—the power of the producers united, is a power that will eventually revolutionize trade conditions as they now exist, by putting the farmer in control of the products of the farm—to be disposed of at an equitable price, both to the producer and consumer, and not at rates fixed by non-producers in Chicago and New York.

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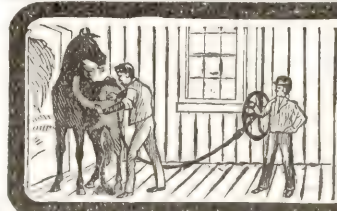
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## THE JOLLY FARMER LAD.

By E. D. Gee.

Come, lads and lassies, one and all,  
And listen to my ditty,  
For if you lose a single word  
I think 'twill be a pity.

I'll tell you how I used to live  
When but a little codger,  
And how I often got outside  
Of pumpkin sass and dodger.

And how, for falling in the fire,  
I got a dozen lashes,  
Because I landed square upon  
The hoeck in the ashes.

And how my pants was pulled so soon  
That I could hardly wear 'em,  
But every time I stooped a bit  
I was sure to rip or tear 'em.

And how the bosom of my pants  
Looked like they needed patches,  
And every one that saw my legs  
Said, "Bub, you've got the scratches."

But since my dad joined the A. S. of E.  
I'm fed on balanced rations.  
I can dress as well as any kid  
That follows out the fashions.

I've got a bran new chopping axe—  
I tell you it's a dandy—  
And money in my trouserloons  
To buy my girl some candy.

I've got a daisy riding horse  
That never gives me trouble,  
For when I meet my girl a-foot  
I make him carry double.

You'll rarely find a jollier pair  
If you hunt the wide world over,  
And if ever you come to our house  
You'll find us both in clover.

"To be or not to be: that is the question:  
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
Or to take up arms against a sea of troubles,  
And, by opposing, end them?"—Hamlet.

### THE FIELD IN GENERAL

J. A. EVERITT, Editor:

DEAR SIR:—In the issue of Jan. 15th of Up-to-Date Farming you intimate that you have thought of setting over or otherwise disposing of the official paper of the Society of Equity, and ask your readers to write their views on the subject. Your quandary is similar to the above quotation. Having been a publisher for some years, and being now a farmer, I can see on both sides of the fence. Your publication, with many others, came to my desk as exchanges long before the Society of Equity was mentioned, and was considered one of the most valued exchanges for the field it covered.

Your time, money and energy have been devoted to establishing this publication, and later bringing to the front the organization of the society, and by reason of the publication you have been able to make greater progress in the work than in any other manner. In fact, I doubt if the society could ever have been successfully organized without the aid of some publication, for no man or body of men could be induced to advance the vast amount of money required to obtain the necessary publicity. The cost of completing the organi-

zation with the aid of the publication will not be one-quarter what it would cost without.

Now, regarding the attitude of the agricultural press, would say that I presume the managers of the various publications are human, and naturally jealous of the success of a rival that is increasing its subscription list by thousands, and they foolishly lose sight of the fact that on the success of the undertaking depends the success of their patrons. If they will spend half the time in giving the matter a boost that they spend in denouncing it as a scheme of the originator to increase his subscription list, they will all be better off in the end.

I consider it extremely fortunate for the farmer that the idea originated with a man who had nerve enough to put it in operation and the tools to work with, and trust that Mr. Everitt will go on along the lines laid out, regardless of any and all criticism. It is a matter that concerns the farmer to a greater extent than any other, and if a vote was taken on the subject by the 60,000 members, I don't believe there would be 60 to vote for the divorce.

No; I believe the combination a good one. The President has a medium for expressing his views, he can publish whatever seems proper to him at any time he sees fit. Go on with the good work you have started. The agricultural press will swing into line. Already a number of them are following the procession quietly, but you can see them continually getting nearer the band wagon, so it will be handy to clamber on when the band begins to play. A FAIR FARMER FROM FAIRFIELD, WASH.

MR. J. A. EVERITT, President:

We farmers in Oklahoma have received benefits from co-operation, and the A. S. of E. deserves the credit. When asked what we do to keep up interest, I tell them we attend to business—everything that is brought before our meeting. We discuss matters and are getting to understand all the farmers' problems, thanks to the semi-monthly visits of the official paper. This is an educator. While we are learning we can well afford to wait awhile to work out all the objects for which our society stands. Of course, only those attending the meetings are getting this knowledge. I would that all would attend, so they may be prepared for co-operation on this grand and equitable plan.

WM. J. TONKINSON, Geary, Okla.

While I am a miller, I am in hearty sympathy with the A. S. of E., as I believe by bettering the farmer's condition you help all. All are dependent upon him, and none more so than the small miller. Wishing you success, I am, very respectfully yours, A. W. HUTCHINSON, Lemar, Va.

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**BROTHER FARMERS:**—As I am a member—also a Deputy President—of the A. S. of E., I feel it my duty to say a few words on the subject of publication.

We farmers have never before had the opportunity of setting a fair living price on our farm products, as we have at the present time through the A. S. of E.

The ball that we have started to roll in the A. S. of E. should be kept rolling, as we used to roll the snowball on the country school ground. Put your shoulder to the ball; keep it rolling. It will gather more and more as it rolls. The time has come when we should co-operate. Everything else is organized—why not the farmers? Not one person in fifty has figured what it costs to get a crop to market. The farmer, his wife, sons and daughters all work to raise these crops, but can not set a price on a single one of them. Are we obliged to feed the balance of the world at a loss to ourselves? I say, no. The riches of the earth are ours. Why not take our share before others touch them?

Some say the F. M. B. A. failed; so will the A. S. of E. If our wheat, corn, oats or fruit fail this year, do we sit down and say it will fail next year? No. We keep at it with renewed energy.

The farmers need to know each other better. Keep your local meetings up for education and co-operation by the presence of your whole neighborhood. Have some important point each meeting to make it interesting for both old and young.

What is the cause of our young men leaving the farm? Uncertainty of both crops and prices. We can make our prices if each one will do their part. A good many agricultural papers tell us how to grow crops, but not one of them tells us how to sell them. Up-to-Date Farming attempts to solve both problems through the A. S. of E.

Farming should be an independent life, but how many men have we that have confined their business to farming all their lives can sit down and take life easy and take their yearly trips, as other business men do? I think if we will all get in the push, get out among our friends, explain the plan of the A. S. of E. to them and persuade them to join, in after years they will thank us and say it was the freest dollar they ever spent.

Wear the emblem. It is something no man need be ashamed of, as this organization means to elevate the farmer and benefit all others. Look around you and see how many brothers there are unconverted, and don't stop until you bring the last one into the fold.

Hoping that every farmer will see the  
W. NEWHALL, Deputy President.

THE A. S. OF E.

DEAR SIR:—Your circular at hand. I will look them over and prepare to do all I can for our Society. I'm getting prouder of it every day.

They are coming. They are coming, Keep an everlasting humming in the ears of the honest husbandman.

When "The Third Power," unlimbers, With a mighty million members, It will scatter peace and plenty o'er the land.

Is it any wonder that the farmer goes around with patches on his pants, and a sort of a "fare you well" look in his eye. Look at the picture. Gigantic commercial combines on every hand vs. one wee little wobbly farmer. That's it as long as he is alone. What we must do is to organize and stop that wobble. Isn't that the idea?

I'm sending you some names of farmers in our country. It stormed us out on our last meeting night. But the days will get longer too. Did you send Mr. Shireman, Sec'y, the booklet and seal?

JESSE W. MOORE, Rosedale, N. D.

Mr. Moore also sends us the following:  
MR. J. W. MOORE,

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of Jan. 11th and also enclosures which I have read with interest. I had read before the literature of the A. S. of E., and I believe that much can be accomplished by the co-operation outlined by the Society. I have always felt that it was a great wrong for the majority interest of the American Nation and the majority of American voters to not only have no representation in either branch of Congress, nor in the State, but that it was manifestly unfair for every farmer producer to be compelled to ask "how much must I pay," whenever he makes purchase and "what

will you give" for everything he has to sell.

I do not mean that the farmers have no influence, state or national, or no representation, but what he has is so scattered that it amounts to exactly zero. You can take our own state for an example, being a purely agricultural state, and yet the farmers of this state, casting 90 per cent of the votes have absolutely no influence in the naming or election of practically a single official, county or state. Only through organization can wrongs be righted. I do not mean that farmers should be encouraged to become politicians but the margin of profit should not be absolutely in the hands of others. As it is now, it matters not what you raise or what it is worth, the non-producers and speculators squeeze out for themselves, every penny except what is necessary for the farmers living. They say that parasites seldom actually destroy their host, but keep it depleted and sickly, allowing it life enough to prolong their own existence. In a similar way the non-producing and speculating class will not and does not intend to destroy the farmer, but keep him in good condition to produce the wealth which they propose to enjoy. I do not blame them; I blame the farmer and until they unite and cooperate conditions will remain exactly as they are, possibly grow worse. I wish that, or some similar organization would take hold of our grain and stock producing territory, and elevate agriculture not only to larger and surer production but insure a fair margin of profit on what is produced.

Yours truly,

J. H. WORST,  
Pres. N. D. Agricultural College.

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

speedy need of the A. S. of E. and keep their subscription up to this paper, I remain, yours for success,

DEAR SIR:—After studying your plan of the A. S. of E. carefully one year, I can safely say that I have received one hundred fold for money invested in our farmers' union for membership and official organ. Equity for the farmer is here to stay. Thanks to you for the noblest, grandest, simplest, most far-reaching plan ever handed to producer and consumer. Yours ever for equity,

D. C. HARKER, Gladwin, Mich.  
January 27, 1904.

J. A. EVERITT:

MY DEAR MR. EVERITT:—Replying to yours of the 13th, I thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of "The Third Power." I have read it, and a review will appear in this week's American Co-Operator. I wish to congratulate you upon the book. It ought to stir up the farmers of this country to a sense of their power, and I hope it will have a very wide circulation.

I also wish to congratulate you on what you are doing in the American Society of Equity, and give you my Godspeed. Yours very truly,

RALPH ALBERTSON, Lewiston, Me.

MR. J. A. EVERITT, President:

DEAR SIR:—I have been silent for some time, but it was for an object. Last summer I talked A. S. of E. and dollar wheat strongly, but my brother farmers were skeptical, and they appear to have acted on the opposite, because they sold their wheat as quickly as ready. They are now the meekest lot of citizens you ever saw. Each of them has lost from \$50 to \$200 by not taking your advice. There is very little wheat left in this State, and I can

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say the same of Kansas and Minnesota. I have read of the Jews and Gentiles and of the peculiar Israelites, but I have never known or read of a class of people that ignorance and lack of self-interest so absolutely ruled as our farmers. I think with the lesson they have had they will be ready to organize.

ALFRED SMITH, Truesdail, Mo.  
MR. J. A. EVERITT, President:  
I am a member of the A. S. of E., and like the plan to substitute co-operation for competition. A large number of farmers enrolled in this movement will cause the Merchants' Exchange to have a very friendly feeling for the A. S. of E. As soon as capital takes down the almighty dollar that is dazzling his eyes and sees things in their true light—the glory of harmony and good will—then it will no longer be capital vs. labor, but this notion may incorporate under the name of "Labor and Capital."

A. R. SHECKELL, Cape Sandy, Ind.

I have been a subscriber for your paper, Up-to-Date Farming, for two years, and can not do without it. I hope to see the time when farmers can say what their produce is worth. Success to the American Society of Equity.

N. A. WHITENER, Hickory, N. C.

MR. EVERITT:  
Your paper—Up-to-Date Farming—is the best farm paper I have ever read, and I wish you and the A. S. of E. success.  
M. P. SHADOAN, Eubanks, Ky.

The "Third Power" is well written, full of telling facts and a powerful argument that should be in every farmer's hands.  
E. B. OGLESBY, Cloverport, Ky.

I received my commission as Deputy President, and will start out at once to organize local unions. It is plainly evident that the farmers are interested in this great and important movement. I believe the farmers of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, provide for our common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, will ordain and establish the American Society of Equity throughout the land.

In the past few years nearly all industries have abandoned the competitive system and adopted the co-operative system. Among the exceptions are the scissors grinders, hand organ men and farmers. Yet this latter is the most important of them all, and have the best chance to control their business of any, because it is the industry on which all others are dependent; the source of nearly all wealth; the one which directly or indirectly pays nearly all the expenses of the governments of the world. The representatives of this industry toil harder than any other class, and then, when they market, they must degrade themselves and the calling they represent by asking some non-producer, "What will you give me for my produce?" And when it comes back as a finished product, they ask again, "What will you take for it?"

It is the eleventh hour in the salvation of agriculture. There is no more time to lose. Let us establish unions of the A. S. of E. all over the United States and Canada. In these unions let us gather together, bring our neighbors, and study farmers' problems, and learn how to co-operate, so when the number is secured we can strike—strike for high aims and strike hard—so no people, class or party can ignore the equitable demands of the farmers.

I recall a Labor Day parade at Grand Rapids last summer, and was amazed at the long procession of unions, headed by bands and marching under their banners. Who ever saw the farmers turn out in processions like this? The only process-

sions they march in are of the political parties. To them farmers have been loyal for no good reason from time immemorial. I pray that such an awakening may come to the farmers this year—1904—and such a wave of co-operation sweep our country this year that before the next general election farmers will be marching in the most imposing processions that the world ever witnessed—marching under the banner of "Equity for All."

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WOMAN'S WORLD is edited by able writers who have followed their profession for many years. It contains a lot of interesting reading matter and numerous departments such as are found only in an up-to-date and high-class paper. To introduce our magazine into thousands of homes quickly, we will send it five months on trial for only 10 cents and we will send you free and postpaid 52 new songs and two pieces of music as above stated. Send 25 cents and we will send WOMAN'S WORLD one year and the songs and music mentioned above, also our Mammoth collection of 100 songs, words and music. This is positively the biggest offer ever made by any publisher. We are one of the largest publishing concerns in Chicago, in business over 20 years. If you want a good paper at a low price and a lot of choice music send for either of the above offers. You will be delighted. Address WOMAN'S WORLD, Dept. M 25 CHICAGO, ILL.

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**Excelsior Steel Air-Tight Heating Stoves at Remarkably Low Prices to Close Out**  
The "Excelsior Air-Tight" is a wonder. It burns wood, either dry or water-soaked. It will burn saw-dust, knots, chips, straw, hay, trash or cobs—anything used for fuel excepting coal. The Excelsior is double lined for 12 inches from the bottom. The air is heated before it reaches the fuel, thus causing perfect combustion. This stove will produce more heat, on the same fuel, than any other stove in the world. Will hold a fire over night, and if wood is put in every ten or twelve hours will hold fire the year round. Wood is used in big chunks and does not require splitting.  
**LIMITED OFFER** To close out our stock we are selling at a great reduction. We have only a few of these excellent stoves left so order at once or they may be sold. The only cheap thing about this stove is the price.

Number	Height Over All	Length	Width	Height	Price
18	29 in.	19 in.	15 in.	15 in.	\$1.40
22	36 in.	22 in.	16 1/2 in.	22 in.	2.05
26	38 in.	26 in.	17 1/2 in.	24 in.	2.70

Price is F. O. B. cars at Indianapolis.  
**Freight Prepaid** on all orders of four or more stoves. Order today—Do not delay. Address  
**PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE** Stove Dept. Indianapolis, Ind

**LICE** Gibson's Liquid Lice Killer saves handling the fowls. Paint it on the roosts and bottom of coops. That's all. YOUR MONEY BACK if you don't kill the lice. GALLON CAN \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Attractive circulars free. Write today. GIBSON & LAMB, West Alexander, Pa.

**50 CENTS.** Eskridge's Elegant Mineral Cabinet of glittering, gold-bearing ores, in all their native purity, from highest gold mines (12,000 feet altitude) of the great Rocky Mts. Rare curiosity. By registered mail 50 cents.  
J. W. ESKRIDGE, Newmire, Colorado.



J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, and President of A. S. of E.:

DEAR SIR:—Every copy of Up-to-Date has been good, but in my opinion the last issue—January 15th—is away in advance of all former endeavor. I have read every article, and some that were particularly interesting several times. In article, "No Intention to Monopolize the Agricultural Field," I was greatly impressed with the two generous propositions therein made. I know and appreciate the reasons that impel you to offer such a generous sacrifice on your part. I know that it is your anxiety to quickly build the machine of co-operation. But is it necessary that you should think of such a proposition? Have you not already made many personal sacrifices for the purpose of being a benefactor of the agricultural interests? What other publisher of a farm paper ever suggested to our farmers that it was possible by co-operative marketing to secure profitable prices for the products of their toil? What other publisher, even had he been sufficiently gifted to formulate a rational plan, would have had the temerity to have gone ahead at his own expense, incorporated and expended many hundreds of dollars in preparing the printed matter that you distributed free, broadcast, all over the land, to let the farmers and their friends know that the day of their emancipation from tyrant rule was near at hand? I know that few—very few—publishers would have even invested the postage necessary to carry the printed matter to the farmers. I also know that you expended many hundreds of dollars last year in mailing free copies of Up-to-Date Farming to every farmer whose name you could get. I think you have done your part in good earnest. \* \* \*

I want to say to my brother farmers all over this land whom our metropolitan press and our farm papers are trying to make believe are imbibing in large quantities the so-called wave of prosperity, that all of the papers, by whatever name they are designated, that try to injure or belittle our endeavor to effect perfect organization should be cut out slick and clean. They depend on our dollars, and their advertising is compensated for on the basis of their circulation. Cut them out. Let them work as we've done for years on a very meagre income. Yes, even write and tell them your reason for chopping them out. There are too many old fossil agricultural newspaper editors who don't want to say a word for our society, but who would like to have us think that the "grange" is the only balm-of-Gilead-sure-cure for all the ills we suffer. I would not say a word against the grange, if I had reason to commend it, but the promoters of it are working along the wrong track. They never thought of farmers co-operating and getting a fair profit on all farm products. Evidently their idea was to de-grade all other industries to the farmers' level. They made us, as farmers, plenty of enemies, but no money. Our society's plan makes us friends among all the commercial classes. Last fall one of our brothers wrote to the Farm and Home, inquiring why they did not support our plan and assist us in our effort. The kind editor did not think the plan just suitable, and thought the grange would solve the problem. That editor is like some doctors—only one panacea for all our troubles—and his is the grange. I've cut that editor out till he gets off the fence.

I want to say to you Mr. Everitt that our over 60,000 present members are of the young and progressive class, and if we have a few old ones like myself, they are not fossils. Therefore, I do not think they will lay back and depend on you and our official paper alone to wage our battle. Get out, brothers, and do yourself proud by securing new material to build up our society. You all have made money by following our plan, and if you have not followed the plan, you've made money by reason of others following it and helping you to get a better price for your produce. Get us one or two new members. If your man is too poor to afford the dollar, loan him one. Or make him a present of a membership. Then get him to get one more. Help build our machine solid and sure before another crop is garnered.

We have already had proof that our machine works very satisfactorily while yet in an embryo state. How much better it will work when fully manned with one million loyal members, every one of us can

easily imagine. Therefore, I say, let us get the machine complete, and you will be amazed at the results, and the tyrants who now hold partial sway will be driven from the field, or will come to our terms. Brothers, we are all proud to be called American citizens. Let us all take pride in aiding ourselves, and help Mr. Everitt and the National Union get the million members, and to those who are not members, but enjoy the free copies of Up-to-Date they receive, would say: Don't be poltroons. Don't be afraid to invest your big dollar. If we win, as we surely will, then you, too, will have the joy of knowing that you did your part and disdained accepting your emancipation through any financial sacrifice on the part of our president. Remember, brothers, this is not a fight for Mr. Everitt's benefit. It is your fight, and Mr. Everitt is only commander-in-chief. You owe it to yourself to do your part. Don't depend on one man to lead you to victory. If you do your part you will feel ever so much better for so doing. Let each of us resolve to get one or more new members at once. There are very few farmers who are worthy the name living in our township but who are members, but I will be one of our 60,000 to hustle two more. Then, as spring election time approaches, let us go to the caucus, and let us talk and hustle for a few more recruits. Farmers, you waste some hours every week. Why won't you put that waste time to good service and help us? Remember the old adage, "God helps those who help themselves." This applies to every one of us.

**43 FLOWERS 30¢**  
Worth \$1.25  
A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.  
**20 Pkts. Seeds**  
1 Pkt. Pansies, 16 colors, mixed. 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower.  
" New Candytuft "Empress." " California Sweet Pea.  
" Washington Weeping Palm. " Double Chinese Pink.  
" Mary Semple Anters, 4 colors. " Carnation Marguerite.  
" Abyssinian, Little Gem, mixed. " Heliotrope, mixed.  
" Bouquet Chrysanthemum. " Poppy-American Flag.  
" Forget-me-not "Victoria." " Umbrella Plant.  
" California Golden Bell. " Giant Verbena, mixed.  
" Lovely Butterfly Flower. " Japan Morning Glory.  
" Phlox Drummondii. " Petunias fully brid, mixed.  
**23 BULBS**  
1 New Begonia, "Splendens," 1 Summer Flowering Hyacinth, 1 Double Pearl Tuberosc, 2 Butterfly and 2 Hybrid Gladiolus, 8 Fine Mixed Oxalis, 2 Fair Maids of France, 2 Hardy Wind Flowers, 2 Lovely Cinnamon Vines, 2 Splendid New Cannas Lilies—1 or 10 in 1, "Novelty."  
A Return Check Good for 25 Cents on first \$1.00 order; also our New Floral Guide, telling all about Roses and 400 other choice flowers. All postpaid, only 30c.  
**THE CONARD & JONES CO.**  
"Growers of the Best Roses in America."  
Box 18 WEST GROVE, Pa.

**FELT ROOFING AT LOWEST PRICES.** Two-ply felt roofing 65¢ for 108 square feet; 92¢ for three-ply. Less than cost of laying shingles. Red rosin sized sheathing paper, 75¢ for 500 square feet, weight, 40 pounds. For free samples of roofing or building paper, complete instructions for use, full information and our astonishingly low prices, cut this ad out and mail to us. Address **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.**

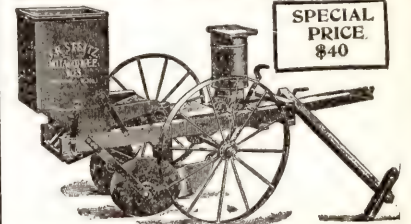
### PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING EXPLAINED

This Book shows how accounts should be kept on the farm. It is fully illustrated and contains many interesting features never before given in a work of this kind. Cloth, 102 pp. Price, postpaid, 50c. Coin or money order preferred to stamps.

J. R. Unterbrink, Dept. F, Glandorf, Ohio.

## Steitz Potato Planter

Always works right, easy to set; light of draft; well balanced. Marks furrows, drops and covers whole row cut seed potatoes in one operation; hills 14, 16 or 18½ inches apart. Never misses; every hill planted actually yields.



**SPECIAL PRICE \$40**

**SPECIAL OFFER!** To make 1,000 new users we will reduce the price to only \$40.00 for the complete, latest model, improved Steitz Potato Planter, provided you order this month. Absolute guarantee of satisfaction given with each Planter; money refunded in full any time between now and July 1, 1904, should guarantee not be fulfilled in actual work. Write at once for illustrated catalog and positive proof that the Steitz Potato Planter is the one perfect planter and is sold at absolutely the lowest price, **STEITZ IMPLEMENT CO., 276 35th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

## The Apple



### EVERY UP-TO-DATE FARMER

Who uses a Gas Engine for any purpose should equip it at once with an

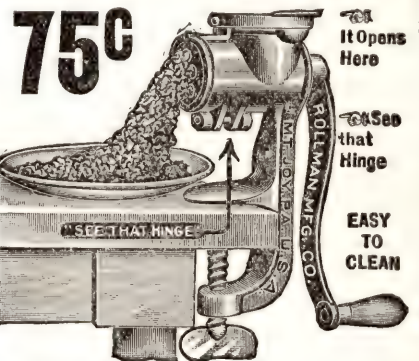
### APPLE IGNITION DYNAMO

More power. No trouble with unreliable batteries, can be attached in a moment to any gas engine. Send for full particulars.

**THE DAYTON ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.**

99 Reibold Bldg. DAYTON, OHIO

## ROLLMAN FOOD CHOPPER



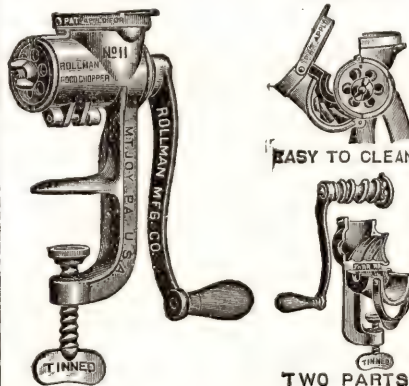
Will chop a given quantity of meat or other food with less labor than any other household machine made.

Will cut a given quantity of meat or other food as quickly as any household machine if you reckon on the time required for cleaning the machine.

Cuts all meats and foods with less waste than any other machine.

Is small and of light weight, is convenient to handle and infinitely better adapted to household use than the old style cumbersome machines.

IT OPENS



EASY TO CLEAN

TWO PARTS

Has Steel Cutters—fine, coarse and nut butter cutter. Chops three-fourths pound raw or cooked meat per minute, fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, coffee, etc. A handy and efficient household tool, adapted to all household requirements. This chopper will cut one pound of meat quicker and with less waste than any household machine made if you reckon time for cleaning machine. Easiest cleaned.

**OUR OFFER.** For 75 cents we will send one of these invaluable machines, UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year, "Kitchen Krinkles" a book of recipes by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, and full directions. For \$1.00 (25c extra) we will deliver it to you any where in the U. S. Give Express office as well as P. O.

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.




A FINE INCUBATOR CATALOG

"Here's Its Name; Inside Its Fame," is the title of the new catalog of the Iowa Incubator Company, Box 136, Des Moines, Iowa, which is just out. The cover is an artistic conception—the above phrase encircling a map of the State of Iowa, printed in yellow and blue.

The Iowa Incubator has made the name of the state in which it is manufactured, known all over the world. It is mailed free of charge to those who wish it.

Towers' One-Horse Cultivator is designed for vegetables and similar crops planted in narrow rows, and we believe is the only implement that uses horse power with which both sides of the row can be cultivated at once. For particulars, our readers should write J. D. Tower & Sons Co., 46th St., Mendota, Ill.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE

of Standard bred poultry for 1904, printed in colors, fine chrome, suitable for framing. Illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents.

B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR EGG

—a touching story of devotion telling how Mandy paid the mortgage and saved the farm. Tells how to make money from poultry. Also Egg record and Calendar for 1904. Mailed free.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

CORRUGATED CREAM EXTRACTOR.

IMPROVED

Inner can detachable, double the cream gathering power of any other, no water in the milk, more cream, more and better butter, pure milk for table and stock, easily cleaned, greatest labor saver ever used on a farm. Free catalogue. Price the lowest. Agents wanted.

ED. S. CUSHMAN, Sole Mfr., Box 225, Centerville, Iowa.

THE ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR!

A perfect, inexpensive protection against all creeping and crawling insects.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

WRITE AT ONCE.

Michigan Cut Flower Exchange

W. M. DILGER, Mgr.

Sole Distributors, DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE

2½ Feet High.

Girls, here is a Great Big Doll; big enough to wear your outgrown baby dresses, which you can put on and off, button and unbutton, to your heart's desire. It is the most popular doll made. Dollie has an indestructible head, golden hair, rosy cheeks, brown eyes, kid colored body, red stockings, black shoes, and will stand alone. It is an exact reproduction of a hand painted French Doll and will live in your memory long after childhood days have passed. We will give this beautiful doll absolutely free as a premium for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold and Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write today and we will send Tablets by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money (\$1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high, and can wear baby's clothes.

EXTRA PREMIUM.

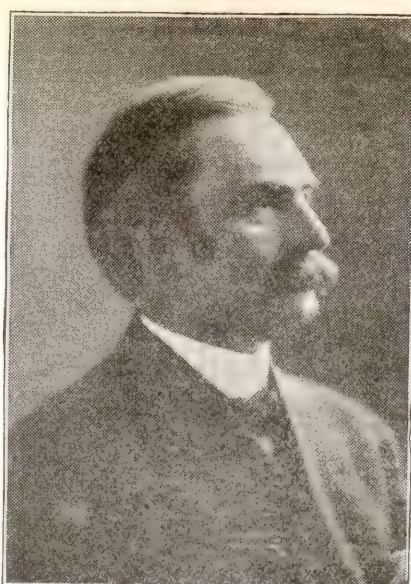
If you send us the money within one week after receiving the Tablets, we will send with the doll, six Gold plated Ribbon Pins, as an extra premium for prompt work. We take back all goods not sold. Address,

NATIONAL MEDICINE CO.

Doll Dept. 133, New Haven, Conn

MOST POPULAR DOLL MADE

HIGH HONOR FOR MYERS



F. E. Myers, President-Elect National Association Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers.

Mr. F. E. Myers, president F. E. Myers & Bro., the well-known pump and implement manufacturers of Ashland, Ohio, was signally honored at the recent convention of the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Dealers, at Cleveland.

From among the 500 odd members present he was chosen president for the coming year; and the enthusiasm with which his name was received demonstrated that Mr. Myers stands as highly with his fellow manufacturers as do his products among farming people throughout the country.

F. E. Myers is an example of what intelligence, indomitable will, and willingness to "shed-the-coat-and-hustle" will accomplish.

He was born upon a farm six miles from the location of his present factories' his "college course," as Mr. Myers laughingly puts it, "was three months' attendance in the winter at the country school."

He began his career as dry-goods clerk in the county-seat town, later engaging in the sale of implements, and from that starting in a small way in the manufacturing business, producing first a new idea in force pumps, the invention of his brother, Mr. P. A. Myers.

The business has steadily advanced until F. E. Myers & Bro., now have a factory employing several hundred men and representing a capital of several millions.

"Take Off Your Hat to Myers," is a trade phrase that is known wherever the force pumps and farm implements are used, and Mr. Myers attributes no small measure of his success to judicious advertising in the better class of farm papers.

DIFFICULT CHURNING

C. S., MARCH, WIS.—In the winter when the cows are on dry feed, it is frequently difficult to make the butter gather.

Skim as thick a cream as possible. Keep it cold, below 50, until enough is secured for churning. It should then be warmed up to 65 to 70 degrees and held until it becomes sour and has a pleasant acid taste. If the cream was sweet it will usually require 18 to 24 hours to sour it, no cream should be added to that to be churned for at least 12 to 18 hours previous to churning.

Two hours before churning cool the cream to 50 to 56 degrees. Hold at this temperature makes quick churning but large loss of butter in the butter milk and soft butter. At a temperature of 50 to 65 degrees 20 to 40 minutes will be required for churning. The speed of the churn should be sufficient to carry the cream to the highest point allowing it to fall the full length. The agitation which results from concussion is more desirable than that from friction.




SEND FOR FREE LIST OF RECORDS & TALKING MACHINES.

has never been given free for selling \$3.60 worth of goods as some want you to believe, but if you send us your name and address, we will send you post-paid, and Trust You with 36 of the handomest and finest selling articles ever made; easily sold in half an hour at 10c. each. When sold send the money, \$3.60, and we will send you a guaranteed A. C. Columbia Graphophone with three-song record. In case you are not pleased with the Graphophone, send it back to us and we will allow you \$3.50 on the purchase of any machine you may select from our catalogue. We will forfeit \$1,000 to any one proving any trick or catch about this offer, or that we give a toy machine or one that must be turned by hand. Our machine is a key winding, self-playing Columbia Graphophone, and with three-song record, is the greatest premium ever offered. Send for free list of records and graphophones. Send your reply to us at once and be treated fairly. A trial costs nothing. Address plainly, W. S. SIMPSON, Dept. 19, New York.

WEST MICHIGAN TREES


are "bred for bearing." That's why we cut all buds from the best fruited, bearing trees. It also insures stock true to name and variety. Over three million trees—913 acres. All new and standard varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, etc. Also ornamental trees and shrubs. We sell direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated catalogue free.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Box 18, Benton Harbor, Mich.

MAKE \$2,000.00. THIS YEAR GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

The SEGMENT Corn and Bean Planter, 2,000 dozen sold last year. Never cracks a kernel nor skips a hill. Simplest, lightest, most durable and most accurate. Frictionless slide. Genuine Chinese bristles brush, which never mats. Hopper and spout galvanized iron. Working parts stamped out of sheet steel, which means absolute uniformity, extreme lightness and great strength. Will make favorable contract with men competent to handle territory and control sub-agents. Ask for Contract No. 2.

Greenville Planter Co., Greenville, Michigan

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1044, Detroit, Mich.

RUPTURE CURED while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay.

ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 265, Westbrook, Maine.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise.

DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PILES

Instant relief, final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge, no salve, no suppository. REMEDY MAILED FREE.

Address, C. J. MASON, Box 519, New York, N. Y.

LYCOSITE

cures pains instantly at any part of the body without taking a drop of medicine. Price \$1.00. Address

F. J. CONNELLY, Baldwin Place, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Heart Disease Cured at Home

To prove the extraordinary powers of his Neurophatic Treatment for Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves and Dropsy, Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send \$3.75 worth free as a trial. Twenty-five years' experience, thousands cured, 60 assistants. Write at once for free Book and Treatment. Mention this paper.


THE GRAND DISPENSARY

584-594 Main St. Elkhart, Indiana.

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent—you decide.



MAGIC

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else has failed.

Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim.

ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.

I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.

J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn.

I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich.

I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely cured me. I have felt no pain since using them.

MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women cured of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them cure you? Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., C. A. 4, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts free on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism, free.



## CARE OF HARNESS

This should concern the farmers in spring, and all harness should be put in order before the work begins. It is highly important that harness be oiled at least once a year. Twice would do better. Unbuckle every strap and wash thoroughly, using warm, soft water and good soap. A stiff brush is better than a sponge to take off the gum and dirt. After drying, apply some good black oil with a rough cloth, using as much as the leather will absorb. Let the oil dry in well in a warm room, but not too near a fire or in strong sunshine.

After the leather has absorbed all it will, wipe all the straps, mountings and buckles with a piece of flannel, to remove the superfluous oil. Then with a small sponge apply lightly to all parts a leather dressing to give a nice glossy appearance. Any stitching or repairs should be done before the oil is applied.

After the harness has been put in condition, if it is sponged over two or three times a week with a good harness soap, it will always look nice, be easier for the horses and wear many years longer.

## TABLE DECORATIONS

I wonder how many of our girls know of the dainty and artistic decorations to be had in paper for embellishing the table at luncheons, teas, etc. There are doilies of every shape and description in Teneriffe, crochet, hemstitch, lace and embroidery designs, that so perfectly imitates the real linen and lace as to deceive the elect. Paper cases for serving salads, sherberts, ice-cream, nuts, fruits and confections. The frills for croquets of chicken or game, the chop holders, pie collars, almond cups, snapping mottoes with costume caps and favors, as well as the table cloth, center piece and napkins may all be had in paper. One may serve a dainty luncheon and throw away the linen and china (?) as well as the utensils in which she has creamed the oysters or cooked the rarebit. Being impervious to grease or dampness, the paper cases may be used in cooking individual portions in the chaffing dish; and when the frolic is over we can burn everything but the stove, and my lady's dining hall is changed to a parlor or drawing room as if by magic. Our youngest found a new use for the heart-shaped lace doilie. The smallest size was used. In the plain center of each was gummed a photo of herself (postage stamp size) beneath which was written some nonsense rhyme. These were sent as valentines to her girl chums. Invitations to a Valentine party might be written on these and would be treasured as souvenirs.

## CAR OF BROOMS

Brooms are expensive articles, and we wish them to last as long as possible. When you are buying a broom select one that has a tinge of green about it for it shows that the corn was cut when it was young and pliant. Make it a rule that whoever uses the broom shall hang it up as soon as the sweeping is done, and it will keep its shape much longer than if it is thrown behind the door until it is wanted again. The springs sold for that purpose are good and can be fastened to the door frame or any other convenient place; or a screw eye may be screwed into the top of the handle and the broom hung up on a nail or hook when not in use. A new broom should never be used to scrub with. This advice has been given so often that it seems useless to repeat it, yet we see it done every day, and housewives wonder why their brooms wear out so soon. E. J. C.

## A TIMELY TOOL

Elsewhere in this issue there is advertised an article which is worth to any farmer, many times its cost. It is the Mend-a-Rip outfit, made and sold by our advertisers, the J. W. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O. This device not only rivets most perfectly, but it is a very convenient machine for stitching. It will take a heavy waxed end and give splendid results. These people not only wish to sell the device but want agents, and any of our readers who are in a position to take up the sale of such an article, will find it a good seller and one which will make them nice profits. Address them as above, and please mention Up-to-Date Farming in writing.

## THE EVERGREENS

"Evergreens are all out of style" said my neighbor one fine day last summer while commenting on the hedge and trees of our lawn. As we lived on a rented place we didn't feel like it reflected on our ignorance or lack of good taste in planting, so let it pass; truth to tell we did not admire them overmuch ourselves just then, but now that the ground is white with snow we're glad we have them. The big pine tree looks indeed like a "big white ostrich plume tree," as little Helen called it the other morning when she awoke to see the first snow fall. I certainly do not admire an evergreen

hedge across the front of the lawn when it is as small as ours is, but at the sides it would be beautiful, or in front of a very extensive lawn, provided it were kept low, but there is the trouble, nearly every one lets them grow so high one can scarcely see the street from the house, and the passer-by sees nothing of the beauty of the lawn.

There is much of beauty in the leafless trees and shrubs these frosty mornings; every twig is tipped with silver; the grasses and weeds are like lace work, and the world seems almost as beautiful as when clothed in summers finery. So each passing season has a charm all its own, and our picture gallery is ever changing and ever satisfying.

# FAMOUS NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS

## A CHOICE LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN A NEW AND HANDSOME EDITION.



The following list of books is comprised in a new and very attractive series, recently issued. Each is a large and handsome volume containing from one hundred to two hundred double-column octavo pages, well printed in good readable type, and bound in handsome illustrated paper covers. Included in the list are the most popular works of some of the most celebrated authors of America and Europe, and each book is published complete, unchanged and unabridged. It is the finest series of popular novels ever sold at the price, and our offer presents a grand opportunity to all lovers of bright and fascinating literature. Look the list over, and we are sure you will find therein a considerable number that you would like to read and own:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| No. 1. <b>East Lynne.</b> By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.   | No. 47. <b>A Rose in Thorns.</b> By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.                                       |
| 2. <b>Jane Eyre.</b> By CHARLOTTE BRONTE.   | 48. <b>Ally Fairly Lillian.</b> By "THE DUCHESS."  |
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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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(Continued from Jan. 15.)

"Yet, Monsieur, what can Florine do? There is no way for a weak woman to do anything in this wretched Paris. If I do not bring players to the house my aunt beats me. See," she drew up her sleeve, and exposed the welts of cruel cuts across the bare white flesh. "She denies me food in my garret. So I must work, be merry and work—and weep all the day for the misery of the nights." My heart went out to the girl with all sympathy, but, every whit as helpless as she, I only wondered what could be done.

"Monsieur, it was not of my choosing, believe me, believe me, it really was not. My father thought his sister so well off in this fine Paris, when she offered to bring me up as her own child, and sent us presents, he made me come with her. We were so poor, so cruelly poor. My mother could not come for me, and now how can I go back? I dare not let her know how I am treated. It would break her heart, and she is so old and tottering. If I seek other employment no one will take me, no one would give me a character for service. All the world is open to you. You go where you please, do what pleases you. All the world is shut to Florine. And you, Monsieur, my only friend, I hoped when you were well again, such a rich gentleman could find me a place among his friends; find me some quiet place where I might live and be of use, not bringing evil to all I touch. What an evil life, what a wicked life I lead. Oh, Monsieur, save me from it; save me! The horrible man you defended me from that night pursues me everywhere; my aunt is jealous because of him. She hates me now and would like to drive me out upon the streets—ugh! the terror of it. But her husband won't let her; he is kinder than she. See, I am pretty, I bring custom. She can not tell her husband why she hates me. No, no, Bertrand would kill her. And I dare not tell him. They would kill me—"

Her speech rambled on now, disconnected and incoherent. Still by catching sentences here and there the whole pitiful story was clear to me. My eyes would always overflow at sight of woman's suffering, my throat choked up; I could speak no word to her. Of a truth what a horrible life it must be; what iron webs do sin and circumstance weave round their victim. The cowering girl sobbed convulsively on the floor at my feet. I laid my hand tenderly upon her head.

"Florine, I have but two friends myself in all this land of France. You have served one of these faithfully in helping me. I will commend you to him, and am sure he will reward you well."

"Monsieur, I seek no reward; I served you not for money."

She shamed me, though I persisted. "Not a reward, Florine, but surely you can let him send you back to your mother. Here is money; his money, not mine; he is rich, I am poor. He can pay you for valuable service, I can only give you my undying gratitude."

I bent down and kissed her pale forehead, whereat she wept afresh.

"Claude's wife will keep you here safe until we come again. Then we will find means to protect and provide for you."

I bade her rise now and calm herself, for a bustle in the street announced the noisy arrival of several horsemen. A few moments, and Jerome's voice called me from below to make all ready.

I called Claude's wife up and delivered the girl to her keeping, then turned to look out into the street. There were now drawn up in front of the door four sturdy equerries, well mounted, and leading two excellent nags, which I took to be those Jerome had provided for our own use.

Jerome obliged me once more to dress with exceeding care, but I fretted much for my own easy garments which permitted a man to use his limbs with the freedom God had given them. Verily there would be no regret when all this frippery could be cast aside, and by my faith, it was much simpler to lay it off than to array one's self in. I never did learn all the eccentricities of that remarkable rig my fashionable friend had adorned me with.

"Had we better not strap on our pistols?" I asked, not knowing what he purposed.

"No; gentlemen do not wear them. Beside, at Sceaux one sharpens one's wits, and lets even his good blade dull and rust."

"I mustered six stout swords as we clattered away from the Austrian Arms, and I could not but note, despite what Jerome had said, he took good care to provide trusty fellows and swift horses."

"A lean hound for a long race," Jerome laughingly remarked, noting my inspection of the not over-fed nag I bestrode.

We took that road leading past the heights of Villejuif, which in hardly more than an hour's brisk

ride brought us to the park of Sceaux, overlooking the beautiful Fontenay valley of which I was destined to learn much. During this ride I had leisure to speak with de Greville of Florine, for the girl's story had roused a real desire in my heart to see her bettered.

"There are thousands such in Paris," he replied, shrugging his shoulders unconcernedly. "The few tell you truth, the many lie to you. You know not when to believe them. If you like, though, I will see what may be done. At least she may be placed in la Salpêtrerie where no present harm can reach her, to earn a living. It is not a pleasant life, and no wonder young and pretty girls prefer the gay world to the seclusion and labor of Salpêtrerie. Yet we will try."

He treated the matter lightly, as a thing of common occurrence, yet was Jerome tender-hearted. Men who live in great cities become so hardened to the vice and crime about them that they no longer feel keenly, as we provincials do, the appeal of misery.

I might say here that Florine was one of the next ship-load of girls who were sent to the colonies. There she found a very worthy young planter who took her to wife, and after the manner of the mistreated girl in the fairy tales you children used to read, "lived happily ever afterward." She became, from all accounts, a good wife and devoted mother; her children yet live in Louisiana, happy and prosperous.

### CHAPTER XIV

#### THE SECRETARY AND THE DUKE

Those reflections which I set down at the end of the last paragraph drifted me somewhat from the regular thread of my narrative. This, perhaps, is not the only reason why I should stumble and shy along like a balky palfrey when I approach one of the trifling accidents which transpired immediately after our arrival at Sceaux.

Thinking now this matter over, my withered cheeks lose their ashen hue, and burn again with the hot, tumultuous blood of youth and shame. But I may as well tell it with all the resolution a man summons before plunging into an icy bath at mid-winter. It came, the unexpected prelude to one long, sweet song. It was in this wise:

Jerome seemed a welcome guest at Sceaux, and from the hearty greetings, yet respectful withal, which were accorded him, must have been a man of more consideration in the world than I had heretofore supposed. Before this, I received him at his own worth, and our short acquaintance had been so filled with matters of serious moment, I made no inquiries beyond the scant stray bits of information he had himself volunteered. However that might be, his welcome at Sceaux was sincere. Nor did I wonder at his being a favorite, from the jovial jests and flings he cast at those who crowded round, which set them all a-laughing. His familiarity with the doings of the day, and the quick repartee he used to men of different parties, astonished me greatly.

Having disposed of our horses, and given quiet orders to the groom, Jerome made me acquainted with his friends. Some part of their good-fellowship fell to my lot as a friend of Jerome's, and put me upon my mettle to return it.

As good luck would have it, Jerome's friend, the Chevalier Charles de la Mora, was then at Sceaux, and came up early on learning of our arrival.

He was a splendid fellow of thirty-five, stalwart and unusually graceful for a man of his inches. His frank and cordial manner was his greatest charm to me, though a woman would doubtless have raved more over those dark, dreamy eyes, which while mild enough, betimes gave promise of fire and to spare.

He spoke most affectionately to Jerome, and bade us both be sure his wife would receive us with sincerest pleasure. Several of the gentlemen had seen service, and with them I was immediately on easy terms.

Before entering the Villa I paused in a doorway at the head of a short flight of steps, bowing and posturing through my new catalogue of behavior, anxiously watching for Jerome's approval, or a cue. The rascal, I could not for the life of me tell from his expression whether he applauded my fine manners or laughed secretly at the folly of it all. But I went on as I was taught, bending myself pretty well double, half backing into the door which led to an inner hall. Holding this position, which however elegant it might have appeared to those in front, was certainly neither graceful or attractive viewed from within. I felt a sudden jar from the rear, and being thus struck at a point of vantage, came near to plunging forward upon my face. Before I could recover my equilibrium and turn about, I heard the jingle of a tray of glasses and a cool shower of spray flew about my ears. Then the dazed and bewildered eyes of a timid girl looked full into mine; she courageously paused and essayed to stammer out an apology. Her gaze, though, wandered past me, and one sight of the drawn features of those who had seen it all and now sought in vain to restrain their laughter, was too much for this startled fawn. She turned and fled as the wind, just when their merry peal burst out.



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"Well, my little lady had best look where she goes, and not run through a door with eyes behind her," roared de Virelle, when the girl had well escaped.

"His clothes are ruined, and so fine, ah, so fine," drawled Miron.

"By my soul, Captain, you have flowers to spare," chimed in Le Rue. "That's right, gather them up, for Mademoiselle is not usually so generous with her guerdons that any should be lost. The little icicle."

His speech was suited to my actions, for, like a fool, I had already dropped upon my knees, busied about picking up the scattered roses and replacing them in the vases from the which they had fallen. The try was still rolling and rattling around on the floor. Verily, I felt my shame must consume me, and took refuge in this humble occupation to hide my face. There is some sort of a confused recollection now abiding with me, that a man-servant at length came to sweep up the fragrances, while I watched him vacantly, a tangled bunch of roses in my hand.

In all their laughs and jests and jibes hurled at my embarrassment, Jerome never for a moment lost sight of the main purpose of our visit. As all roads led to Rome, so did he adroitly turn all topics of conversation into those channels where might be supposed to run the information we wanted.

I felt myself, especially in my present frame of mind, ill-fitted for such a play. The blunt and awkward directness of the camp suited better my ways and speech. Though I might discreetly hold my tongue, I could never use it with the credit I could my sword. Nor could I rid my mind of the childish vision which for one short instant confronted me at the door. Even then I pondered more on her amazed expression and youthful innocence than upon our own chances for success or failure.

From the comments of those about me, I gathered she was a protegee of Madame's, whose reserved manners made her no great favorite with dissolute throng which collected at the gay Villa of Seaux. I took little part in their conversation, and was glad when Jerome by a gesture called me follow him away.

"Let us go to see Madame," he said simply, when we were entirely out of hearing.

"Du Maine?" I inquired, vaguely wondering why we should venture into the lion's den.

"No — Madame — the other," he replied with some degree of hesitation.

I followed him without further questioning. He led the way, which was doubtless a familiar one, and the maid at the door, knowing him, admitted us at once to Madame's apartment. The woman, who sat alone in the dainty silk-hung boudoir, rose and came swiftly forward to greet Jerome, the radiant girlish smile changing quickly when she perceived me enter behind him. It was more the grande dame, and less the delighted woman, who acknowledged my presentation with courtly grace. Intuitively I felt her unvoiced inquiry of Jerome why he had not come alone. Yet was she thoroughly polite, and chatted pleasantly with us concerning the news of the day.

"We are to have a fete this afternoon; you must both come. Each guest is expected to contribute in some way to the entertainment of the company. You Jerome — M. de Greville, will doubtless favor us with a well-turned madrigal. And you, my dear Captain de Mouret, in which direction do your talents lie?"

"I have no talents, Madame; a plain blunt man of the camp."

"Ah! a soldier; so interesting in these stupid times, when men are little but women differently dressed. Ah, it has been too truly said that 'when men were created, some of the mud which remained served to fashion the souls of princes and lackeys.' But surely you could give us a story?" and so she talked on, not discourteous, but heedless of my protests. I was really alarmed, lest she seriously call upon me before that stately company.

The tiny clock upon her table chimed the third quarter, and she volunteered that at eleven she expected other callers. Acting upon this hint Jerome proceeded at once to tell her why we came, yet I noted in all his confidences he ever kept something to himself for safety's sake. The maid's reappearance interrupted us. She announced "M. de Valence."

A gleam of anger swept across Madame's face. "Bid him wait my pleasure in the anti-room. He is ten minutes early. No, the sooner he comes the sooner it is over; wait; bid him come in. M. le Capitaine de Greville, will you gentlemen please to retire in that small room for a short space? I will speedily be free again."

And so it came about we overheard matters which opened my mind to the way affairs of state are managed, and I grew to learn upon what slender threads of love, of malice, of jealousy and of hate the destinies of nations must often hang. From our situation we could not help but hear all that passed between Madame and her caller. The maid withdrew in the slow hurry of a transient on his way to school, but hastened at a sign of annoyance from Madame.

"Monsieur de Valence, you are full ten minutes early. You know I bide you be always exactly punctual," was Madame's petulant greeting of the handsome man who bore himself so meekly in her presence.

No tone was ever colder, no demeanor more haughty than hers, and this proud man who bent

before no storm, who held the fortunes of many within his grasp, bowed like an obedient child to her whim.

"Yes, Celeste, I know, but —"

"Madame de Chartrain," she corrected. (I use the name de Chartrain, though it was not her own.)

"Yes — Madame, I know, but, it is so hard to wait; do you not understand how I count the minutes every day until —"

"Yes, yes, I've heard all those fine excuses before. To your business. The other can wait, business first, then —"

"Pleasure?" he supplemented with an eagerness strangely at variance with the rigid self-control he had hitherto shown.

"I did not say pleasure," she gravely broke in, "your business."

The man submitted with the patience of one quite accustomed, yet not wholly resigned to such a reception and spread numerous papers upon the table before her. Selecting one he began to explain:

"Your wishes in regard to this matter have been carried out; I had the man detained in the city where he is at your command. He suspects nothing, though fretful at the restraint."

"Very good. And the other?"

"Yes, here it is. You see this has been so arranged that the Duke quite naturally selected Menezes to bear these dispatches. You may remind him that Menezes is a brother of the man Perrault, whom he had hanged some years ago. Here is the man's history, which you can look over at leisure. The Duke has forgotten all this impatience to remedy the Yvard fiasco. It will serve, however, to make him think you even more clever and devoted to him."

I listened closely at the name "Yvard."

"Well, now so far so good. And the question of finance? That is of more importance."

And of more difficulty. The Madame often dabbles herself in these dealings involving money, and she is harder to deceive. However she is not accurate at figures, clever though she be otherwise. Look over this; this calculation. See, there is a simple transposition of an item, which results in a difference of near ten thousand livres. It appears there to have been made by the money lender for his greater gain. You can study this copy before the Duke comes. Then you will be quite prepared to point out this error and make the correction. Here is his copy which he will sign."

"Ah, good," she said looking over the memorandum he had given her of the amounts, with the correct calculations all neatly carried out.

"Well, that is enough for this morning; you may go; these things weary me."

"Celeste, Celeste, how long is this to continue? will you never —"

"Madame," she corrected positively, rumpling and smoothing out again the paper in her lap.

"As you will," with an air of hopeless protest. "Do you mean always to send me away when our business is completed?"

"Was it not our agreement?"

"Yes, but I thought —"

"You had no right to think."

"A man must needs think whether he will or no, what is of life itself. Are you a woman of ice? Do you not realize I sell all I hold most dear, the confidence born of a life-time's honest service to my King, my own honor, only to serve you, to be with you?"

"I am weary. It is time for you to go."

"Yes, but is there nothing else? — You agreed —"

"Oh, I know, why remind me?" She turned upon

him fiercely. "Do you wish to make me hate you? Now you are only an object of indifference, objectionable to me as are all men who make love, and sigh, and worry me. Do you wish me to hate and despise you more than the rest?"

"God forbid! But —"

"You still insist?"

"Yes, I must have my thirty pieces of silver, the price of my treachery," de Valence returned bitterly; "men die in the Bastille for lesser offenses than mine."

(To be continued)

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**Musical Instruments of all kinds** and many other premiums for selling our household specialties. Easy to sell as every family uses them every day. We allow you 15 days to deliver the goods and collect for them. We give cash commission if desired. No money required. We pay all freight charges. Write to-day for full set of plans. You will find many useful premiums, and we guarantee satisfaction. **SALVONA SUPPLIES COMPANY, 507 Publicity Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

We can assure our readers that Salvona Supplies Co. is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.—Editor

## EVERY LADY READ THIS

Years ago when I was a sufferer an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for the diseases of women. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless lotion, a positive cure for all dangerous and annoying ailments in women. It can easily be prepared by anyone having the recipe. I send it free to every suffering sister who writes me. Address **Mrs. D. L. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.**



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*A Magazine of Up-to-Date Methods on the Farm  
For Up-to-Date People and those who want to become Up-to-Date*

MARCH 1, 1904

50 CENTS A YEAR

Controlled Marketing  
Compels the Price



*Up-to-Date Farming*

**J. A. EVERITT, PUBLISHER  
INDIANAPOLIS**



# FREE SEEDS AND PROFITABLE PRICES

## Farmers Do You Want Them? YOU CAN HAVE THEM

WE don't suppose there are any people in the country who prize fine crops in the garden and on the farm more than do the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

To read UP-TO-DATE FARMING leads to a desire to become up-to-date in methods and crops on the farm. To be up-to-date in crops the best seeds must be planted, and here is where we are going to help our readers this year. We are going to give them seeds of some of the finest grain, potatoes, etc., it has ever been our good fortune to possess. We are not giving them to make up for any deficiency in the value of the paper, as we would dislike to think there is a single name on our list the possessor of which did not consider UP-TO-DATE abundantly worth the subscription price.

They consist of an Extraordinary Variety of Corn, that bears ears 25 inches long; a New Early Potato, the Earliest of all; a Pumpkin that Beats the World; a Wonderful Watermelon that is the Greatest Novelty of the Season and a Special Offer of Other Seeds. See below:

**400 Grains Yard Long Corn.** A remarkable variety. Ears the longest of all. Yellow grains. One customer writes: "I send clipping from your paper. It reads as follows: 'The reporter and two others went to see J. L. Perkins' big corn. We measured, by tape, a square rod, gathered the corn, and weighed it. The yield was at the rate of 165 5-7 bushels per acre.' The newspaper report is entirely correct. The corn is immense. I have one ear that measured 25 inches. It is the finest corn I ever saw and the greatest yielder. Instead of farmers trying to grow 100 bushels per acre they will now try to grow 200 bushels with this new variety."

J. L. PERKINS,  
Harrison Co., Ia.  
Nov. 5, 1903.

**One-half lb. Early Success Potatoes.** Strictly new variety, now introduced for the first time. Earlier than 6-Weeks

**Early Success**  
Earliest and Best  
Early Potato.  
Ready to use in  
38 to 40 days

**1 pkt. White Wonder Watermelons.**—This is a wonder in several respects, and distinct from all other melons. Shape round. Shell  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, as hard and white as an egg shell. Succeeds on any soil; ripens all melons perfectly. Ripe melons when taken off the vine will keep ninety days without deterioration, if not bruised. Have been marketed in Dec. at 5c a pound. Does not cross with any other melon. It is the highest type of melons and refuses to associate with anything beneath it. It is a prize winner, money-maker and the handsomest, most luscious and valuable melon in America. As a novelty and valuable vegetable unequalled. It is one of the most interesting things you can grow this year.

**1 pkt. King of Mammoth Pump-**  
kin. The largest, the heaviest and one of the most productive. Have been grown to weigh 250 lbs. Read the following: "I had a vine of King of Mammoth Pumpkin that surpassed anything ever heard of here."

Market and Red Triumphs.  
Will produce fine

potatoes for market in thirty-eight to forty days with favorable weather, and beat all others under equal conditions. Color white. Shape round. Yield twice as much as early Red Triumph. This is a great potato, probably the most valuable of any ever introduced. To each subscriber we will send a simple plan to raise 6 to 8 bushels from the half lb. each bushel of which will be worth \$5 at introductory price. Every farmer wants a start of a valuable potato like Early Success; now you can get it for nothing.

matured pumpkins on this one vine. Largest, 82 lbs.; next 79 lbs., 78 lbs., 75 lbs., etc., etc. I did not weigh them separately, but the combined weight was over 1,000 lbs. I exhibited them at our Farmers' Institute and here is the report printed in our paper. "Perhaps the greatest exhibit was twenty-one pumpkins grown on a single vine. Their average weight was 50 lbs. and total weight over 1,000 lbs."

MRS. JAMES A. SEED,  
Lawrenceville, Ill.

Nov. 4, 1903.

**EXTRA SPECIAL**—To make this offer so attractive that not one reader can refuse to accept it, and to induce all new readers to subscribe and all old ones to renew, we will in addition to all the above, send a due bill, good for 25c worth of pkt. garden or flower seeds, selected from the catalog of a leading seedsman. Your choice. This extra special offer is good only if you send the address of ten good farmers written plainly on a separate sheet. See coupon in the pumpkin.

Read a few letters: It is scarcely necessary to print any testimonials about UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A single copy speaks for it. This copy is a fair specimen of 24 copies you will receive in a year. Except each succeeding number is better than the last.

Your sample copy was a great surprise to me. Did not know there was such a paper published so full of excellent thoughts and ideas.

You seem to have some far-reaching and good ideas about the interests of farmers and as expressed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. UP-TO-DATE has been a great help to me. The ideas it advocates for farmers are grand. It is an educator that pays large dividends.

I am an old subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and will continue to take it because it shows us how to better our condition. No farmer should try to get along

ELI EAVENSON.

Yard Long  
Longest Earliest  
in Corn

King of the Mammoth  
One Vine Grew  
20 Pumpkins  
Weight over 1,000 lbs.



**CUT OUT THE PUMPKIN.**  
J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.  
DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find \_\_\_\_\_ for which send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and present of seeds, etc., as offered in February UP-TO-DATE.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Rural Route, \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or Box \_\_\_\_\_  
If you send the names of 10 good farmers a due bill for 25c. worth of seeds will be sent free. Additional names send on a separate sheet. Write very plainly.

**OUR OFFER:** For 50 cents we will send UP-TO-DATE FARMING twice-a-month for one year and the four varieties of seeds and potatoes mentioned above all free and postpaid, and in addition, to all who send ten names of good farmers, we will send the 25c. due bill as explained above. Surely you will not refuse to accept this attractive offer. This offer is good for new subscribers or renewal.  
**Yours Free** Send us a club of four at Yours Free 50c. each and we will send That is, a club of five for \$2.00, you can make profit of 50c. on each five orders you take  
**HOW TO** In a plain letter with money carefully secured at our ORDER risk, money order or registered letter.



Address J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
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NUMBER 5

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolic of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

J. A. EVERITT - Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Any person may make up a club, (A club may comprise new subscribers or renewals of old subscribers) as follows:

A Club of 2	- for	\$ .75
A Club of 3	- for	1.00
A Club of 10	- for	2.50

### ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept

Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75  
3 " " 1.00  
For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrap per informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write; "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. **Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

**Renewals and change of address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post-office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent. discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line and 14 lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of February 1, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, Feb. 1, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the February 1, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana. Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and swears to the foregoing.  
[Seal] Charles E. Brigham, Notary Public.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

The National Union is prepared to send organizers to assist in the work of developing the American Society of Equity in any section of the country.

Deputy Presidents and farmers are requested to correspond with headquarters. Great good usually results to have the national organizer, deputy national organizer or a state organizer to visit a locality.

Dollar wheat.

Farmers to the Front.

The Third Power is the greatest power.

The farmer power is the irresistible power.

The farmers' union is the greatest union of all, greater than all other unions.

Let us think more, even though we work less.

Controlled marketing will absolutely make the price on farm produce.

It will require a stronger organization to prevail on farmers to sell at the fair price than to get them to hold for it.

With farmers organized you cannot prevail on enough to sell prematurely to break the price.

Cooperation by farmers will make the food trust harmless to producers and consumers.

TO ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO LABOR ON  
FARMS, IN ORCHARDS OR GARDENS

A great movement is sweeping over America. It is an attempt by farmers of every class to control their marketing and compel a fair price for their products. Nearly 100,000 have joined the movement already. The object is so noble, so God-like—"The laborer is worthy of his hire" and its accomplishment will be fraught with so much good to all humanity—that every person should help from the President of our country down to the lowest ranks of people in public or private life.

Farmers! Any person or institution that opposes this movement is your enemy. Every person who does not help it is not your friend. This is a time when the Divine injunction should be suspended and you should punish your enemies and not reward those who are not your friends.

FROM THIS TIME FORWARD REFUSE TO HELP THOSE WHO WILL NOT HELP YOU IN THIS ATTEMPT; AND GIVE ENCOURAGEMENT, COMFORT AND SUPPORT TO THOSE WHO HELP YOU TO ESTABLISH THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY UNTIL JUSTICE IN MARKETING AND PRICING FARM CROPS SHALL PREVAIL THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

J. A. EVERITT, President  
The American Society of Equity

The farmers feed them all. Hence great are the farmers, as on them our very existence depends.

With things so much desired as the food we eat and the raiment we wear, the rule should be for the consumers to seek them rather than for the producers to thrust it on them.

A granary on your farm is better than an elevator under some other persons control.

Controlled marketing means a granary on every farm and ultimately a cold storage warehouse in every county.

One of the results of the success of the A. S. of E. will be to equalize conditions so more people will have an equal opportunity to secure a fair reward for effort put forth. Agriculture will be as profitable as merchandising, manufacturing and banking, the investment considered.

To answer inquiries that have come, and stop others that would come, we will say that our attempt to mail the seed premium to subscribers resulted in the potatoes being frosted. The unusually cold winter compelled us to wait for better weather. We are now mailing them rapidly, and all will soon be supplied.



### NOTICE TO MEMBERS IN OKLAHOMA

Territorial Organizer William J. Conover, is booming the work in Oklahoma. He will go anywhere to start organization or strengthen organizations with a guarantee of railroad fare and hotel bills. Big union revival meetings will be held at Watonga, Okla., March 11 and 12. There will also be a convention of the local unions of Blaine county, at this time and place. All railroads entering Watonga will sell excursion tickets in a territory covering one hundred miles. Address Mr. Conover at Oklahoma City, Okla.

The day that cooperation by farming and controlled marketing is realized that day will see every farm double in value.

There are times when farm produce better spoils at home, rather than to glut a market and put price of the necessary supply as well as the surplus below cost.

The official paper would like to help organizers and deputy presidents by printing announcements similar to what we gave Mr. Conover of Oklahoma in this issue. We must have the facts, however.

May we suggest that when farmers control the food supply some inventive genius will discover a way that life may be sustained without bread, meat and vegetables. Thus the farmers combine will be beaten, but then also people can live without the everlasting scramble for bread and the mellenium will have arrived.

Do the best he can the average farmer can raise only about 13 bushels of wheat per acre; 25 bushels of corn, 27 bushels of oats and other crops in proportion. It is the average farmer who needs better conditions. He must have better prices so he can renew the fertility in his exhausted soil before he can afford to raise crops at the old range of prices. The average farmer is the man the A. S. of E. is seeking to benefit.

What benefit are a few elevators scattered around the country to store your grain in without the ability to put a price on that grain?

Beware of the farmers' companies that want to sell you shares of stock. The will to control marketing of your crops is worth more to you than all the money in the U. S. treasury when it comes to making prices.

The particular attention of all our readers is asked to the editorial in this number, "Shall Farmers Form a Union," also to the one in February 15th issue "Have Farmers a Moral Right to Price Their Products." These articles should settle the question whether farmers have a right to price their own products. We believe no reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will oppose the farmers movement after this on account of any conscientious scruples he may have had regarding trusts and unions.

### THE BUSY SEASON

We ask our subscribers, members of the A. S. of E., organizers, deputy presidents, etc., to have patience with headquarters at this time of the year. Do the best we can there may be some delay in executing orders for supplies, and a little delay in getting the paper started to new subscribers. The business has outgrown our printing department, and we have just installed a new press which will help. We request that you anticipate your wants and order in advance of actual needs.

If you receive more than one copy of this paper, hand the extras to neighbors or mail to friends who may not have heard of the effort by farmers to come to the front. After reading your paper pass it around.

We want to apologize to our subscribers for the delay of last two issues of this paper. It was caused by delay in getting paper from the mill which is located in Michigan. Michigan was snow bound for several weeks and railroad transportation badly disarranged.

### NIGGER JOE ON ORGANIZATION

"What's the need of a farmers organization? So's you can act in harmonah, dat's why. Harmonah is de sweetest melody. Harmonah is poetry that rhymes the best. Harmonah is love. All nature is harmonah. When a million men act like one man dey act in harmonah."

### HOLDING CROPS

We want to caution farmers who have wheat against holding too long. We believe the 1903 crop was shorter than any estimate except the estimate of the A. S. of E. (see reprint in this number) and that there is little danger of much being held over into another crop year. To maintain prices however and get a profitable price always, farmers must be cautious about holding crops over and adding on to the next crop. The world will easily consume all our farm products at fair prices if you let them go. The A. S. of E. is not a society to get farmers to hold crops, (except to maintain fair prices) but to sell crops at profitable prices.

There is another wheat crop coming along rapidly. Prospects for it are good at the present time. Clean out your granaries at the good price you can get now. Don't bank on the next crop being short, it may be, but you don't know.

The only good reason you will ever have to hold part of a crop over, under the new system will be when the market won't take it all at the minimum price. If you refuse to sell when you can get the minimum price and run up an unwieldy surplus it will be your fault. This condition is the only one that can beat the farmers when cooperating on the plan of the A. S. of E. As this condition can be prevented by the farmers, we appeal to them to see that it never prevails.

### THE COMING CHANGE

It is only a few years ago that people in nearly all lines of business were trying to annihilate each other, industrially. Then the saying was "competition is the life of trade." Then farmers had a better chance than now, because competing lines of railroads would sometimes haul grain or live stock at cut prices and the farmers got some advantage of the war. Then the manufacturer would try to sell machines under all his competitors and the farmers again got lower prices. These conditions to an extent justified one farmer in trying to undersell all the others. But these conditions have changed with all but the farmers. Now if you don't ship by the first road you will pay the same rate to the other. If you don't buy the first machine that is offered you will pay as much for another equally as good. This calls for the same business methods in agriculture. It is insanity and suicide to delay the change, the old way must be changed to a better way or at any rate to the way that others have adopted so all may be on an equal footing.

The change from competition to cooperation has been rapid in all lines but farming. Few of us realize how rapidly until we stop and consider the evolutions that have taken place. Why should not the change be as rapid in agriculture? We predict it will be, and when the transformation has taken place in agriculture everything in this county will be on a higher plane. Great advances, politically, industrially, financially, and socially, are waiting on the change of agriculture from the competitive system to the cooperative.

### THINK OF THIRTY MILLIONS

Few people have any clear conception of what a stupendous number 30,000,000 is. Even a million when analyzed staggers the average mind. It is well however to think of large numbers in a country of such vastness of area, such great possibilities and such phenomenal accomplishments as in the United States.

We count our farms by millions, our products by millions of bushels, tons or pounds; their value by millions and hundreds of millions of dollars. A very small variation in price of any one of our products represents tens of millions of dollars on that crop. The fluctuations of a day in the market price of any one of our important cereals, meat or fibers affects the farmers wealth by millions of dollars. In fact there is nothing so small in any of our National agricultural operations that can be referred to in figures less than millions.

Farmers are apt to consider themselves just one, and consequently of no consequences in such a great and numerous class. This is only too true. Yet these unites have within themselves the making of a great, powerful, irresistible body. We might illustrate how, if our earth did not cooperate with the other planets, sun and moon and they with it, it (the earth) would fly off or drop into space and be forever lost. How the grains of sand make the pleasant land etc., but what the use. The law of nature is cooperation. The tendency of business has always been toward cooperation, and we find it abundantly exemplified in modern industrial associations. Therefore the farmer should not think of his weakness as an individual, but of his strength as one of the most numerous class, as a representative of the greatest industry, as a factor in the production of all that makes our country great and on which all other people and industries depend—as a unit in what may be the greatest union, the greatest party or great-



er than all other unions combined and that can dictate to all other parties.

It is thus good for farmers to think of millions, of power, of strength, of the good that can be accomplished by such an overwhelming strength of numbers and power when they cooperate for equity. Better to think of millions and the good that the thirty millions can do when united rather than think of thirty million units chained to the drudgery of farm work under the old condition, the uncertainties of values and without hope for better things in the future. Better to think of thirty million people with harmony singing in their hearts, love in their souls and good will toward man, than of thirty millions with the negative qualities—moving away from your neighbor, repelling good offices of your fellowman and ultimately acknowledging life to be a failure.

Think of the fruits of your labor representing millions of dollars that you are not allowed to gather under the old system. They go now to the speculators, food trusts, middlemen or to feed the balance of the world at unfairly low prices. Think of the improvements you could make and which you should make on your farms if you were able to gather as you sow, and labor, and reap. Think of the comforts and luxuries your family could enjoy—and which they are entitled to—if you were a part of a great, grand, majestic sweeping army of cooperating farmers instead of just one, wee, wobbly atom without attractive force and without cohesion. Then think of millions of families situated just as you are.

If you will think in millions you will rise above your narrow self and realize what it is to be one of our great agricultural class. Think of your possibilities, what you can accomplish, then put your hand to the plow, ever press onward nor cast a glance behind.

## The Farmer and the Presidential Election

The farmers, as is well known, constitute the greatest class of our citizens. Therefore, if either of the great political parties will array themselves on the side of the farmers, or can array the farmers on their side, it means very much in a presidential election.

There are about ten million farmer voters. At present there is nothing before the people affecting government that particularly interests them. You cannot work up the farmer's enthusiasm over the Philippine question nor the isthmian canal project. They are not much interested in these matters, and as they have no real representation in Congress they must be content to leave such matters to the politicians to work out as they please. The free silver bubble burst four years ago, none of the old campaign cries seem to fit the farmer's case, and the parties probably depend upon the farmers

To walk up to the secret voting booths,  
The aged and younger and hopeful youths,  
And vote for men that others may choose  
Over them to rule.

There will probably be an attempt made to bamboozle them by the "good roads" movement, that is now receiving much attention. But we want to say right here that the farmers don't need to expect much from the government in this direction, until they are in a position through organization to demand it and enforce the demand. When this time comes, however, they will also be in a condition, through increased earnings, to build their own roads. We will have more to say about the "good roads" bill in a future number.

But will the farmers be a great factor in the coming election? Who will deny that they can be if they will? Without a pledge from either party that the agricultural interests will receive more attention than in the past the farmers will probably vote their old ticket, and that will be the end of it. However, should either one of the old parties come out boldly to help the farmers realize better and more certain conditions in farming that party could very safely count on victory.

In this connection we will quote from "The Third Power" on this subject, as follows:

"Something has been said of the influence that the farmer can exert through organization on the politics of the country. One of the purposes of the American Society of Equity is to enable him to exert such influence. Here, again, it is not because the farmers, organized, need to look to politics for relief or strength on their account, but for the general welfare of humanity. The farmers, through their society, not only intend to do equity, but to get equity; not only to give equity, but to demand equity. It is not the object of the society to become a political party. But it is intended to secure, through already existing parties, laws in the interest of agriculture. Though legislation is not the first thing sought, nor the most important thing,

legislation is nevertheless needed. The reason that it has not been secured is that the politicians, though prolific in promises, when seeking election, forget all about the farmers when they get to Washington. They quickly fall under other influences. Moreover, they know that the farmers are easily put off; that they do not persist in the pursuit of their aims, and that when election day comes round again they may be trusted to support the party, readily accepting excuses and trusting to new promises. Nor are the farmers adequately represented in Congress by men of their own class. Thus they are largely without influence in shaping legislation. Until they are in a position, through cooperation, to secure what they want, progress will be slow. With the American Society of Equity a success, all these things can be rapidly accomplished.

"It is not necessary to set out here all that the country needs in the way of legislation. But some things may be mentioned. Possibly the first and most important thing is some lightening of the burden of taxation; and this also implies less extravagance with the people's money, less graft, rake-offs and boodle, or, in short, the money wisely and economically expended, when we will see greater results with less tax. The farmer is taxed on everything he buys and yet is protected on scarcely anything he sells. This is an evil that must be righted, and it can be righted, but only by the combined efforts of the farmers. Until there are such efforts nothing will be done. As long as there are a few people who can control the taxing power of the government, and many people who are content to have that power so used, it is idle to hope for relief. The few will control as long as the many will allow them to control—and not one moment longer. Even the slightest measure of relief is denied at the present time. Opportunities have long been presented for making reciprocal commercial treaties with foreign nations that would have had the effect of making a much larger market for farm products, but they have invariably been put aside at the dictation of selfish interests demanding protection. Treaty after treaty of this sort has been killed or allowed to die in the Senate, which has been indifferent to the welfare of the farmer if only the protected industries were allowed to have a monopoly of the home market. Rather than remove or lower the duty on one article manufactured in New England, our Congress has preferred to allow the farmer to get along as best he could—to find his own market. Yet when protection hurts a certain corporation, Congress is quick to grant a rebate of the tax on any product that goes into a manufactured article when that article is exported. But nothing is done for the farmer.

"Yet there are many millions of foreigners who could be taught to consume the fine cereals and meats produced on our American farms, if an earnest and well-directed effort were made to open and cultivate foreign markets. Lower taxes and wider markets could thus both be secured by legislation, and the American Society of Equity will work for such legislation, bringing directly to bear on Congress the influence of over 10,000,000 American voters who now play little part in the business of lawmaking. This constant failure of the efforts to secure reciprocity has another bad effect on the farmer, for it provokes retaliation on the part of other countries from which the farmer even now suffers, and will suffer still more. Our fruits, cattle and meat products have been made the subjects of discriminating taxes and vexatious inspection imposed and resorted to by foreign governments in retaliation for exorbitant duties levied by our government on their exports to this country. There are threats of further retaliation, and we even hear talk of a European combination to save the European markets from the so-called American invasion. Yet we go on in the same old way, and our manufacturers get even for the low prices at which they must sell abroad, by charging the home consumer greatly higher prices. Thus the farmers are kept out of foreign markets that they ought to have, simply that the manufacturers may plunder the home market.

"Such arrangements as these are plainly not the work of the farmers or of the friends of the farmer. They were devised by men who understood perfectly that the agricultural class is docile, patient and most easily fleeced. The farmer is not interested in paying taxes for the benefit of people who never seek to benefit him, in narrowing the market for farm products, or in provoking retaliation from foreign governments. What he wants is freedom, equity, fair play to all, markets as wide as the world, low taxes—and not one of these things is his at the present time. With all these, and with the American Society of Equity at work in his behalf, he probably would need little else from the government. But whatever he needed, he would get. For the politicians, who now so quickly forget the farmer, would realize that it was dangerous to do so, if they found that they were dealing with a great organization acting as a unit—an organization that refused to accept promises as legal tender, but that insisted on a redemption of those promises in honesty and good faith.



Thus may the farmers make their influence felt in the condition of affairs which is rightfully theirs. The Third Power can easily defeat the first, second or third house. The farmers will be ignored as long as it is safe to ignore them, and no longer. The thing to do is to make it unsafe. The American Society of Equity is the means to bring that result to pass."

With this clear statement of one of the purposes of the American Society of Equity—the farmers' society—the political parties should be concerned about the farmer vote. If, in the platform of one of the parties the effort of the farmers to kill speculation in farm products, to regulate marketing and make prices, to prevent adulteration of food, overcharge and discrimination in railroad rates, etc., was recognized, and a pledge made to assist them in putting their business on a better basis, that party would gain enormously by it.

As has been stated, the A. S. of E. is not a political party, but it represents a class of people who must not longer be neglected or misrepresented by the political parties; and when they have put themselves in a position through organization to make themselves felt they will no longer be ignored. The farmers are the independent voters, and it may be expected that they will vote for the party that recognizes their importance and agrees to help them secure the things they need.

The farmer produces the wealth of the land:

In framing the laws he should take a hand,—

Insist upon his rights.

He feeds the whole world by sweat and toil,

Forces great crops from the resisting soil,

From famine a safe and shielding foil,

And no wrong incites.

## Shall Farmers Form a Union

The most frequent criticism we have of the attempt to organize the farmers for the object of making their own prices comes from people who are opposed to unions and trusts. They have seen and probably suffered from the inequities of labor unions and of some trusts until they have come to the conclusion that they are all bad, or that they are bad in principle.

"A good principle, not rightly understood,

May prove as hurtful as a bad."—Milton.

Or a good principle abused in its application may prove bad, and it is often so, as experienced in the modern unions and trusts.

We have a letter from a subscriber who orders his paper stopped, because he is not in favor of a farmers' trust, but is in favor of ridding the country of all trusts. Mr. Leroy Templeton, of Indianapolis, a large farmer and stock raiser, recently spoke before the Farmers' Congress of Indiana. We never before heard a man tell of more troubles that affected his business in the same length of time, and he attributed them all to the trusts and unions. He said: "I am opposed to a farmers' union. It is undemocratic, unfair and wholly selfish for the farmer to form a union to set the price on their crops." He further said: "I hate unions of all kinds, and it is not right for farmers to join a union."

From the last issue of Farm Journal we quote as follows: "We are in receipt of the following from an Indiana subscriber, 'Hit the trusts and monopolies a little harder; but let there be no farmers' trust.'" Replying the Farm Journal says, in part:

"The trusts have been hit so hard lately that we feel like dropping the subject for a while. The larger proportion of them seem to have the stuffing nearly all knocked out of them. As for a farmers' trust, we see little sign of that rising above the horizon. It would be harder to manage by far than most other kinds of trusts, and, as has been proven, is so far an impossible task.

"There have been many things in the past year that have disappointed the wise. Men who thought, a few short years ago, that they saw in vast combinations of capital the solution of all the problems of the industrial world, have come to realize that in this complex civilization, that grows ever more complex as civilization advances, there are laws that will insist upon maintaining an equilibrium; that 'thus far and no farther' is a divine edict, operating in the physical and financial worlds as surely as in the moral world. Numbers bring with them changes which can not be foreseen; a million people may not be dealt with by a municipality as a hundred thousand people may be. A billion-dollar corporation is quite another proposition from a million-dollar concern; a thousand-acre farm bears slight relation to a modest 'eighty.'"

"All this is being learned in the hard school of experience, and we must not doubt that, in the ultimate, the

struggles and disappointments of the present will work for the good of all. The world makes history faster with each succeeding generation, and we are living 'in an age on ages telling.' To have the patience and the courage to live in such a time, and the intelligence to interpret its true meaning, is one of the highest tests of good citizenship. It is a satisfaction to know our bewilderments in this whirl of social and economic revolution are shared alike by the simple and the wise, and that all must bide their time ere full knowledge shall come."

Referring to Mr. Templeton's claim that it is "undemocratic, unfair and wholly selfish" for farmers to set the price on their products: Since somebody puts the price on these crops, why not the farmers? Does he think the farmers would not be as fair as the speculator, gambler, middleman or food trust? Since the farmer produces them and knows what they cost in investment, labor, loss of fertility, wear and tear of material, etc.; since he knows his needs in the way of living, what he should have for his family, for taxes and for profit, why should he not be the person above all others to price the produce of his own creation? If the farmer has no moral right to price his products who has? How can this right be morally claimed by a food trust, the speculators or middlemen? Will Mr. Templeton or any other person answer?

The American Society of Equity is purely and simply a farmers' co-operative society. It is not a trust in any way, shape, form or intent. It proposes to organize the farmers into a union where they can all get reliable information about crops, values, markets, etc. It will, through its board of directors, decide what is a fair and equitable price for each crop that is produced, basing the value on production and consumption. The price will also have a direct bearing on the cost of production. The society differs with the gentlemen who deny that the farmers have a moral right to price their goods. It most unequivocally demands that right for the farmers above any other person, company, corporation or class. Yet at the same time the farmers in this society have all the freedom and independence they have now as to the time they will sell their crops and the price they will take. The A. S. of E. believes a minimum price can be maintained when it is decided upon, but no farmer obligates himself to sell at that price. Witness the case of cotton. While the union price of cotton is 12 cents, any grower who holds his crop until the price went above 12 cents is not obliged to sell on the 12-cent schedule. The same way with wheat. If any farmer thinks the war in the east will cause wheat to go to \$2.00 a bushel he is at liberty to hold for that price. In fact, farmers will not know freedom and independence until they rise through this great national union to assert their divine right to price their produce—the result of their toil. The Farm Journal's statement that to form a farmers' trust has been proven to be impossible may be true, but if it refers to their right and ability to price their own products it is mistaken, or at least the proof has not been submitted to us. We think there is proof quite to the contrary in the behavior of the markets every week.

Is it not a fact that when the farmers market hogs liberally the price goes down, then when the receipts are small the price goes up. It is the same with all other farm crops. The farmers do this, but as long as there is not a head to the whole business, and all farmers have the same advice about the same crop at the same time, uncertainty will prevail. With a known price farmers will quit marketing the moment the buyer won't take any more. Then if the price goes down at the head market it is the shipper's loss. Do you begin to realize the simplicity of the plan and the absolute strength of the farmers' position. Every day we see exemplifications of how this plan would work out as accurately as the addition or multiplication tables.

But to go back to a farmers' union: Let us ask those who oppose unions, or "hate unions," as Mr. Templeton said. Do they hate the union of the thirteen colonies that fought against oppression and through co-operation won freedom and independence? Do they hate the union of the States when they fought to preserve the union of the North and the South, and thus guaranteed the greatest and most glorious country the sun ever shone upon? Do they hate the union of the counties in any one of our States which co-operate to make up our great commonwealths? Do they hate the union of heaven and earth which co-operate to make the great universe? Do they hate the union of sunshine, air, rain and well-directed labor that co-operate to produce the fine crops of grain, fruit and vegetables and the beautiful flowers? Do they hate the union of man and woman joined together by God to co-operate, so the race may not perish from the earth?

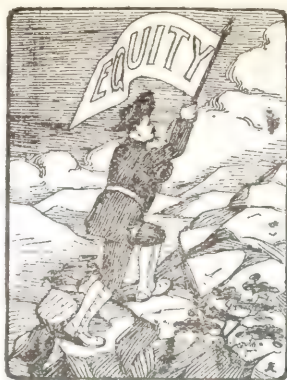
Do they really hate the union of capital that co-operates to develop the wonderful resources of our great country, or of laborers who co-operated, and who have truly dignified all labor except that on the farm? Do they not realize that our universe, our nation, our States, our cities, our business, our very being, are all dependent on union and exist only through organization and co-operation. The peo-



ple who howl against unions in toto have shouted without due consideration. The trouble is not that we have unions, but that we have not enough of them. It would be simply preposterous to think of this country without them. They are the natural result of our wonderful development. It is the natural evolution from the savage state to one of the highest development—the passing from a state of guerilla warfare, political and industrial, to a federation of mutual interests, whether national or individual. More union is what this country needs. When everything, everybody and every industry in the country is organized, unionized and co-operating, then we will have reached the millennium of our industrial, political and social existence. Then, when everybody and everything is organized, each will be as strong as the other. There will be no weak to be dominated by the strong. Then will the third power arise, and we believe equity will prevail throughout our land, and America will be the model to shape the destiny of all other nations.

Farmers, don't listen to the false teachers. Others have organized. It was natural they should, and they will not disband their organizations. In fact, it is not wise that they should. It is your duty to organize. It is the mission of Up-to-Date Farming and the American Society of Equity to organize, unionize you, until you are as strong as the other classes, and so you can price your products as they do theirs. The union of the farmers will be the greatest union—greater than all others combined—a union that will temper all other unions and deprive them of their power to extort and injure.

Until the government lets the farmers fix the tax they shall pay; until the banker opens his vault and says to the borrower, "Help yourself and fix the rate of interest you will pay"; or the merchant opens his doors and says, "Take my goods and pay your price"; or the manufacturer says to the farmer, "Use the machine and set your own price"; or the laborer renders his service at the price fixed by the employer and complains not; or the client and patient set the price for the lawyer's and doctor's service; until then we will champion the farmer in his legal, moral, yes divine, right to fix the price of his products, the result of his toil. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."



## EQUITY

The shades of despair were gathering fast,  
But from out the gloom, came a brave man at last.  
A man who bore, 'mid the groans and sighs  
A banner, with a strange device,  
EQUITY.

His brow was glad; his eye beneath  
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,  
And like a silver clarion rung  
The glorious "War Cry", loud and long,  
EQUITY.

In farmers' lines he saw no light,  
But enduring weariness, day and night;  
With naught that they might call their own,  
And from his lips escaped a groan,  
EQUITY.

"It will not pass," by the Press, was said,  
"The farmers can't do it, they won't be led".  
But they hearkened, a few, with eyes open wide  
When loud that welcome voice had cried,  
EQUITY.

"O, stay, called the gamblers, stay, lest  
They'll find us in sheeps' clothing dressed."  
But justice shone forth from his bright blue eye,  
As he answered with a mighty cry,  
EQUITY.

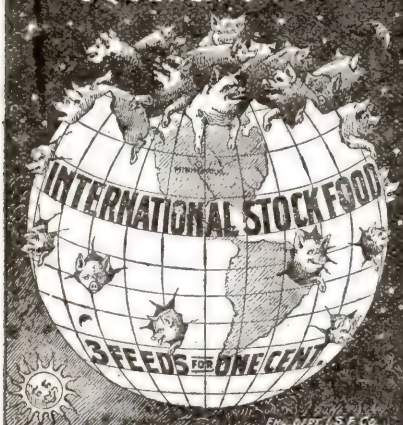
Beware the scoffers awful glance  
Capital will smother all like an avalanche.  
But, he said in reply, "I will make a brave fight,  
For what seems to me, a cause that is right,"  
EQUITY.

He called, farmers listened, though some with ire,  
For you know that a "burnt child dreads the fire."  
But he still beckoned onward, though oft in despair,  
And at last rose a mighty shout in the air,  
FOR EQUITY.

The sharks cried in chorus, "we're found, yes, found  
Our business, is ruined, might as well shut down.  
Been tracked to our lairs, by a farmer band,  
They're united and calling again and again,"  
EQUITY.

"Yet, said the leader, for our rights we but stand,  
We want no injustice in our broad free land,  
But happy homes near and far,  
Without unlawful gains, nothing to mar,  
JUST EQUITY."

By E. B. S., with apologies to H. W. L. and to EQUITY.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF PIGS  
SQUEALING FOR

Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

## 111 PIGS FROM 5 SOWS IN 6 MONTHS

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis.

COIN, IOWA.

DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed sixty-one head of pigs. Four of the sows had twelve head each, the fifth one had thirteen head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at six months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed fifty head of pigs in the September following, an average of ten pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from five sows in less than six months. Yours truly, A. G. HULLMAN.

Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

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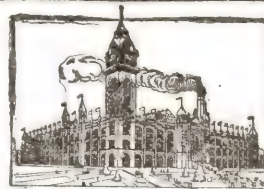
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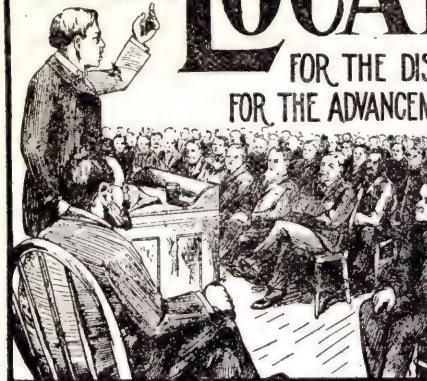
CASH

Guarantee



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



**READ IT AGAIN.** The editor of this department of the official paper of the A. S. of E., after thirty years of active and persistent labor for farm organization, declares unhesitatingly that he never saw so forcible and unanswerable a presentation of that subject in all its phases, as is found in the first part (the editorial part) of Up-to-Date for January 15. I wish to urge every farmer to read all of Mr. Everitt's articles in that issue again, and try to induce every one else to read them.

**STRONGER WORDS.** Where shall we find any stronger words than have been used in urging farmers to organize? The necessity for such organization, the reasonableness of it, the practicability of it, the justice of it, and the ease with which it may be accomplished, have all been set forth in words as strong as the language knows. Thousands have responded, and are standing like the Spartans at Thermopylae, but millions remain as unconcerned as though they had all that justice and equity could give them!

**NERO DANCED.** It is said that Nero fiddled and danced while his great capital city of Rome was burning. May we not think much the same of the farmer who remains indifferent when he knows that speculative combinations are exploiting his labors, and are unfairly absorbing the profits that should be his? The farmer's greatness is his most serious weakness. His ability to bear burdens makes him content to bear them. His power of recuperation makes him indifferent. He may suffer losses to-day, but his wonderful resources will recoup them to-morrow. And so he goes on from year to year, bearing burdens that do not belong to him, suffering losses for which no act of his is responsible, and yielding the fruits of his toil to those who never earned them.

**THIS IS NO EXCUSE.** This wonderful strength of the farmer is no excuse for his being thus mercilessly ridden. He fills a place in the world; he pursues his calling by Divine Right; the whole world depends upon his labor for comfort and life; God has placed in his hands means of defense and protection commensurate with the greatness of his work. Is it not criminal to refuse to employ them?

**THE GIANT IS WAKING.** "Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys are marching!" Such was the song a few years ago in a thousand camps, and on a thousand weary marches, and more than a hundred thousand tired soldiers were cheered and rested by it. Again the inspiring notes float out upon the breezes, and their echoes are borne from State to State, and from hamlet to hamlet, as the local unions meet, and send the word of hope and cheer to rural toilers everywhere. The giant is waking. His sleep has been long, and often disturbed by unpleasant dreams, but the sun is rising now, and the cords of the pigmies can no longer hold him. If a sleeping giant, fettered in every limb and muscle, could feed the world and

This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

maintain himself as the farmer has done, what may be expected of him when fully awake and free? Nothing unreasonable. Nothing unjust. Equity glitters in golden letters as the sunlight kisses his banners.

**IS ANY ONE SORRY?** Does any one regret that the farmer is at last coming into his own? No one has cause to regret it. The farmer's long inherited conservatism makes his power a safe one, and as the success of every legitimate calling is so interwoven in his, increased prosperity for the farmer will bring increased prosperity to every other useful calling. The preacher will be better paid, the bills of the doctor will be more easily collected; the lawyer may have fewer fees, but they will be better ones; the merchant will have a greater trade and fewer losses;

## Farmers' Handy Wagon

With 4-Inch Tire Steel Wheels

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**\$21.95**

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EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., Box 111, Troy, Ill.

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With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mfg. wheels 2 to 4 in. tread. Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$3.60. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. Wagon Umbrella FREE W. U. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.



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We know you have always wanted to have a Buggy built just as you wanted it. Here is your opportunity without paying way. A positive 2 years guarantee given with every one. This is a plain business proposition between business men. Our reputation is established by years of honorable dealing with buggy users direct and you are assured of a square deal when you accept our proposition. Send for our Free 136-page Catalog of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness.

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NOTE.—We carry a full line of high-grade Harness, sold direct to the user at wholesale prices.



the miller will have wealthier patrons\* all but speculative gamblers will prosper with the farmer, and civilization will not suffer when these close their doors and seek more honorable vocations.

**BACK AND AHEAD.** When we look back and see what the farmer has done amid conditions such as would drive any other calling out of existence—see the progress the world has made through his efforts, the wealth that has been accumulated from his toil, the greatness his labor has brought to the country—what may we not expect when, in the power of his might through organization and co-operation, he shall have shaken from his shoulders the speculation of the Old Man of the Sea, and stepped out in his fields unburdened by gambling price fixers, and enjoying the privilege all other classes, the right to make prices on the products of his labors? This right he stands pledged to exercise in equity, and thus he will hold in his hands the means of enforcing equity in the price making of others. What a bound forward the world and civilization must take! Prosperity on the farm, and prosperity everywhere, not a prosperity dependent upon stocks and bonds or mines and mints, but upon the broad acres of the farmers and God's genial sunshine and fruitful showers. To every prayer for the consummation of this purpose let every human say Amen.

**IS THERE A DOUBT?** Is there still a lingering doubt in the mind of some that this can be accomplished? There is no foundation for such a doubt. Price making is no experiment; it has been done by every productive industry but farming ever since men bought and sold. And prices on farm products have been made by small but powerful organized bodies ever since the improved means of transportation brought products to a central market. If prices can be determined and proclaimed by bodies of this character, may not like bodies chosen by themselves through co-operative organization, make prices on farmers' products? The same means of comparing supply and demand, or production and consumption, are available for them. Indeed, far better means, for cupidity will find no temptation to distort facts, and make prices for personal gain, because the price makers will be statisticians, not traders; determiners of equity, not beneficiaries of speculation; they will be paid for their services by the producers, not by those whom they plunder. There is no comparison between the proposed system and the system now in vogue. The latter is a time-tested fact; the former is in every detail as practical; the bears and bulls have taught us how; it is no experiment.

**GIVE A PREMIUM.** Does any local union feel a need of something to attract people to its meetings? In addition to the regular program, provide for an exhibition of some farm product at each meeting. In the corn belt, a corn show affords a great deal of interest. Offer a small premium on the best ears, or best five ears, of corn that may be brought to the meeting. Have the corn judged by an expert, if possible, who can explain the points of excellence, and thus have a corn school as well as a corn exhibition. At another meeting have a bread, pie and jelly exhibit, with the understanding that, after the awards have been made, the pies, bread and jellies are to be tested by the audience by being served as a lunch. At another meeting have a cake exhibit, to be served to the audience as before. In the fruit region have an apple exhibit, the apples to be passed to the audience after being judged. In this way the local union meetings may easily be made the most important meetings in the neighborhood. How get money to pay the premiums? If no better way can be thought of, take collections. In almost every meeting a nickel collection will make a nice first, second and third pre-

mium.

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING.** Of course every member of the A. S. of E. receives Up-to-Date Farming as the official paper of the society, but there are many in each neighborhood who do not receive it. The National Union has very wisely made every local union an organizer of other local unions; also a subscription agency for Up-to-Date Farming. Aside from the importance of this publication as the official mouth-piece of the society, it is one of the best farm papers published, and it is the only paper of that character that is boldly fighting the farmer's greatest battle for the privilege of putting a price upon his products. Every member of each local union should consider himself or herself a special solicitor of subscriptions for the paper, and an order of business at each meeting should be, "How many subscriptions have been received for the official paper since the previous meeting?" Under this head, all subscriptions could be reported to the secretary, and by him forwarded to the office. Of course, the editor of this department has no authority to make a special rate to such local unions as work in this way, but Mr. Everitt may decide to do so. I know of no better way to do missionary work. I cannot understand the mental make-up of a man who could read Up-to-Date Farming a year or three months and not be convinced of the justice and practicability of the claims and demands of the A. S. of E. and be ready to become a member.

[Wholesale rates for subscriptions are printed on the third page of each issue, also special subscription offers are frequently made in the paper.—Pub.]

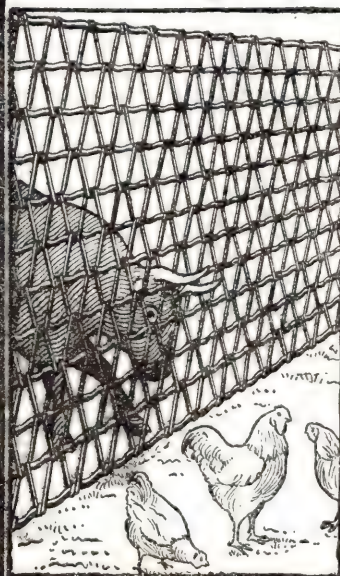
"Dollar wheat" is a reality. Where is the man who dares to say the agitation started by Mr. Everitt, and taken up by the A. S. of E., did not lead up to this result? It comes too late, however, to greatly benefit the wheat grower.



**INCUBATORS**  
From \$6 up. Best reasonable priced hatcheries on the market.  
Brooders, \$4 up. None better at any price. Fully warranted. Catalog free.  
L. A. BANTA, LIGONIER, IND.

**Towers' Surface Cultivator**  
J. D. Tower & Sons Co.—We use on our several seed farms more than fifty of your Surface Cultivators during the growing season and we consider them one of the best on the market. The Tower Cultivator has been very successful. We recommend them to the up-to-date farmer.  
Sept. 5th, 1903. FUNK BROTHERS SEED CO  
Send for Treatise on Corn Culture, free.  
THE J. D. TOWER & SONS CO., 46th St., MENDOTA, ILL.  
1902 5,300 Sold

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We originated the direct to the user plan, and are the largest manufacturers in the world today, selling direct to the farmer. Sixteen years of experience has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

**Closely Woven from Top to Bottom.**

The fence that turns everything from the small chicken to the most vicious bull. **Notice how closely it is woven.** Compare it with other makes. See the difference! We ship it direct to you

**At Wholesale Prices, Freight Prepaid.**

The coil provides for contraction and expansion, and prevents sagging between posts. Once tight, always tight. Every pound of wire that goes into our fence is made in our own wire mill from the very best of High Carbon Steel. **Every Rod is Guaranteed. If it don't suit it costs you nothing.** Buy direct and save money. Our Catalogue is full of fence information. If you want a modern fence write for it at once. It will be mailed free. Address,

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Box 88 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

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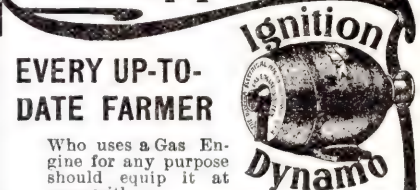
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32 years World's Headquarters for Everything,  
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.  
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## The Apple



**EVERY UP-TO-DATE FARMER**

Who uses a Gas Engine for any purpose should equip it at once with an

**APPLE IGNITION DYNAMO**

More power. No trouble with unreliable batteries, can be attached in a moment to any gas engine. Send for full particulars.

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**GAIN ACRES**  
by clearing that stumpy piece of land. **THE HERCULES** Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money.  
Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11 - Centerville, Ia.



## THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

## Second Meeting

The discussion at the Crossing took a miscellaneous turn last week. A severe storm was in progress, but the officers were all in their places, and nearly all the members were present.

John Williams, who had been appointed to suggest a subject and open the discussion, did so by asking the question: "Do farmers in general give their stock enough salt?" He said:

"A New York dairyman recently remarked in my presence, that he gave each of his cows four ounces of salt per day, and he declared that they gave more and better milk on account of it. I do not think I have ever given that much to my cattle, but I know that stock need salt. This is proven by the eagerness with which they take it after they have not had any for a time. Some of my neighbors let their stock go weeks without salt, and I am sure the practice is a bad one."

James Barton: "Stock ought to have plenty of salt, and I make my stock their own judges as to quantity, by keeping it where they can get it whenever they want it. This I regard as specially beneficial for sheep; and it is good also for horses, cattle and hogs. Some of these animals, especially hogs, if kept from salt for a long time and then given free access to it, may eat more than is good for them. Under any other circumstances there is no danger of their taking too much."

Charles Lambert: "I have made a practice for several years of salting all the 'roughness' I put up to be fed to my stock, not excepting timothy hay. As it goes into the stack or mow, I scatter salt over it every few inches of depth. The salt sifts all through it, and dissolving, salts the entire stack or mow evenly. This is especially valuable in clover, shredded corn fodder and threshed pea hay. It assists greatly in preserving it, adds, I believe, to its digestibility, and supplies the natural needs of the animals for salt. Stock will eat every particle of these feeds thus treated, and they will thrive on it. But it will not do to so treat anything from which seed is to be obtained, as the salt will likely destroy the germinating qualities of the seed."

George Bowers: "I would like for Mr. Lambert to tell us a little more about the cow pea. I have never made the success with it that other people seem to make."

Mr. Lambert: "I raise the cow pea for two purposes, seed and feed. For these purposes I do not put peas on my poorest land, but on land that I would expect to make a profitable yield of corn or other crops. It may be drilled in rows and lightly cultivated once or twice, or it may be drilled like wheat (usually with each alternate hose closed) or it may be sowed broadcast, and harrowed in. It should be cut after the pods are well ripened, cured in very slim, tall shocks, stacked or put in the barn or shed as soon as well cured, and threshed when quite dry. The peas are generally worth as much as a wheat crop in this locality, and the threshed hay, or pomace, as it is called, I find to be excellent feed for horses, cattle or sheep, better for cattle and sheep than the best timothy hay. As it comes from the threshing machine into the mow or stack, is the time to salt it. If stacked out, it must have a top covering of hay or something that will turn water. I think it pays to bale it, as it is so much handier, is so much better preserved, and can be housed in so much smaller space. I frequently sow peas on my very poorest land, but I do that for an entirely different purpose—the improvement of the land. In that case I pasture lightly with hogs, and turn the crop under. The poorest land treated two or

three years in this way will become productive, and at the same time it may be made to pay expenses as a hog pasture. The hogs should not be turned in until the pods begin to ripen."

The President: "I have been much interested and benefitted by this discussion, but I had some questions regarding the markets that I wished to present. I will, however, defer them until the next meeting. Meanwhile, I wish to urge every member present to talk these meetings up, urge full attendance, and try to get every farmer in the community to join the union."

## MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY

Wanted everywhere, men to distribute advertising matter, tack signs, collect, etc. Steady position, experience unnecessary. Address **NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.**, No. 10, Oakland Bank Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED  
"MEND-A-RIP."

DOES ALL KINDS OF LIGHT AND HEAVY STITCHING. DOES ALL KINDS OF LIGHT AND HEAVY SEWING.

A PERFECT HAND SEWING MACHINE. WILL SAVE THE PRICE OF ITSELF MANY TIMES A YEAR. To show itness a sale. Agents make from \$3 to \$10 a day. One agent made \$20 the first day, and writes us to hurry more machines to him. Write for terms to agents.

W. W. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, Ohio.

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NO AGENTS  
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14 in. Steel Beam Plow, Double Shovel best that money can build, only **\$9.00**

12-in. \$8.75  
16-in. \$9.90  
18-in. \$12.00  
Sulky Plow \$25  
Gang Plow \$59  
1000 other articles, Big Catalog Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges, Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, \$12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Olawa, \$15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel \$19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, \$25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, \$27.75. Address

64-Tooth Lever Harrow \$8.15  
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**HAPGOOD PLOW CO.,** 120 Front St., ALTON, ILL.

(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

ACME Pulverizing Harrow  
Clod Crusher and Leveler.

SIZES 3 to 13½ feet  
Agents Wanted.

The best pulverizer—cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. We also make walking ACMEs. The Acme crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—indestructible.

**Sent on Trial**  
To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory, Catalogue and Booklet. "An Ideal Harrow"

by Henry Stewart, sent free  
**DUANE H. NASH, Sole Manufacturer, Millington, New Jersey.**  
Branch Houses: 110 Washington St., CHICAGO. 240 7th Ave. So., MINNEAPOLIS. 1316 W. 8th St., KANSAS CITY, MO. 215 E. Jefferson St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Cor. Water and W. Gay Sts., COLUMBUS, OHIO.  
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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"Eli" Road Wagon.



**\$16.40**

Carpet, wrench and shafts—just as illustrated. Our Vehicle Catalogue 250 gives complete particulars. Send for it before you order. Other Road Wagons \$21.50 and \$23.90.

"Defiance" Buggy.



**\$23.00**

Cloth trimmed: 3-bowtop, back and side curtains; carpet and shafts just as shown in cut. Before you order write for Catalogue 250 with complete details. We have Buggies in better grades at \$30.00, \$35.95, \$39.50, \$43.50, \$45.00 and up to \$85.00.

"Climax" Surrey.



**\$39.50**

With canopy top; imitation leather trimmed: good, strong springs, carpet and shafts. Before ordering send for our Vehicle Catalogue, which explains fully. We have better Surreys at \$46.50, \$59.95, \$72.50, \$87.50, \$110.00, \$125.00, etc.

Shipments Chicago, **Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
Cincinnati or St. Louis. 32 years World's Headquarters for Everything. Michigan Ave. Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2½, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power. Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO.,** Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

"until you have investigated  
THE MASTER WORKMAN"

A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs



## LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

No. 40.

Near Williamsport, Ind., 1904.

Dear Mr. Everitt—Well, we are working along toward spring, and I don't know of anybody about the Four-Leaf Clover Farm that is sorry either. It has been a long, tedious winter in many respects. Started in early and has stuck right to business ever since. We have felt sorry for the poor folks that have not had any good, big woodpile, and whose cupboards have a way of getting woefully empty every day or two. Some way or other Chipper has a way of hunting out such folks. Perhaps it is because he knows how it used to be himself in the days when he did not live with us. Any way, he told us about a family down near the town line the other evening. It must be he had been down there, for he seemed to know just how bad off the folks were in the house and out of it. The next morning nobody said much about it, but Mother got together a lot of clothes our own little folks got through with a good many years ago and made them into a bundle. I am sure I saw some tears in her eyes as she sorted the things over. Mothers never forget the days when the boys and girls were toddling around the house. No matter how far the children go nor what they may do in life the mothers keep a warm place in their hearts for them. That place never grows cold; in fact, and I am sure Mother thought about some things that happened in those far-away days when she was picking out the little dresses and coats she meant to spare for the people down the road.

It didn't take me long to guess out what she was up to; and Tom and I brought up out of the cellar a big bag full of potatoes and another of apples, the brightest and most rosy-cheeked we could find. Then Chipper and I drove down to the little cabin where these poor folks live. The father was sick in bed. The wife and mother was out digging some bits of wood out from under the snow. Think of it! There wasn't a stick of dry wood anywhere to be seen, and I doubt if such a thing had been seen all winter long in that home. That afternoon Tom and I went down and took a big load of nice dry wood. As soon as we reached home I telephoned down town to the doctor to come up and see the father.

Telephoned. Think of that, Mr. Everitt! I don't believe I have said a word about that in any of my letters, have I? And that is one of the grandest things we ever did out here. I must tell you about it right now, before something else crowds it out of my mind. So many things to write about, anyway. Talk about the farm being a lonely place to live in! If there is any busier spot on the face of the earth than an up-to-date farm I don't know where it is.

The way we got at it was this:

I had been watching the progress of the telephone lines in other parts of the country, and somehow it struck me that here was a thing we of this section ought to have. Why not? The neighborhood is thickly settled. We are not very far from the city and on a main-traveled road. What was there to hinder our putting up a line of our own, putting us in communication with our neighbors and the city as well? All that

was lacking was the push and enterprise to go ahead and do it.

A few years ago I would not have thought it possible that I, David Dobetter, could do such a thing; but something has happened at our house since then. We are all different folks for some reason or other. I do not need to tell you just what that reason is; you know all about it, and I am sure you feel just as happy as we do; for was it not reading your splendid paper that fired us up to do all we have done?

I lay awake part of one night thinking about the advantage the telephone would be to us. After the plan was all worked out in my mind I rolled over and went to sleep. That is another blessed thing. Nothing like a clear conscience to make a man sleep well. The next day I hitched up Kit and Billy and Chipper, and I started out among our neighbors between here and the city. We took in every man along the line. The plan I laid before them was that we should all take a share in the line, at ten dollars each. Any man who had poles and would get them out and set them was to be credited so much on his stock. A good many preferred to do that rather than pay in the money. But almost everybody fell in with the idea at once. No trouble at all to get the shares. Then we went at it with a vim to get out the poles. In less than two weeks they were lying along the line ready for setting.

A meeting of the stockholders was held at Four-Leaf-Clover farm, and we discussed the subject of a constitution and by-laws. A couple of bright young fellows toward the city were appointed to be a committee to draft the necessary articles. They chose me to be president of the company. The other officers were regularly chosen, and before you could say Jack Robinson we were ready to do business. Don't take long for a lot of men that mean business to get the wheels moving these days. They authorized me to correspond with a supply house and see what we could get wire for, and one of the neighbors was commissioned to go to town and look up the matter of 'phones.

There was a young chap in that family that had been studying electricity some. I believe he had been away to school a while making that a specialty. He was one of the foremost in getting the line ready for operation. We gave him the job of getting the instruments into our houses and otherwise superintending the construction of the line. Of course we paid him for his work. Enough money was paid in by those who did not have poles on their farms and preferred to pay to buy the wire and string it. We all turned out and helped to dig the holes and erect the poles. Then everyone who had subscribed for stock bought his own 'phone and had it put in. Altogether, the expense was only about \$25 for each shareholder. And think of the convenience of it! Now, if we want to talk with anyone of the neighbors or know how things are in the market down in the city, we can find out in a few minutes. For a few days we kept the bells jingling. Nothing particularly to say, but just wanting to "see how it would go." But the first novelty of the thing is wearing away and now it is a thing of business with us, the same as the rural free delivery. I am sure we will enjoy the 'phone more and more as we get connection with

other lines.

The folks all about us have heard about our line and are taking steps to follow suit. It will not be long before there will be two more lines in operation. Wonderful age we are living in.

The farm operations are progressing as well as possible for the time of year. The stuff for the new barn is all on the ground and as soon as the weather permits we intend to set the carpenter at work. We hope to have the barn up and inclosed in time for haying. No more stacking out hay for us, if things go as we think they will.

We are taking extra good care of the cows now. They are beginning to give new milk now. Probably we will let our milk go to the condensary in the city this year. That will lessen the work in the house while we have so much else to do. After we get straightened around we will see.

But I must say good night, Mr. Everitt. Yours truly,

DAVID DOBETTER.

## PLUMBING SUPPLIES

1-3 Saved by trading on our wholesale prices. Full line in stock. Quality guaranteed. Shipments prompt. Let us describe and quote prices on what you want. **B. M. KAROL, CHICAGO, ILL.**



## Wire Fence

Build it yourself of Galval Steel Spring Wire with our Woven Wire Fence Machine. Cost Light. Service Great. Beats any ready made fence. Write and learn why. We will tell you how to get a fence at cost of wire only. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Carter Wire Fence Machine Co. Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



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Patent airtight inside coating. Patent continuous doors, which save labor. Patent Combination Coupling Standard, guarantees firmness—Features possessed by no other silo.

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National Silo &amp; Lumber Co.,

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**FARM TELEPHONES**  
save millions of dollars for farmer every year. Every up-to-date farmer should have one. It keeps you in touch with the markets—connects you with the city—the doctor—the depot—and your neighbors, and ANDRAE TELEPHONES are the best of all. Write to us and we will send you FREE our booklet, How to Construct a Farmer's TELEPHONE LINE. Address Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 236 West Water St. Milwaukee Wis.

## FURNISH YOUR HOME WITHOUT COST.

There is no need of spending a single cent to furnish your house. Hundreds of women in all parts of the U.S. are fitting up their homes with our goods at no expense to themselves whatever. Our new plan enables any person to secure over 300 valuable articles without investing any money at all. Here is a partial list of the desirable premiums which we give for a few hours work among your friends: Desks, Curtains, Couches, Sewing Machines, Organs, Sideboards, Kitchen Cabinets, Book Cases, Extension Dining Room Tables, Rockers, Dining Room Chairs, Reclining Chairs, China Cabinets, Chamber Sets, Bedroom Suites, Lamps, Davenport, Iron and Brass Beds, Rugs, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silverware, etc. etc. All we ask you to do to secure these premiums is to get up a club order among your friends and neighbors for our high-grade Toilet and Laundry Soaps, Perfumes, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc. Full instructions are given by us and the work is so easy that anyone can succeed. We pay freight charges. We trust you with the goods. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, Sample Case and full information.

## SAMPLE CASE

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To assist you in taking orders we will give you absolutely FREE our handsome Sample Case of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc. Send for it at once. Worth \$1.50.

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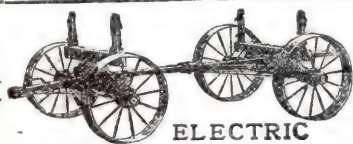
FREE WITH A \$7.50 ORDER. **BULLOCK, WARD & CO., 68-80 N. Desplaines St., CHICAGO, ILL.** FREE WITH A \$1.50 ORDER.



(Continued from page 26 of Feb. 15 Number.)

Now, a word to the presidents of the local unions. Brothers, call a rally meeting. Get up some enthusiasm. Put some ginger into yourself and your members. Show your interest by bringing into our fold some of the stray sheep. Help us get that million, and demand of your members that they do as you've done. To those who are members, but who have no local

**WIRE FENCE** at Wholesale. A 48-inch stock fence \$29 per rod. Send for price list and **FREE** catalogue of Wire Fence and full line of Fence Supplies. **W. H. MASON & CO., Box 71 Leesburg, Ohio.**



## Make Manure Hauling Easy

Every farmer dreads the hauling out of the season's manure. He knows it is the heaviest, most slavish, back breaking work on the farm. Manure is heavy. It is never going to be any lighter. Better seek a remedy. If you only had to lift it half as high in loading as you do now it would decrease the labor more than half. The last half of the lift is more than twice as hard as the first half. That's where the strain comes in. A low-down, easy-to-load

## Handy Electric Wagon

will make hauling manure easy. Easier and quicker loaded. Then there are the broad tires—just as broad as you want them up to 8 inches. They don't cut in and rut the soil. They don't spoil meadows or the fall sown grain. Next to a Handy Electric Wagon the best thing is to use a set of our **Electric Steel Wheels** on your ordinary wagon. Can't tell it all here. Write for new **Illustrated Catalogue**. We mail it free for the asking.

**Electric Wheel Co.**  
Box 170 Quincy, Ill.



union, would say: Wake up, brother. Help us in our battle. You can do it either by getting another member, or, better yet, by organizing a union in your own township. Then persuade your neighbors in adjoining towns to do likewise. Think what general organization in any county would mean to all our farmers. They then could hold quarterly meetings at the county seat and agree as to equitable prices for many kinds of farm products that are now sold too low to make a profit. Look, for instance, at the price of beef or pork on foot. Look further and see if the consumer is being benefited by reason of low prices paid the producer. County organization alone would greatly benefit every one of us, and when it came to selling our wheat and other produce, where's the farmer who would not rather have a dollar per bushel and a profitable price for all products than the old price of 40 or 50 cents a bushel

A word regarding the agricultural editors' syndicate that Mr. Everitt mentions. don't think of it. We may not build up our million members so quickly, but that is problematical. Let them be against us and speak their piece openly. My opinion of many of the agricultural editors is that they are better adapted to hustling subscriptions, ads. and a few wood cuts of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and roosters, and telling how cheaply they can be raised and how profitably. They would prefer following the old, well-worn track. They would think that prices of farm products must be governed only by the law (?) of supply and demand. We don't need their boosting, unless it comes freely and voluntarily. If they don't, cut them out, or, rather, let our farmers cut them out.

EDWARD MURPHY, Cary, N. D.

## You get full face value, every time you buy Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage.

Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

## SAW MILLS

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2000 feet per day. All sizes. Shingle Mills, Planers, Trimmers, Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills etc. **Fine catalog free.**

**DE LOACH MILL MFG. CO.,**  
Box 850, ATLANTA, GA.  
Meet us at St. Louis.

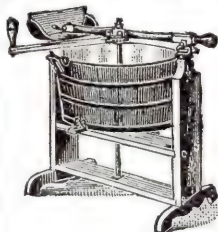
## THE 4-LEAF CLOVER

### CREAM EXTRACTOR



Has utmost cooling capacity. Don't mix milk and water. Inner can instantly removable. Air chamber over entire can. Patent improved milk and water faucets. No water required in winter, and many other superior advantages all described in catalog mailed free.

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rapidly forces a yearling; gives greater milk capacity to a cow; gives greater vigor to bulls; gives more energy and a sleek coat to a horse; gives solid fat and flesh to a hog and keeps it free from disease; keeps a sheep fat, with a heavy fleece.

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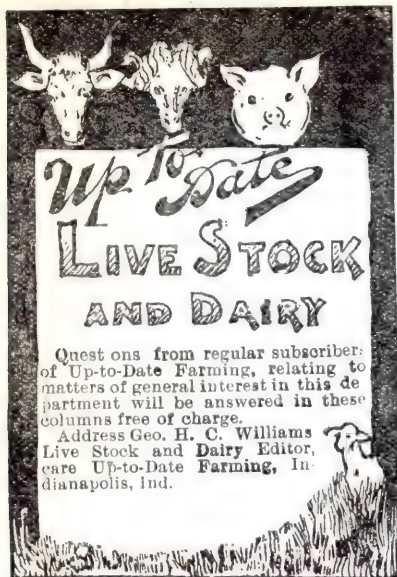
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**Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice**

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### DAIRY HERD

#### When Ought a Heifer Become a Cow

Experience has taught us that the best time is when she wants to be, which is from twenty to twenty-four months of age. Probably eleven months is the youngest period she will have a desire to be a mother, and it may be from one to three months later, which would bring her fresh from twenty to twenty-four months of age. When the first calf is not dropped until the third year, one calf and one year of milking are lost, and the heifer acquires a tendency to use her surplus of feed in the laying on of fat instead of in the secretion of milk—a tendency which will be retained through life and which would have been avoided by earlier breeding. In exceptional cases, where the size and thriftiness of the animal do not warrant the first breeding may be delayed.

#### DOCKING AND CASTRATING LAMBS

These operations are performed to prevent sheep from getting foul, especially when ewes are lambing in the spring. Females are surer to breed if docked, have a better appearance and are more easily sheared.

One argument against docking is that there is too great loss of blood and an occasional loss of the lamb itself; but if the operation is performed properly there need not be a loss of blood or any check whatever in growth. We have docked lambs that ran away and began eating, and not a lamb need ever know it has been docked until it turns around and sees its tail missing. The only humane way, indeed the only safe way, is to take the tail off the lamb with docking pinchers heated to a white heat. In this way there is not a drop of blood, but every vein and artery is instantly seared over. There is no check in the growth, and we deem this a superior method.

Castration and docking should be done as soon as the lamb has gotten out of the "wobbly" state, which is the time it becomes playful. This may be when a week or ten days old. The earlier the better. Castration requires some care

and should precede docking four or five days.

#### Beef Cattle

When the steers begin to shed their hair in the spring, they threaten to rub down the sheds and fences. Cut a tree twenty-five to thirty feet long and haul it to the feed lot. Set one end in the ground and raise the other so it will just clear the back of the tallest steer. Hold in place by bolting to well set up posts. The animals will spend hours of enjoyment in rubbing themselves on these poles.

#### SWINE HERD

##### Baby Tusks

One reason why the sow at times gets ugly, snaps at her pigs, and frequently kills them, is that they have very sharp little teeth, which in their efforts to get milk, they use pretty severely on the sow, and bite into the teat. In order to prevent this, take them when a week old, and with a pair of forceps break off all these sharp teeth, which saves trouble and does the pig no harm. You also attain another thing: These teeth, especially those on the side, are very apt in young pigs to grow in all directions. They are very sharp and pointed. The consequence is, if left, they grow out so as to cut and hurt the lips of the pig when eating, and it does not thrive. These teeth are black, hence the old-fashioned reason that a pig with black teeth will not thrive.

##### Barley for Pigs

This grain is greatly relished by growing pigs and very valuable for giving variety to the ration. It produces greater gains with young pigs. At six experiment stations in the United States and Canada about five pounds of the grain produced one pound of pork, the animals weighing 100 to 150 pounds.

#### BRISTLES

From ten brood sows you should raise eighty good pigs.

A pig should be able to gain one pound per day until it is nine or ten months old.

Give the pig a low trough. Eating over a high trough gives them crooked backs.

A spoonful of bonemeal added to the food once a week will be found beneficial.

For diseases of the digestive system give some sulphur in the food to cool the animal and purify the blood.

For worms give turpentine and castor oil, according to the size of the pigs, using pumpkins as a part of the ration.

For cough in hogs mix linseed oil in the food, a half pint for each animal. Follow this with a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash for each hog in the drinking water once or twice a week.

An excellent cholera disinfectant is made by mixing eight ounces of sulphuric acid and eight gallons of water.

Soft soap and a little kerosene will kill lice on hogs. If only a few are kept, a thorough washing and scrubbing is exceedingly effective.

#### A GOOD TIME TO MARKET

There is always a scarcity of chickens on the market about the first of March. The winter is about over and such surplus stock as could not be cared for during the winter was sold in the fall for what it would bring. In early spring fat hens and cockerels are in demand and a cheap shelter only is necessary to house them during the winter months, as warm houses are only needed for laying stock.

## WHY TAKE CHANCES IN BUYING A Cream Separator?

WHY buy a second or third-class Cream Separator merely because it is well advertised or some agent talks well for it to earn a fat commission for himself?

Every well informed buyer knows that the De Laval machines are in a first-class by themselves. The original machines, improvements have always kept them well in the lead. Other machines are merely cheaper made imitations and partial copies to the extent expired patents made possible.

But other machines lack the patent protected features necessary to perfect separation, slow speed, easiest running, and are so poorly made as to surely not last half as long, while moreover the De Laval machines are cheapest in proportion to actual capacity.

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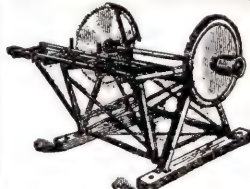
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PRICE ONLY

# \$12.75



## HORSES IN SPRING

Most farm horses are idle during winter, and go into spring work with soft muscles. At this time they need more care than many owners will give. Work pushes and the feeling is the team must pay for the winter's feed by helping to get ground in order for planting as rapidly as possible. It is no fault of the horses that they have been made soft by months of inactivity, and they must be seasoned to hard work if the owner would treat them fairly. A few days hard severe work in the first warm spell of spring can cut flesh that heavy feeding throughout the summer will not replace. Moderation in work the first few weeks is repaid by a moderate grain bill later on, and by more hard work for the season taken as a whole.

Wintering farm horses on a cheap, bulky ration may be all right for a part of the time, and we believe they need a rest from heavy grain feeding, but the month previous to the opening of spring work, the horses should be given a good grain ration. Nothing else puts on the flesh that stays. They should be made to shed their old coat of hair early. A bran mash, a double-handful of oil meal a day and a vigorous use of the curry comb will bring this about. The animal that gets no laxative food and little grooming, and must wait for the heavy sweating in the furrow to start its old coat, cannot do full work and keep in good flesh.

Start the season with the collars tight. Draw the hames in snugly to the neck so that the collar has no play. Wide collars, loose at the top, are responsible for many a sore shoulder. The skin on the shoulders should be toughened before the work begins, by bathing with any good wash. Where white oak trees are convenient, a cheap and good wash is made by boiling the bark in water. The application should be continued for a few weeks after the beginning of hard work. The sweat on the shoulders should be washed out every night with plenty of cold water. Salt water is especially good.

## CREAM EXTRACTOR FREE



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## WATER FOR SHEEP

Sheep will suffer if not supplied with water in winter, even though they have free access to snow. Don't allow them to eat snow, or so drink ice water. Water them in the middle of the day when it is warmest, and warm the water to above the freezing point a good deal, to about the normal temperature of spring water.

They need water most in dry summer, but when the grass is fresh and growing well less is required. You might as well expect your dairy cows to produce milk, some seventy or eighty per cent of water, as to expect your breeding ewes to raise lambs that are drinking milk on grass alone. In winter when they are eating dry feed more water is taken than when they are supplied with roots or silage. Ordinarily a sheep should have from one to six quarts of water daily, according to weather and feed.

There is no place in which sheep will take water with more zest than in a shed. In such a place the water does not freeze nearly so readily as outside. A shallow trough is best and in very cold weather, if the water is not wanted after the sheep drink it may be drawn off to prevent the accumulation of ice. It is a mistake to try to water them in the same trough in which cattle drink.

## WASHING MILK UTENSILS

Vessels of tin or other metal should first be rinsed with cold or lukewarm water, and then washed in hot, using some good alkali, as sal soda. Afterwards scald thoroughly with boiling water or steam. Hot water, if used first, coagulates the albumen, causing it to adhere firmly to the sides of the vessel. After washing wipe dry and place in the fresh air or sunshine. Use a brush during the process of washing.

Milk buckets with covered tops have come into use and have proved quite efficient in excluding dirt from the milk. These buckets usually have a funnel-shaped part that goes under the udder. Frequently this funnel has a strainer attached, and the milk is strained in addition to having the dirt excluded by the cover.

If the milk has a bitter taste give the cow about two tablespoonsful of sugar at each meal for two or three days.

For every six cows plant four to five acres in ensilage corn. Generally speaking, three tons of silage are equal in feeding value to one ton of hay, and the equivalent of four tons of hay can be produced on one acre.

Cattle eat very much like horses; sheep eat nearly as much in proportion to weight, and hogs eat more than any other of the larger animals as compared with their weight. In proportion to numbers, the calculation is that five sheep will eat as much as a cow and four or five hogs as much as a steer. The feed, too, is largely grain.

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put up 100 lbs. to a bale, ranges from 11 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 250 ft. Per 100 lbs. \$1.40. Fence Staples, all sizes, per 100 lbs. \$2.00. Wire Nails, assorted in a keg, per 100 lbs. \$1.70. Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. \$2.60. Poultry Netting, Field Fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for free catalogue No. 294, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs and Receivers sales  
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Suits range in price from 95 cents to \$18.50; our Walking Skirts from \$1.28 to \$7.50. These are reliable goods that will please—excellent values at the price. We will not handle worthless shoddy. We show here a Walking Skirt for \$1.65 made of a serviceable Melton in dark Oxford gray. It would cost you \$2.50 to \$3.00 elsewhere. The Shirt Waist Suit at \$2.48 is made of fine dress cambric, pearl gray ground with hair lines of blue—a beauty retailing everywhere at \$4.00 to \$6.00. Send today for Woman's Spring Catalogue No. 1 and see our complete line of similar bargains at prices to suit all tastes and purses.  
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## Veterinary Department

[Conducted by C. C. McCue, Akron, O., to whom all communications should be addressed, before the 1st of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. All subscribers are invited to submit questions. All communications must be signed in full, not for publication, as only initials will be used, but to show good faith.]

**WORMS:**—My eight year old driving mare is thin in flesh, although I give her plenty to eat. She is a ravenous eater, and is always calling for her feed. Hair is dry and dull. She is not sick, but I cannot get her fat, nor get her hair to look as it should. Have read you letter each month, with much interest, and now write you with the view of getting your assistance. T. H. M., Glen Cove, L. I. Take all whole grain from her for thirty days and feed chop feed, and in it mix a good condition powder. If you do not know how to mix a good chop feed, write me and I will tell you how to fatten a horse, no matter how poor in flesh.

**CALK:**—One of my team horses calked himself a short time ago. He is not lame, but a piece of the hoof is cut out next to hair. How long will it take to grow it out? F. E. S., Wheatland, Pa. It is hard to say how long it will take to grow out the hoof. The growth varies on different horses. Trim off the ragged edges with a sharp knife, and work an ointment into the crevices once a day.

**POOR APPETITE:**—Have a cow that eats all the coarse feed that is put before her, but she will not eat grain. Consequently she is shrinking in milk. H. J. R., Ft. Branch, Ind. Take all whole grain from her, and run your hay or fodder through a cutting box and mix it with ground feed and a condition powder. Dampen just enough so feed will hang together.

**INJURED JOINT—RUNNING SORE:**—My mare had a small cut on the outside of joint on hind leg and I noticed yellowish water running from same, but she did not seem to mind it, and three days after I noticed it, I drove her ten miles to town and back, she commenced limping a short time before I got there, and was very lame when I started home. The next morning her leg was badly swollen, and yellowish water kept running from it. She could not use the leg and seemed to be in great misery all the time. Her leg seemed to draw up and the puss kept running, at times it would squirt out in a stream. I finally got the hurt healed, but the swelling would not go down. After this the leg gathered on inside. I opened it and yellowish water ran from it in a great stream. My neighbors told me the joint water had run out, others said there was something in the leg. She got worse and had a running sore on hip of opposite hind leg. She got so bad she could not stand after being helped to her feet and I destroyed her. There was nothing near her to injure the joint. Please tell me what the trouble was and what I should have done. A. B., Maola, Tenn. The sac containing the joint water, evidently had been slightly punctured, and the drive probably weakened it, so it opened and let the water out. Never knew of a case that was cured where the joint water got away. If you had not given her the drive, she might have gotten well, but it is a question. For old indolent ulcers or running sores, use an antiseptic powder.

**SORE EYE:**—Have a six year old cow that has had a sore eye for three months. Puss runs from it. She can scarcely see. J. M. H., Clinton, Pa. Apply five grains nitrate of silver in two ounces of water once a day. Blow calomel into eye every other day.


**ABSCCESS:**—Young cow has bunch on fore part of brisket. Can it be reduced? M. O. R., Marion, Ind. Open bunch at lowest point, and press out all puss. Do this once a day and work in an antiseptic powder twice a day.

**COUGH:**—Have several head of cattle that have an obstinate cough. Please tell me what to do. R. I. A., Mt. Vernon, O. Give your cattle half ounce tincture wild cherry once a day.

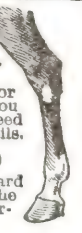
**WARTS:**—Kindly tell me the best way to remove warts from young stock. B. Y. L., Kokomo, Ind. Take stick caustic, dampen it, and rub each wart with it. Do not allow it to get on healthy skin. Trim off dead parts with sharp knife. Rub in caustic once a day until warts have been removed.



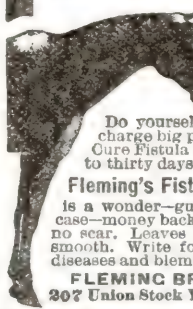
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## THE FARMER

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.





Enclosed find 50 cents for copy of "The Third Power" which I have just finished reading, and loaned it to Prof. J. A. McDowell. I would not part with what I learned in this book for a considerable sum.

J. H. HARPSTER,  
Millersburg, O.

### IMPROVE YOUR CROPS

Refer back to page 16, issue of Jan. 15, and carefully consider the offer of seeds made by the publisher of Up-to-Date. It goes without saying that this is not compensation for lack of true value in the paper, but a gift pure and simple. I earnestly desire to see every reader of Up-to-Date avail themselves of this very generous offer, and further, would be very glad to see each recipient enter into a hearty and friendly competition to grow the largest possible crops for each of the varieties offered. Such a contest will be helpful in many ways to every participant, and further, let me suggest that if careful note is made as to methods of culture, habit of growth, time of maturing, yield, etc., and at the end of the season, brief reports of results are sent in, noting yields etc., the work will be

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of very great value to every one interested. May we not see every reader enter heartily into the trial or test, and not only be helpful to each other, but assist in the spread of a really good thing.

As to the work for March, that will be various and many. Very many things on the farms, in the gardens and orchards will line up before us and demand immediate attention. But in the midst of all the hurry let us not lose sight of the important first early vegetables. Among these, the peas, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, beets and onions, hold first places. Excepting the first mentioned, all these are available and practical for the hot bed, and in many localities will be started ere this. In all other sections excepting the far north, this month will be none too early for these vegetables.

#### Lettuce

If using hot beds, the earlier the seed can be sown now, the better. Sow crosswise of the bed in drills four inches apart. Give the bed plenty of moisture but do not water soak it; ventilate often (not too long however) and keep the glass free from snow or other obstructions so it may have all the sun possible. As soon as plants are well up and established, thin out in the rows and transplant the little plants thus removed between the drills. Sprinkle or spray occasionally with nitrate of soda or salt peter and water—an ounce of either one to the gallon of water. With the soil well moistened and frequently stirred and loosened, the plants will make rapid growth and soon begin to crowd the space. Thin out the larger as they grow to edible size, as the salad will be relished, and more space will be available for the others to develop. If cold frames are available, with a little hardening off, they can by this time be transferred to the frames and so early in the season, any surplus even if not full grown will find ready sale in almost any locality.

#### Radishes

For the first early radishes, especially when grown in the hot bed, I prefer the turnip or globe shaped to the long sorts. They can be sown same distance as lettuce and by thinning out as fast as they reach table size, the space of one such will produce quite a large quantity. The space can be occupied for several weeks by planting in two or three seeds whenever one is pulled up, or after the first sowing is started, new rows may be sown between the drills. It is surprising how many may be grown in a few weeks time, even on a few feet of space by either of these ways of managing. Personally I prefer to sow between the old drills, as the tender plants are less liable to injury from thinning out. I have grown them in seventeen days from sowing to fair table size. The soil should be rich and kept moist, as they require considerable water to make rapid growth. Spraying or sprinkling with the same solution as for lettuce will be of much assistance.

#### Beets

The early globe varieties should be selected for hot bed sowing. In fact, I much prefer them for all purposes, to the long varieties. Sow same time and in same way as lettuce or radishes. Keep the soil loose and when danger of frost is past, they can be transplanted to the

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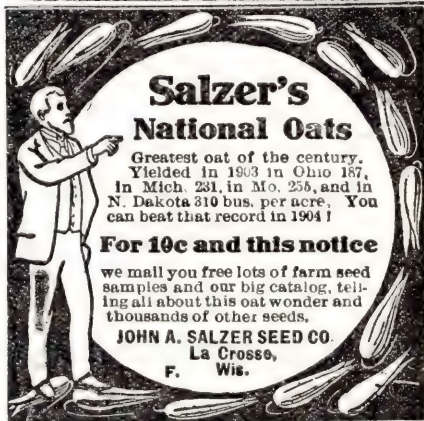


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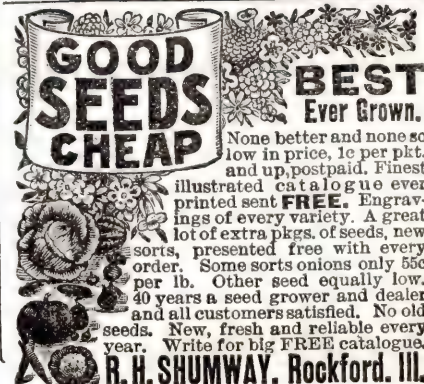


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open ground and will be weeks ahead of any outdoor sowing. They stand transplanting as readily as lettuce, only the leaves should be clipped back. The entire leaf should be removed leaving only the leaf stock an inch or two in length. The leaves need not be wasted as they make a delicious dish of greens, and come at a time when little else of that nature is available. One such space will grow the plants for quite a large setting, and if well hardened off they can go into the open ground nearly as soon as the seeds can be safely sowed, so very much time will be saved in getting them up to table size. The market gardeners are well aware of the fact, that the first early vegetables are the money crops. The city people buy them regardless of cost, but why should not the farmer's families have them also when they are so easily grown? Certainly they have the best right to its first fruits, and not a single farm but that may have them in abundance by taking a little extra pains.

#### Onions

The first early onions for bunching or table use are best grown from the sets. If no provision for these was made during the fall, then the sets ought to be planted out as soon as the frost will admit of working the ground to the depth of two or three inches. If in the ground during the winter, or set as referred to above, they will start growth very early and be ready for use in pretty good time.

For the main crop we must prefer the transplanting method to growing from seed in the open ground. To grow by the former plan the seed should be sown early this month, and for many localities earlier would have been better. But with good care and careful sowing they will mature an early crop in all ordinary localities. Too much care cannot be exercised in sowing the seed and caring for the plants; and some suggestions will not be amiss. The hot bed space should be especially prepared and the manure covered not to exceed two inches. First cover with soil as rich as possible to the depth of an inch, and over this, clean sand (river sand preferable) to the depth of an inch or less. Sow the seed in the sand, cover well but not too deeply, and

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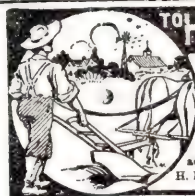
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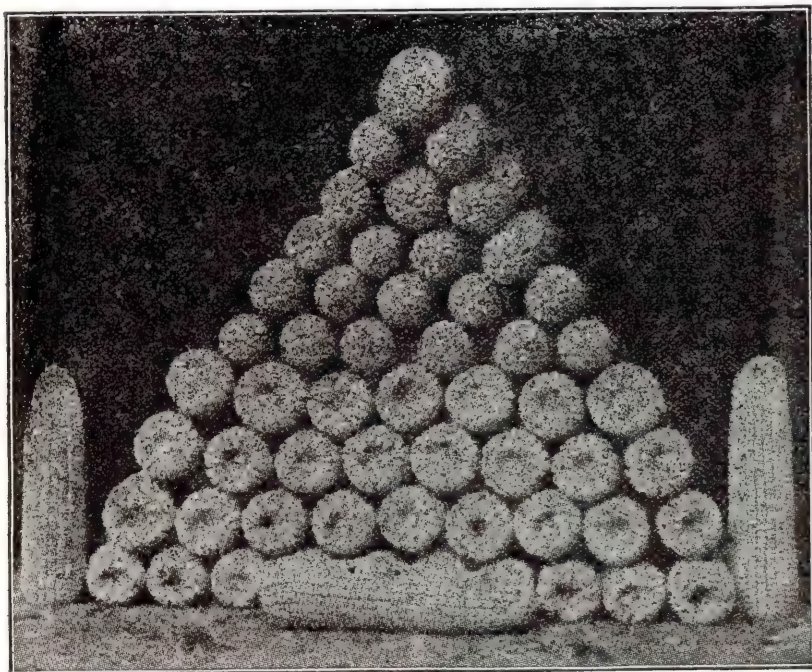
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keep the bed moist. The bulbs will fare nicely in their sand bed, while the roots strike deeper down into the rich soil and manure below. The weeds will not thrive especially well in the clean sand, and the plants are easily tended and kept clean. They require frequent airing as too much heat is injurious to onions and tend to make the tops grow spindling. If too much top growth results, clip back as often as necessary. It will do no harm, but rather tend to throw the strength into the bulbs. We like the above general plan for the main crop, and believe it will come more and more into practice.

#### Peas

Of all the first early vegetables, peas, we believe, find the warmest place in our hearts, or rather, appetites. They, of course are not a hot bed plant, but fortunately, under right conditions can be started very early.

The first precaution is to select the smooth varieties for the very early sowings. It is of little use to bother with the wrinkled sorts for extreme early sowing as they are not hardy enough to stand the test, at least, none with which I am acquainted. Preferably, the ground should have been prepared in the fall, but lacking that, do not give up the trial, but do the best possible with whatever is at hand.

Select a warm, sunny spot and as soon as the frost is out sufficiently, work it as thoroughly as possible. A good quantity of fine, well preserved manure will be helpful. By all means, select high ground where the surface water will pass off quickly. This early in the season it is a good plan to work the soil, then let it remain for three or four days, until the air and sunshine have opportunity to act somewhat upon the ground. Then, if necessary, work over again before seeding. Sow in drills and cover well but lightly; they have quite a habit of working out of the ground, and such shallow covering must be done thoroughly. The smooth sorts are all hardy and will stand considerable cold weather.

#### Out-Door Work

In many sections, much sowing and planting in the open ground will be done this present month, and in those localities all the above vegetables, besides many other sorts, will be up and doing even in the open ground. Such favored climates require but little, if any assistance from the hot beds, but Nature and man's skill have so provided that things in general get pretty well evened up.

The winter has been almost unprecedentedly hard, and garden work will be considerably delayed all over the country. No doubt, the damage will be far reaching; and in so far as trucking is concerned, it will be most severely felt in the warmer climates of the south and far west. This may work some gain to northern growers; but it is not wise perhaps to an-

ticipate and count too much upon unhatched chickens. The lesson is, to work faithfully for success, and if failure is unavoidable let us meet it like men.

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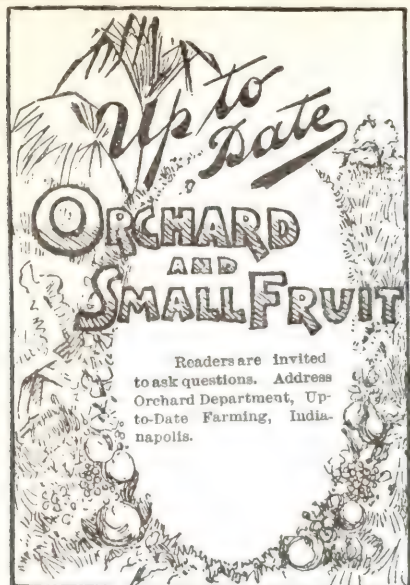
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### FIGHTING AGAINST ODDS

In these days of the rapid spread of noxious weeds, insect pests and fungi, the up-to-date farmers and fruit growers, are waging an unequal warfare. I say "up-to-date" husbandmen, because the other class are not waring at all, but simply stand at "parade rest," while the enemies are actively engaged all about them. Just here, come the inequalities. The former have not only their own enemies to vanquish, but those also belonging to the latter class. It will be thus, until this shiftless easy-going class of men are either brought by moral suasion or legal force to join in the general onslaught. Most of us who have the will and determination, can protect ourselves fairly well against the enemies of our own domains; but to hold them in check at home and repel the attacks from adjacent farms also is altogether an unequal struggle.

#### The Spraying Law

To forestall this state of affairs and equalize matters to some extent, some of the states and notably Michigan, are en-

acting laws to better these conditions.

Omitting the detail, we quote the substance of the law as existing in Michigan, varying from that of some other states, which is as follows: "An Act to prevent the spreading of bush, vine and fruit tree pests, such as cankerworms and other insects, and fungous and contagious diseases. \* \* \*

"Section 1. It shall be the duty of every possessor or occupier of an orchard, nursery or vineyard, or of any land where any fruit trees or vines are grown within the State, to spray with a poisonous solution or disinfectant of sufficient strength to destroy such injurious insects or contagious diseases, all fruit trees or vines grown on such lands which may be infested with any insect pests or infected with contagious diseases; Provided, that no spraying shall be done while said fruit trees or vines are in blossom, except in case of canker worms.

Sec. 2. Provides for the appointment of township boards of three commissioners in any township where such insects or fungous diseases are known or thought to exist, or where danger of their introduction is thought to be. It further provides that in townships where yellows commissioners are already appointed, that the members of such board shall be ex-officio commissioners under this act.

Section 3, in part, defines the duties of such board; and provides that all papers, reports and transactions of the commissioners shall be filed and entered as a part of the township records.

Section 4, provides for the examination of infested orchards, notification of owner or occupant, with nature of disease, treatment, etc., etc.

Section 5 provides that whenever any person shall neglect or refuse to comply with the notice, it shall be the duty of said board to at once see that the work is done, and the expense shall become a charge against the township.

Section 6 provides that if any owner, township officer or commissioner, neglects or refuses to comply with the foregoing sections and within the time specified, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both; such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Such a law vigorously enforced will very much simplify the task of holding these pests and fungi in check.

### ORCHARD HINTS

The practice of filling out the old orchards with young trees is very questionable. Better select new ground for the young trees, renovate and care for the old ones until their usefulness is past, then remove them.

Some of us no doubt, had many apples rot or otherwise go to waste under the trees last fall. Embrace the first opportunity now, to clean up all remaining refuse and burn it. Insect pests and disease are lurking there, and will rise up to condemn us.

If disease of the tree or fruit was pres-

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**These Small Fruits 35c** Model small garden collection of strong, well rooted plants, prepaid. 6 Echo Strawberry, 2 Erie Blackberry, 2 Wood's Cuthbert Raspberry, 1 Fay's Currant, 1 Concord Grape. Ask for general small fruit catalogue, also special circular of 12 Barzani Fruit Collections. Sent free on application. ALLEN L. WOOD, Wholesale Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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Fruits when all other varieties fail; NEVER blights; Fruit of superior quality. History of the SUDDUTH PEAR tree; also price-list of all kinds of nursery stock. Agents Wanted. AUGUSTINE & CO., Nursery, Box A, Normal, Ill.

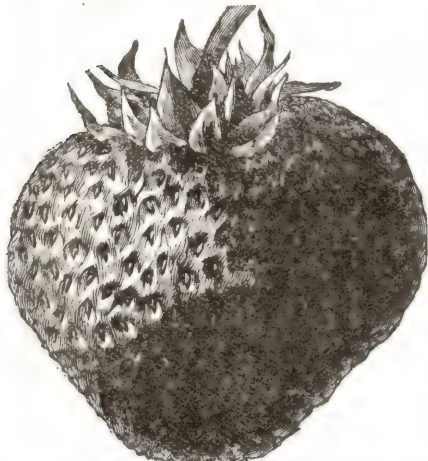
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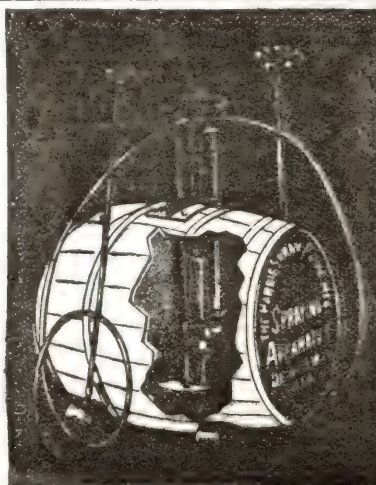
**WANTED:** To send to every town sample of the new "Kant-Klog" Sprayer. First applicant gets wholesale prices and agency. Big money made with sprayers during winter. Full particulars free. Address, Rochester Spray Pump Co., 5 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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A strawberry book written by the "STRAWBERRY KING," so called because he discovered the way to develop the fruit organs in a plant and make it grow two big berries where one little one grew before. He grows the biggest crops of the biggest berries ever produced and the book tells all about how he does it. It is a treatise on PLANT PHYSIOLOGY and explains correct principles in fruit growing. It is worth its weight in gold to any fruit grower. Will be sent free to all readers of UP-TO-DATE. Send your address now. The finest THOROUGHbred PEDIGREE PLANTS in the world. R. M. KELLOGG, Three Rivers, Mich.



## SPRAYING

That's the Difference Between Success and Failure in Fruit Culture

Big Fruit Crops always follow spraying done with the wonderful

### Hardie Spray Pump

That's because they work with such a high pressure that the fog-like spray is forced into every hole and corner, and it stays there. These high-grade machines cost no more than the inferior kinds. Yet the results are so much more satisfactory.

And They Work so Easy

Our catalogue tells the whole story. It is free—send for it.

THE HOOK-HANDIE CO., 64 Main St., Hudson, Mich.



ent last year, it is liable to be present in aggravated form this season. If such was the case, then by no means neglect spraying with the Bordeaux mixture while the trees are still dormant; then as many times afterward as circumstances may dictate.

The provision against spraying with poisonous mixtures while trees are in blossom as quoted in the article above referred to, is not only merciful but wise. The bees are not only our friends as honey producers, but without doubt, are nature's most active agents in fertilizing the blooms. They attract our valued friends by the thousands; and to poison their sources of supply would be cruel in the extreme. So this must be done before and after their harvest time.

Have you removed the old rough bark from the trees yet? If not, why not? The earlier this is done the better, then wash the bodies and large limbs with lye, and see how the trees will renew their youth.

Some of the apple trees, no doubt, are expensive boarders; taking up both the ground and soil fertility without making any adequate returns. Graft such trees, if vigorous enough, to useful varieties. If too old for this and they still refuse to respond to good treatment, then they better be removed.

Many trees, otherwise vigorous, have large holes occasioned by the rotting of limbs too closely sawed off. Remove the decayed wood clean as possible, and fill the holes solidly with water lime cement. This will often preserve the trees for years.

Some will say, that these things are too much trouble, and are not worth the time; but if well done, the rewards are great.

#### A FEW CHOICE FRUITS

People who are particular about planting choice small fruits, both as to variety and character of stock, should lay their wants before Allen L. Wood of Rochester, N. Y. This is the class that largely makes up his trade. Large as this trade is, if more people knew of the advantage of dealing with him, it would be greatly increased. There's no regret following a purchase from Mr. Wood. His fancy fruit collections this year, at low prices to show the quality of his stock, ought to interest those who have not room for much but want the best. There's an even dozen of these collection offers. He advertises them with us. Some one of them is most likely to meet exactly every planter's wishes.

#### STRAWBERRIES

Are you arranging to set out a new patch this year? It will pay to do it, and will also pay to set the very best plants obtainable. "Blood will tell," and it is true of strawberry plants as well as of everything else.

Were the strawberries mulched last fall? If so, all right, if not it will pay to mulch close around the hills and thoroughly between the rows after they have been cleaned out. The berries will be much cleaner; and far less liable to rot if the season should be wet.

A very successful strawberry grower attributed much of his success to his management of the vines when in blossom, never allowing the sun to shine on them three days in succession without thoroughly sprinkling them. If you have a hose, sprinkler or sprayer, try it and note results.

#### Other Fruits.

What we said above of starting new beds, we repeat regarding the bush fruits. Until we have them in plenty, and accessible at all times during their fruiting season, we never know what we have been missing all the years.

It will pay to spray all the bearing bushes before growth starts, and heavy mulching with manure or even coarse litter will aid them, especially if dry weather in fruiting time should occur. Either the heavy mulching or thorough and shallow culture should be resorted to.

For the currants and gooseberries, good cuttings are very desirable, provided you are sure of your varieties. Plant early in good soil and deep enough so that three to four buds will be below the surface. If thus planted, good culture will push them rapidly, and they will come into bearing in a comparatively short time.



#### Five Million Fruit Trees

painted with OTWELL'S TREE PAINT last year. Trees benefited and pests kept away. More farmer-agents wanted. Terms and circulars free. W. B. OTWELL, Carlinville, Illinois

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STARK GRAPE NURSERIES are in the heart of the famous Chautauque Grape Belt, which produces the finest vines grown in the U. S. We have an immense stock of all leading sorts; quality perfect; prices low as those of any reputable grower. Send us your orders—one vine or a car load. A complete line of fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Price List free.

**STRAWBERRIES** & all kinds of fruit plants 60 page 1904 catalogue free Best mole trap on earth given free with each order HUNTSVILLE NURSERIES, Huntsville, OHIO.



Hardy varieties that yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 64c; Budded Peach, 5c; Concord Grapes, 3c; Black Locust Seedling, \$1.35 per 1000. We pay the freight. Send for illustrated catalogue, English or German, free. It will post you on the right kinds to buy. German Nurseries, Box 81 Beatrice, Neb.

#### Strawberries



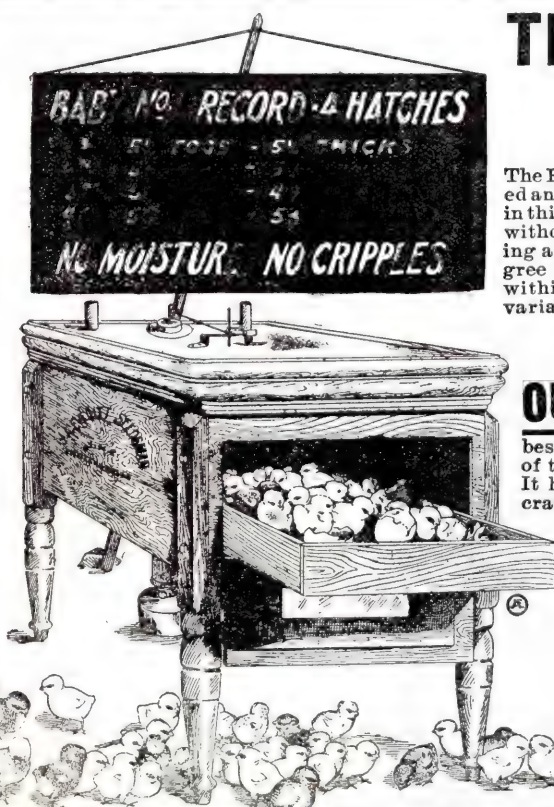
300 Choice Plants, Express Prepaid for \$1.50. 100 each of early, medium and late. None stronger or better. Offer good to any express office in U. S. It pays to get the best. Beautiful Strawberry Catalogue Free. W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md.



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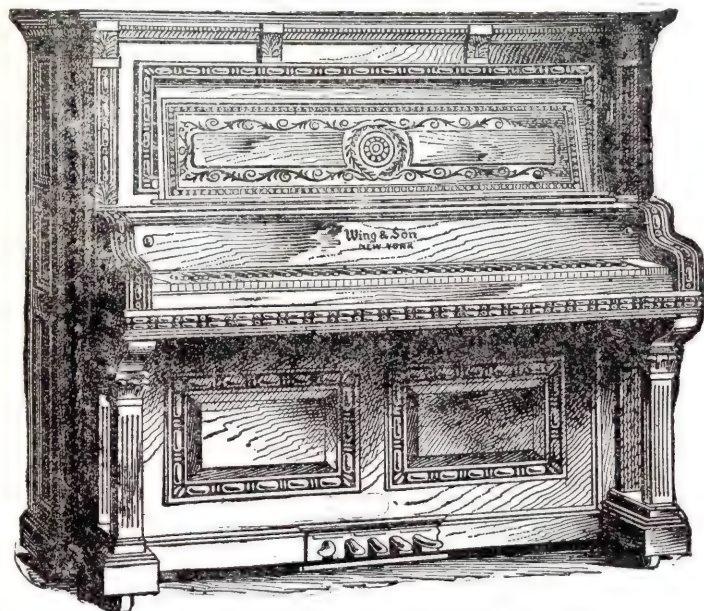
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Save from <sup>We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves.</sup> \$100 to \$200. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our wholesale profit. This profit is small because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve to twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from \$100 to \$200 profit on each. They can't help it.

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We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory *after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense.* You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.

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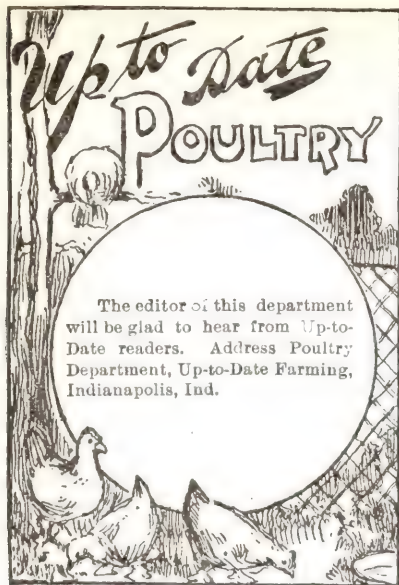
A special feature of the Wing Piano: it imitates perfectly the tone of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by an entire orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us, and cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

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NEW  
YORK





The editor of this department will be glad to hear from Up-to-Date readers. Address Poultry Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH

The uncertainties of spring during this month will not permit of any cessation of the rules followed in the winter. Set your hens for early chicks. The large breeds should be hatched early to insure full maturity before the cold weather sets in in the fall.

### RAISING TURKEYS

The time for setting the first eggs is in March or April, although the latter month is better in the northern States. Prepare the nest in a building where the hen will be undisturbed. After she has begun to brood, remove her at night to the nest, which should contain a few artificial eggs. Nests which can be closed up tightly when the young are hatching are to be recommended, as the first ones hatched will lead the mother off the nest before all are out.

When the hen has settled down to business give her eighteen or twenty eggs. The extra ones may be put under a common hen, setting at the same time as the turkey. If you are afraid your eggs are going to be too old, put the oldest under the common hen. She may hatch out a week ahead of the turkey, but give all the poults to the latter. Another plan is to set two turkey hens at the same time and give both broods to one. The turkey makes the better mother, being less solicitous and

fussy than the common hen.

Much is accomplished by freeing the hen from attacks of lice during the period of incubation (30 days). When putting in the eggs, and again two or three days before the poults are due to hatch, give the hen and nest a thorough dusting with insect powder. While sitting, see that the hen is off the nest at regular periods, remembering to wash off any fouled eggs with warm water and wipe clean. The albumen and yolk from any that chance to break will clog the pores of the live eggs and kill them.

At the hatching period nothing need be done but remove the shells, and the hen will often attend to this herself. If she does not leave the nest after the poults are hatched, do not disturb her, because many times she stays on for twenty-four hours. They need no food for the first day after hatching, but the hen should be fed cornmeal dough while on the nest. Always dust the poults with insect powder before taking them from the nest, and if you find lice on their heads, rub with a few drops of a mixture of two drop of carbollic acid in a teaspoonful of sweet oil. Continue to dust the poults once each week until they have a good start.

Put the hen and poults in a coop, adjoining which should be a romy pen fourteen inches high. The mother has perfect freedom and will not go far from the brood, while the young secure the necessary exercise. After the poults are a week or so old the hen can be turned out to run through the middle of the day until 4 o'clock, when the coop should be moved ahead, giving them fresh ground every day. When the young are a month old, let them out every morning after the dew is off the grass, provided the weather is favorable. The great secret of turkey raising is keeping the poults dry and from being chilled until they have thrown out the red on their heads, as they have then become quite hardy and may be allowed to roam at will.

### Feeding

Start the young on stale bread moistened with milk, gradually shifting to a dough made of coarse cornmeal, finely chopped eggs, and milk. This should be cooked and an onion chopped up in it. After three days ad potatoes, mashed well. Poults do not require a great deal of food, but want it often. After a month, when they are able to take hard food, feed cracked corn, wheat, etc. A small amount of meat meal in the mash supplies the necessary animal food, also aids in growing feathers. This process is a severe tax on the system, at times making it necessary to remove the flight feathers, which grow more rapidly than the rest, often trailing on the ground. Sea shells make the best kind of grit and should be supplied from the very first. After the fowls are four months old, crushed oyster shells are better.

The water should be placed in a shallow vessel and changed each morning. A teaspoonful of Douglas mixture added to every quart prevents cholera and diarrhea, and is a great help in destroying tapeworms.

Provide a dust box five or six feet square and a foot deep, with a cover that will keep out all storm. Such an arrangement is of untold value in keeping down lice.

The flocks usually break up in fall or early winter; the males go themselves and the females to themselves. In this way they can be separated and the males most desirable for breeding selected. A flock of six turkeys should produce seventy-five young. By this you will know how many to keep over.

### Breeding for Sex

In plain language sex is controlled by natural laws which apply alike to animal life. The same controlling feature keeps the proportion of the sexes well balanced. If a rooster is let run with an undue number of hens, a large proportion of males is the result, this being nature's method of equalizing matter. If, on the other hand, there be a large

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is no uncommon hatch for Petaluma Incubators. They are the oldest and most reliable machines on the market. Results are uniform and always high. Redwood and copper materials. Devices purely automatic and sure. Write for free catalogue. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO. Box 100 Petaluma, Cal. Box 100 Indianapolis, Ind.

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Any one with common care can get a high per cent of chicks the first time when fertile eggs are put in a **Sure Hatch**. Incubator. Sure regulator—even hen temperature—no guess at ventilation—clean, pure air for eggs and chicks. Send for free catalogue E-19 that tells of improvements and other conveniences. **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.** Clay Center, Neb., or Indianapolis, Ind.

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Per roll in lots of 5. This is by far the most popular roofing on the market. More than 40,000 rolls sold by us last season. Cheaper and Better than Shingles. Made of two layers of heavy all-wool felt cemented together with water-proof asphaltum cement. Absolutely weather-proof. Practically fire-proof. Each roll covers 100 sq. ft. Send for full description, instructions and sample of the roofing. Catalogue 115 and samples sent gratis. Our prices, quality considered are absolutely lowest. Write today. Save dealers' profits. Address **Montgomery Ward & Co.** 32 years World's Headquarters for Everything. Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts. Chicago.

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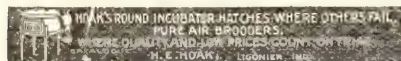
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Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

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tells why our machine is preferred by users and all about artificial incubation. There's pointers that may mean dollars to you. We pay freight. Guarantee goods as described or money back. The book is free. Write for it to-day. Postal will do.

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M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.

number of roosters running with a few hens, females will predominate as a result. This is one theory, although there are other conditions which cause variations.

### Feeding Sitters

Most breeders have settled down to shelled corn as feed for sitting hens. As a usual thing this is all that is required. A mixed ration is more liable to produce bowel trouble and lead to befoolment of the nest. When one is seen which does not exhibit a relish for the food, and mopes around in the pen while the others are greedily devouring the grain, she should be given access to some other kind of food.

### Keep a Program of Work

Have a note book fastened with a cord in a convenient place for reference by yourself, as well as your hired men. By jotting down items of work and the time for doing, even if a week in advance, it gives relief to the minds. It is also more reliable than the average mind. Then when you are away your man can refer to the list and work accordingly.

### RAISING SMALL CHICKS

My experience is that chicks two weeks old are half raised, as far as mortality goes. Of course, rats, minks and skunks also some of the family cats, do not care whether the chicks are two weeks or four weeks old. Right here I will mention that cats sometimes are very cunning and get away with lots of little chicks before they are suspected. Yes, cats kill rats, but for poultrymen, one good rat dog and a spade is worth a whole dozen cats. This is my experience and that is what I am writing about.

We should not undertake to raise chicks among rats. Kill the rats, and as a precaution, have the brooder house or coops some distance from barns, cribs and other rat harbors, and still more, the brooders and coops should be rat proof and the dog encouraged to make war on all vermin.

I am confident that not over 50 per cent of the chicks hatched out ever reach marketable age. In some instances perhaps, 10 per cent. escape and live, and in other instances where care and watchfulness are the rule, 80 to 90 per cent. are raised.

A little more about rats. They often do their greatest damage in day light, pick the chicks up in the weeds or wherever they can get them; keeping the weeds mowed down is a precaution and especially so around the barns and cribs. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in the little chick business.

The same method for minks and skunks as recommended for rats, will do. A few steel traps, the trusty dog and a shot gun will discourage the hawks and crows.

Now about feed. The kind of feed is most always blamed for little chicks ailments. I think the greatest number of experienced poultry raisers will coincide with me in saying that bowel trouble and other small chick ailments are more often due to other causes than the kind of feed; over heating, over chilling, wet and cold, etc., etc., are the vital obstructions to success. Mites and lice are blood suckers and I will repeat it again, that coops and brooder houses for small chicks should be some distance from the old vermin breeding hen houses and other buildings.

A good feed for small chicks can be made as follows: Take 2 quarts coarse corn meal, ½ pint coarse sand, ½ pint fine cut beef scraps; mix and bake as a corn cake, only bake it about twice as long or just as dry as you can, then crumble it up fine and feed it once each day. For the other feed provide nick-nacks in the way of cut wheat, steel cut oats, common fan or mill tailings, some millet seed and some curd cheese. Light bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry is good for them, and regardless of the cautions we sometimes see, dampened corn meal in light doses is good. The writer can remember back forty years ago, when corn meal was a popular diet for small chicks and the mortality was not so great as now, however, the nature of the situation suggests that the small chick's natural needs are a variety and lots of exercise in procuring it.

M. M. J.

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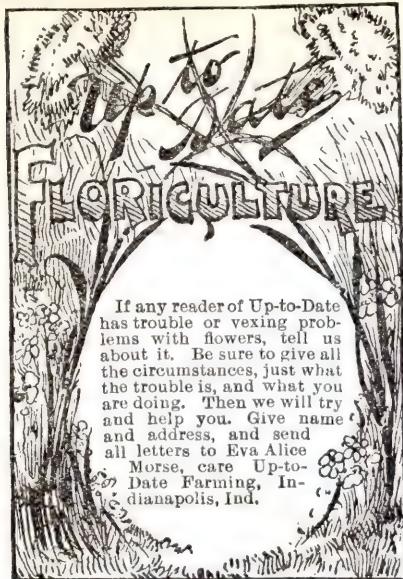
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### WORK FOR MARCH

Of course you've studied the catalogues over and over, and decided you really must have some of the new and wonderful things displayed, to lure the stray pennies or dollars from your purse, but have you sent in your order? If not, rush it off as quickly as possible, then your seeds will come in time to get a nice early start in green house, hot-bed or even in boxes in the house if you can do no better. There are so many perennials which might bloom the first year if started early, and many late bloomers like cosmos, asters, marguerite carnations, salvia, etc., which would bloom a month earlier, if started in the hot bed.

A miniature green house may be constructed by taking a medium sized box, filling it with fine mellow soil (about one-fourth sand) and for the glass sides and ends press ordinary window glass in between the sides of box and the soil, letting them extend three or four inches above the soil. Inside this enclosure such seeds as asparagus, begonia, cineraria, cyclamen, fuschia, geranium, gloxinia, smilax and primula, may be lightly scattered over the surface of the soil; water them by dipping a brush in water and shaking it gently above them; then sift on a very thin covering

of finest sand; cover this with a sheet of manilla paper. Now put on the roof, a light of glass large enough to lay on top of glass sides and project an inch or two all around. This box can be placed on a register or shelf over the kitchen range, anywhere, so they will get bottom heat. As soon as the little plants appear, remove the paper and set box where it will get plenty of sunlight. Air may be admitted to the little plants by raising one edge of glass roof. As soon as they are large enough, carefully transplant them (in same box) and when they are two inches high transfer them to thumb pots. Any one possessed of a little time, money and patience, can grow any of the varieties mentioned and have plants just the right size for blooming another winter. Many a young girl could sell enough of these plants to buy her winter outfit or provide herself with money for Christmas shopping. Or she might use the plants for Christmas gifts to her friends.

### FLORAL NOTES

March is a good time to start the chrysanthemum slips. Bring up the old plants from the cellar, give warm water, sunshine and fresh air. When the slips start from the roots and branches, remove them and start in the cutting box. When rooted, pot them in good garden soil in three-inch pots. Keep them grow-vigorously all summer, repotting when necessary.

Plants, like people need air; open the doors several times during the day and let in pure air from outside. When sweeping, hang a curtain from the ceiling to the floor of your window garden to keep out the dust. Give each plant a plunge bath once a week, if possible.

Two of the best tools in the flower garden are a medium sized trowel and a longhandled steel rake with head about five inches long. With this rake, one can "tickle the earth" between the close set plants much better than with a hoe. A good sized, child's express wagon is also very useful about the garden for hauling flower pots, soil, fertilizers, mulching materials, etc.

Don't hurry the mulch off the bulb and pansy beds too early; there are frosty nights still ahead of us.

Try the mammoth fringed Allegheny hollyhocks, either in clumps or long rows, in the hardy border. They are vastly superior to the old-fashioned varieties, and worthy of a conspicuous position.

Masterpiece, is the appropriate name of a fine new pansy. The border of each petal is curled and fluted, giving a soft airy effect most delightful. The flowers are large and color range all that need be desired.

The Shasta daisy is indeed a "daisy," but alas! in our state it is against the law to grow any kind of daisy; so we have to content ourselves by plucking the wild ones, which grow anyway, whether recognized as a lawful citizen, or outlaw.

To shade the ends of the porch try golden-leaved honeysuckle, the light green leaves are beautifully netted with pink, gold and cream; flowers are white and fragrant. A sunny location brings out the variegated character most strongly.

Crimson rambler roses should be planted where they get direct sunlight; an east or south porch suits them best. If planned in shady spots they incline to mildew.

An old corn-popper is just the thing to sift soil for delicate seeds; fill shallow boxes nearly full, then scatter seed thinly over surface, give the popper a shake or two and the seed will be sufficiently covered.

Start dahlia seed early in March, transplant two or three times to get good stocky plants by the time danger of frost is past. The tubers do better planted out rather late. Experts say June is plenty early.

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Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago. 49



### FROZEN HOUSE PLANTS

Yes, we got caught, or rather, our plants did, one cold night last week; all the begonias were ruined beyond repair, unless they send up shoots from the roots. The other plants came out of the hospital showing little, if any, damage from being too familiar with Mr. J. Frost. As soon as discovered, the frozen plants were removed to a cool dark cellar, sprinkled with cold water and left to thaw out gradually. We shall take pains to move all plants back from the windows hereafter, when the mercury takes a tumble. Seems as if it has been so near the bottom all winter, it had not far to fall. What a winter we've had! And how good it will look when we see the verdure of spring again.

### BROWALLIA GIGANTAE



One of the charming blue flowers useful as a bedding plant or for cut flowers is the Browallia. In habit, it is much like the Lobelia, bushy and compact; it is always in bloom and produces hundreds of indigo-blue florets, from one to one-half inches across. It is easily started from seed sown in boxes in the window, or in open ground after the weather becomes settled, or one can obtain small plants from the florist who raises bedding plants for sale. For cemetery planting nothing could be neater.

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Very few fence manufacturers have enjoyed such a marvelous increase of business as that experienced by the Coiled Spring Fence Co., Box 88, Winchester, Indiana. They inaugurated the system of selling direct to the farmer at wholesale prices, and have furnished a fence so completely meeting the needs of the farmers that the Company as well as their product has leaped into popular favor. It is certainly gratifying to enjoy the confidence of the farmer to such an enviable extent, and it is just as certain that nothing short of their excellent fence, and square dealing could have won such a liberal patronage.

### AUTUMN FAVORITES

Among the annuals, one should never fail to plant seedling chrysanthemums, salvia splendens, cosmos and asters, these will stand by until killed by frost. With the exception of the aster, seeds of all these varieties should be started very early in spring either in window boxes or hot bed if one has no green house. The chrysanthemums are usually hardy enough to be classed as perennials and one is sure of delightful surprises both as to form and color; many are as handsome as their more aristocratic cousins petted by the florist. A bed or hedge of scarlet salvia is simply grand for display, while the asters and cosmos are equally attractive in the garden or house, any of these flowers will last for weeks when cut and all have fine long stems for vases. Be sure to add these to your list when sending in your order for seeds and bulbs.

### IF

If we notice little pleasures  
As we notice little pains,  
If we quite forgot our losses  
And remembered all our gains;  
If we looked for people's virtues  
And their faults refused to see,  
What a comfortable, happy,  
Cheerful place this world would be.  
[Selected]

### Names of Farmers Wanted

The Valley Farmer wants names and addresses of farmers anywhere in the U. S. They want to get them interested in their big farm magazine which now has a circulation of over 100,000 copies and is acknowledged to be the best farm paper in the West. The subscription price is 50c per year, but if any of our readers will send them five farmers' names and addresses and ten cents in stamps or silver they will enter you as a subscriber fully paid for a whole year. Address Valley Farmer, 521 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

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Constipation and Indigestion may give rise to nothing more serious than a distressed feeling or discomfort due to an over-worked or impoverished condition of the Digestive Organs. A dose or two of

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# Up to Date

## HOME ON THE FARM



We invite correspondence for this department. Address all communications to Mrs. Eva Alice Morse, Ed. "Home on the Farm," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Of all graces, the greatest is Cheerfulness. One may be honest, patient, self-sacrificing and pious, and still be dreadful to live with, because of a doleful countenance and voice. But the cheerful man or woman who bravely puts personal troubles in the background, facing the world with a laugh, is a blessing, not only to those about them but to themselves as well. If we could learn not to meet trouble halfway or run after it when it is gone by, the problem of happy living would be half solved.

"Thankful for the sunshine  
An' thankful for the rain;  
Thankful if the troubles  
Of the past won't come again;  
Thankful for the bitter  
That makes us prize the sweet;  
Ain't no use o' hangin' back  
From thankfulness complete."

Honestly, now, have we any right to go moping through the world, throwing a wet blanket on the spirits of everybody? If we must whine and complain, we'd better fit up a Howlery-Growlery room, where we can go and enjoy our misery to the full and give those who'd to be cheerful and pleasant a chance for their lives. Being pleasant is more than a virtue, it's a duty.

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### FOR WEE THIMBLES

What small maiden is not possessed of a desire to run the sewing machine, and do all sorts of intricate work by hand? How many are interested in running seams hemming or gathering a piece of cloth simply for practice? Every child likes to construct something, a definite, special something, and this natural liking should be encouraged, not repressed. Don't drive Mary from the sewing machine, but kindly show her how to thread needle and shuttle, how to wind the bobbin smoothly, in fact, all the detail of plain work, you will be surprised to see how readily she takes to the work, for children always learn things in half the time it takes an adult. A grown man or woman cannot learn to row, swim, skate or ride a wheel half as easily as the boy or girl. My little girl was always "bothering" about the sewing machine, seizing every opportunity to run it when mamma was busy elsewhere. At last in sheer desperation, I determined to utilize her ambition. I bought some checked gingham for aprons and told her I would hire her to make them for me and she could have the money to buy cloth for some fancy white aprons for school. With my little showing she cut out the plain work apron; taking pains to cut by a thread and match the checks in sewing the seams. The hem was easily kept even by folding on a line of checks, and basting it in place; after stitching it was ornamented with a simple design in cross-stitch, done with san-silk. Next the ruffler was adjusted to the machine and her first lesson in gathering was taken, the band was sewn on, then the strings were hemmed and soon my little seamstress had her first real garment ready for inspection and approval. The coveted white aprons are assured, and both parties satisfied.

### MARCH METHODS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

What a long dreary blustering month of storm, wind, mud and slush, is old March! Yes, if we will it so, but we can shorten it a good deal by doing agreeable work beside the cheerful sitting room fire, getting ready for the more strenuous work of cleaning house, making garden, setting hens and spading flower beds, which will be crowding April and May days so full. We aim to get bedding and table linen made up during January. Every day dresses, aprons, shirts for the men folks and carpet rags (if we have them), are gotten out of the way during February. We sew the rags on the machine mostly, either hit or miss, or if for rages all the blue ones by themselves, red ones the same, and the rest hit-or-miss. These woven with three colors of warp in "honeycomb" style, make pretty and durable rugs for living rooms and chambers. We aim to have rags and warp in the hands of the weaver early in March so rugs or carpet will be ready to put on the floors as soon as cleaning is done. Then comes the real enjoyment of the month, making up the best dresses, shirt waists, etc., for the summer's wearer. This is a real pleasure and easy to accomplish as the stores display their finest wash goods early in the year, and summer fashions are foretold in late winter.

The roads in the country are usually so bad, we are not apt to have much company, and there are no holidays, so we can give our undivided attention to the sewing, and what a lot of it we can turn off. The evenings are given over to the catalogues of seeds and nursery stock, and planning the garden and field work. As a co-operative family, mother and the girls are interested in every rod of ground in the farm and father and the boys discuss the merits of vegetables and flowers with equal interest. Work in the poultry yard is planned also, and supplies, stock, or eggs for hatching are ordered, if we decide to purchase. So our dreary days roll round almost before we realize it.

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### MORE LIGHT

A business man said if there was a sure way of telling whether or not a farmer was prosperous, it was simply to observe the way his home was lighted up at night. This man often had occasion to take long trips into the country, and, coming in after night, he always commented on the people about as follows, if he happened to have a friend with him: "Now there's John Brown's house on the left. I wouldn't trust that man any farther than I could see him for he's too stingy to live. Look at that light! I'll bet his bill for oil isn't ten cents a month. His children left the farm long ago, and I don't blame them. I've been in his house and you could barely find your way around in the dim light and yet he expects his wife to patch and darn all evening."

Then perhaps a brightly lighted home would loom up and the business man was delighted. Often the strains of music or merry voices helped out his argument, as he dwelt upon the character of the farmer who lived there. Long residence in the county made him familiar with most of the people and his judgment was almost sure to be correct. Many other travelers grew to watch the lights at night and bore him out in the belief that bright lights and happy families go together invariably.

I have in mind one home where a No. 2 burner lamp sits in the middle of the big table and nine persons try to see by its feeble rays. Surely poor eyesight must result from such unwise saving. Good lamps may be bought as low as fifty cents apiece and there is no excuse for dirty chimneys or charred wicks. It is much better to buy expensive oil than spectacles for your children and many a case of nearsightedness can be traced directly to dim lights.

Many mothers hesitate about using large lamps for fear the children will upset them, but a heavy lamp is less apt to be overturned than a little one. For the kitchen it is well to have bracket lamps but in the other rooms put your substantial ones on good tables and there is hardly a bit of danger. Of course no one would think for a minute of leaving small children alone with an insecure light, but even babies may be taught to let stoves and dangerous things alone, if they are not spoiled by indulgence.

Another idea that prevails in many homes is that of having only one or two lamps besides the parlor one. Some one is continually jumping up with the only light to search for articles in another room, leaving a circle of disgusted people to wait for her return. It costs very little to have a row of well kept lamps in the kitchen ready for use at any moment, and certainly it is more enjoyable to be able to read or work without being interrupted.

A few country homes have large gasoline lamps that shed a brilliant white light and some are illuminated with natural gas in the gas regions, but for the most part, farmers must depend upon coal oil for light. It is never economical to buy a poor quality or oil for poor lights are the result. Always have a certain time to fill and clean the lamps and never, never let that time be after night. The chimneys may be washed with the breakfast dishes, the bowls filled and paper sacks slipped over them to protect from dust. By this means they are out of the way for the day and in perfect trim for the evening. If your children like to visit certain homes at night instead of asking their playmates to sometimes spend the evening with them, try to find out the cause. Ten to one they are in love with some brilliantly lighted sitting room where fun and frolic reign, for who could be cheerful in a dim room? The mercury of one's spirits goes down with a rush upon entering a gloomy, ill-lighted place; but rises when light breaks forth.

HILDA RICHMOND.

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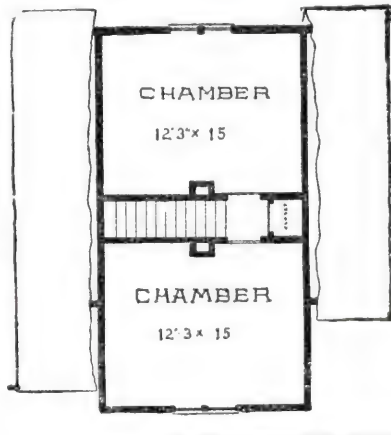
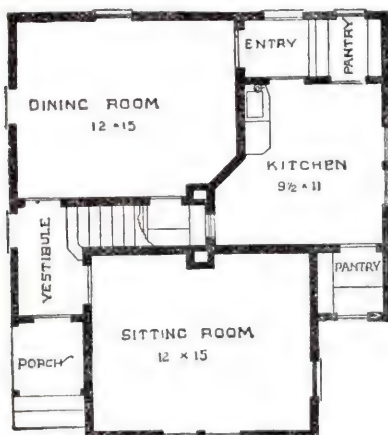
# Up-to-Date Farm Buildings

EDITED BY E. A. PAYNE

What has been kept in mind in designing this cottage is the attainment of a maximum of room compatible with safety, health and comfort and a proper regard for beauty in features of construction. The cellar has been omitted because its cost would take off one room from the house if the total cost is to be restricted to the sum named. The entrance hall not being large enough for a reception hall, is placed on the side where its front door and staircase are nearest to the workroom and to the sitting room as well. The kitchen is isolated as much as possible from the other rooms of the house, thus making a pleasanter house than would otherwise be the case.



with covered siding, and the roof shingled. The outside is painted three coats and the inside trimmed with natural finished pine. The first story is 9 feet and the second 8½ feet, and the house could be built in most localities as shown for \$700.



The door in the dining room leading to the closet under the stairs is the means of saving many steps to the housewife. This may be used as a serving closet from the kitchen. The food prepared or the dishes to be washed may be passed through it to and from the kitchen.

The foundation is of brick. The chimney, which starts in two parts at the bottom, ends in a single stack at the top. The outside walls are weather boarded.

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Some few years ago, shearing machines were invented and were adopted eagerly by large flock owners in all parts of the world, but they were expensive and were run by power and were only suitable for large stations. It was very evident that a machine for the owner of a few sheep was wanted and wanted badly. To meet this demand the Stewart machine was brought out.

There is an enormous demand for a thoroughly reliable machine to be sold at a small price, which is simple, strong and durable and at a price well within the reach of every sheep owner. The new machine is made equally as well as the previous models and so simple that any farm hand will find it easy to operate.

The price is but \$12.75 for a complete outfit, which the company claim is saved on the first fifty sheep shorn. A very interesting little book has just been published by this company entitled "Some Shearing Suggestions" by R. M. Marquis, Champion Shearer of the world, which will be sent to all parties applying for same who mention this paper. It is worth reading and can be had free by addressing the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 224 Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

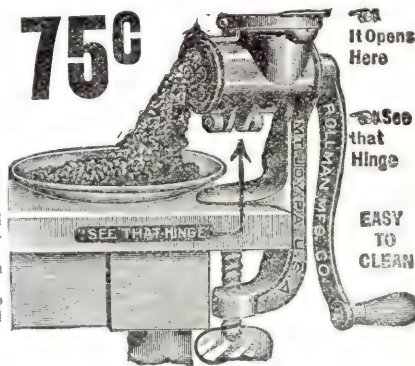
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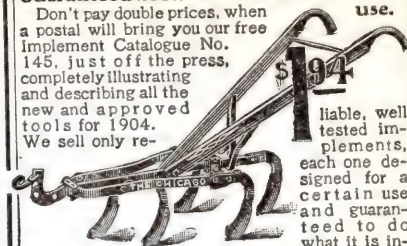
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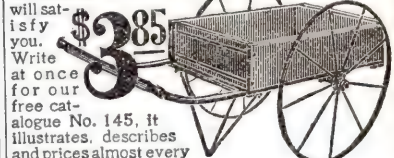
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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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### CHAPTER XIV (continued).

"That is your affair," the woman replied, without a shade of concern.

I thought I could perceive a growing embarrassment in her manner as de Valence came closer to her, remembering, for so she must, that we could hear very word through the portiere. She collected herself bravely; de Valence must not suspect.

"Come, I'll pay you," and she put her lips upward so coolly I wondered he should care to touch them. Jerome raged silently, for I confess we were both guilty of looking as well as listening. De Valence leaned over her, but lifted his head again.

"Celeste—Madame, so cold. I'd as lief kiss the marble lips of Diana in the park."

"Oh, as you please; you may kiss them, too, if you like," she shrugged her shoulders, and was not pretty for the instant. "I pay as I promise; it is a mere barter of commodities. You may take or leave it as you choose."

The man's attitude of dejection touched even me, but the woman gave no sign of feeling or compassion, only intense impatience.

"Well, Monsieur, am I to sit waiting an hour? Are you come to be a sordid huckster to wrangle over your price?"

De Valence bent over her again, touched the lips lightly, and strode away, gathering up his papers from the table as he went. Two only were left, and those Madame held listlessly in her hand.

We felt thoroughly conscious of our guilt, Jerome and I, when we put aside the screen and re-entered the room. There was a certain air of resentment in his manner, as if he would call her to account, and I heartily wished myself elsewhere. Perhaps it was all for the best; my presence prevented, for the time, explanations, and I fancy the woman was grateful for the respite. Her lassitude, and effort to overcome it, smote me to the quick, and right willingly I would have aided her had I but the power. To Jerome she spoke:

"You heard—all?"

He nodded.

"And saw?" Less resolutely this question came. The words conveyed the wish, unexpressed, that he had not heard. To me she gave no thought. Again Jerome nodded, and looked away.

"It is the penalty and the price of power. Oh, Jerome, how fervently I have prayed that this all had not been," she went on oblivious of my presence.

Jerome's resentment faded away at her mute appeal for sympathy, and I am very sure he would not have me chronicle all that then occurred. Suffice it, that I employed myself at the window, some minutes perhaps, until a hasty rap on the door, and the maid bore a message which she delivered to her mistress in secret.

"Bid him come in at once if it please him."

"He is already here, madame," the girl replied.

We had barely time to gain our former hiding place before a man richly dressed, and limping, entered; the same I had seen in the gardens of Versailles. I was now intensely interested in this little drama, which, as it were, was being played for my own benefit, and gave closer study to the Duke of Maine who hurried in.

The weak, irresolute face bore no trace of the dignity and power which made his royal father at times truly great; it showed, too, but little inheritance from the proud beauty of the de Montespan. Vastly inferior to both, and to his ambitious wife whose schemes he adopted when they succeeded and disowned when they failed, the Duke trembled now upon the verge of a mighty intrigue which perchance would make him master of an empire, perchance consign him to the Bastille or to the block. Well he knew that the abandoned Philip of Orleans, though he sometimes forgot his friends, never spared an enemy. With these thoughts haunting him, his timid mind shrank from putting his fortunes to a decisive test, and he looked forward, dreading to see the increasing feebleness of the King hasten that day when a quick

stroke must win or lose.

He approached Madame at the table with a semblance of that swagger affected by the weakling in presence of women, yet permitting the wandering eye and uncertain gestures to betray his uneasiness. Something had evidently gone wrong with my lord.

"Have you heard, Celeste, of Yvard?" he inquired, dropping into a seat.

My ears quickened at the familiar name. "Well, what of him?"

"He has lost the Louisiana dispatches, and I know not what they contained."

"What!" exclaimed the woman, as if genuinely alarmed, and learning the bad news at first hand.

"Yes, the cursed fool lost them in some drunken brawl in the city. We have had the place thoroughly searched, but—" he finished the sentence with a shrug to express his failure.

"What if they should reach Orleans?" he continued evenly. "My men fear he has gone to him anyway, hoping to play in with both for pardon. I'd feel much safer could we only lay our hands upon him. He is the one man beside ourselves here who knows—who knows, anything," the Duke went on with growing trepidation.

"Well, make yourself comfort, my lord. I took the responsibility to detain Yvard in Paris."

"You?" he sprang from his chair in astonishment. "You? Why? How?"

"I thought your safety demanded it. My lord is too generous, too confiding," she threw toward him a glance of concern poor de Valence would have periled his soul to win. You see, when we entrusted him with this business, it was so delicate a mission, I set a watch upon him—some of my own people of Anjou—and when he acted negligently they reported to me. He began drinking, too, and freely, so I fixed his discretion. I now have the man safe in Paris. What would my lord with him?"

Du Maine fixed his cold eyes upon her, for a short space, then,

"It would be prudent to put him quietly out of the way," he suggested, the thin lips closing cruelly. "No, hold him, we may have further need for his sword. But have a care that he talks to no one."

Madame had raised no objection to the Duke's cool command that an end be made to Yvard, yet I did her the credit to suppose it was because she well knew she might do as she liked, and he be none the wiser.

He now settled himself upon a divan near Madame, with all the complacency of a man whose own foresight had saved him a serious trouble, and said after mature deliberation, gazing thoughtfully at the sportive cherubs on the ceiling:

"Well, it could not have been so bad after all, for I observed the caution to prepare a warning for our friends across the frontier, and had arranged for a friend of ours to be entrapped by Orleans, betraying misleading dispatches to him. A fine plan, think you? Menezes you know is devoted to me, and I have promised him a patent."

"Who did your grace say was to be this friend?"

"Menezes."

"Why Menezes?"

"I have done much for the fellow, and he is not over clever; clever enough for the purpose, you know, but—"

"Does my lord not remember Menezes is a brother of the Perrault whom you had hanged some years ago? I fear you have been badly advised."

"No! I do not recall him."

"The rogue who cast a stone at your horse?"

"Ah, I bring him to mind. Short, thick-set fellow, who whined something about hunger, children and the cold. Ugh! What concern have I with the rable? But how do you know this, Celeste?"

"I have long mis doubted him, and had the rascal overlooked. He is of Picardy, and his father was attached to St. Andre, who like not His Grace, the Duke of Maine."

"No, by my faith, he hates me. Ah, I see it all. Celeste, you should have been a man, a man's wit almost you have. Really, so much brain is wasted in that pretty head of yours. Madame will come to comprehend she does not know it all—yet she

torments me till I give in. I think I shall take firmer hold, and manage my own affairs to better advantage than she. Ugh! What a scrape she was like to get me in."

He gradually regained the expression of complete satisfaction with himself, and prepared now to show the masterpiece of his work, the contract with Antonio of Modena, the money lender.

"Here are our financial plans; the usury is high, but there is great risk, so thinks Antonio; egad! perhaps he is right, though it is possible we may pay him. Altogether a most excellent plan, my own work—"

Madame interrupted him, thinking perhaps it was wise that he could not throw the blame on other shoulders. She took advantage of a pause to examine the document with apparent care.

"Yes, excellent, but let us see. Three, seven, twelve, fourteen, twenty-three—here is some mistake. Let us go over it again. Yes, here it is. This is not your accounting. This miserly Lombard would cozen you of your honor if he could but sell it again. Here is an error of near ten thousand livres; let me correct it for you."

And while he stared at her she deftly copied the correct amounts from the slip she held concealed in her hand. She knew the figures were his own, but gave no

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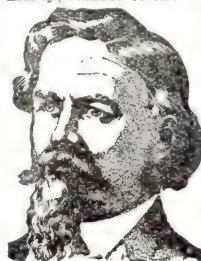
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**"THE BLACK WOLF'S BREED" by Harris Dickson** in the September first issue of **UP-TO-DATE FARMING**. The twelve back numbers containing the first installments will be sent for **30c.** **UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis**



taken.

"I doubt not you would have looked over it more carefully before you signed it, and these matters would have been detected by your own eyes."

"Yes, yes," he replied nervously, reaching out his hand for the paper lest she observe—what her quick eyes had at first seen—that the contract already bore his signature and seal. She gave it him and he replaced it carefully in his breast.

"I will give these careless secretaries a lesson they sorely need," and in this disturbed condition of mind he blustered out of the apartment, forgetting his usual gallantries, which Madame so diplomatically put aside without giving too serious offense.

Jerome leaned against the window-facing, his unseeing eyes resting on the park beyond the little garden at our feet. His brow lowered, not as of a storm, but with the murkiness of a settled and dismal day. Perchance his thoughts wandered with his childhood's sweetheart amid the fertile vales of far away Anjou. Nothing was more distant from him than the gilded furnishings, the frescoes, the marble Venus at his elbow. Beside her table, alone, and abstracted as Jerome, the woman toyed with a dainty fan; her impassive beauty, born of rigid training, betrayed not the inner desolation. Her face was calm and serious enough, the skin lay smooth and glowed with all those delicate tints that women love.

Her quietude reminded me of the slumbering ocean, glassy and tranquil, whose unmarred surface conveyed no hint of sunken ships beneath, of cold dumb faces tossing in the brine, of death-abysms where wrecks abandoned lie.

I slipped away without rousing a protest from Jerome, and closing the door softly left them to their meditations and to each other.

#### CHAPTER XV.

##### New Hopes.

Now, that I was well out of their way, it came to me to wonder what I should do with myself until Jerome might please to seek me again, but accident favored me with occupation. Passing through the hall I heard a woman's shrill voice, lifted in anger, berating some unfortunate attendant.

"You wretched hussy, to speak rudely to

## RHEUMATISM

### Cured Through the Feet

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The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman of Ann Arbor, Mich.

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a guest of mine, who did but make to you a pretty speech. I'd have you be most charming to Monsieur Viard. Remember, you are only a hireling, and need give yourself no such fine and unseemly airs."

The door just ahead of me was thrown violently open, and out strutted a tiny lady in a most disproportionate rage. She was beautiful neither in face nor figure; she was diminutive, and petulant of manner, but bore herself with an air of almost regal pride. It was she whom I came to know as Madame du Maine, a daughter of the proud and princely Condes. Following her, weeping bitterly, came the sweet maid who had spilled the tray of flowers on me at the door. I stepped back into an alcove, lest, perchance, she look behind, and aimlessly I straggled out into the gardens as best I might.

The Villa being a strange ground, it fretted me to be alone therein, with nothing to think of but this trouble of my friends. And Madame de Chartrain, did I blame her? Blame Jerome? Yes—no. I hardly knew. Viewed at a distance, and impartially, such things strike us with aversion, and we are quick to condemn. But the more I thought the nearer I came to concluding it took something more than a mere mummery to make a wife. All the ceremonials and benedictions and lighted candles and high-sounding phrases could not bind a woman's heart, where that heart was free, or called some other man its lord. Yet the bare fact remained, this woman was a wife, and to me, at least, that name had always been a sacred and holy one.

To what vain or wise conclusions my cogitations may have led me, I conceive not, for another small matter now quite absorbed my whole attention. It was the beginning of that one dear hope which speedily banished all others. It is said the tripping tread of Fate doth leave no print upon the sand to mark its passage, nor doth she sound a note of warning that the waiting hand may grasp her garments as she flies.

A gleam of white in one of the summer houses caught my roving eye, and quite aimlessly I passed the door. A chit of a child crouched upon the floor, and leaned forward on the benches, weeping as though each sob were like to burst her little heart. I grant it was no affair of mine, yet my tears were ever wont to start, and eyes play traitor to mine arm at sight of woman's trouble. Without thinking one whit, I stepped in beside her, and laying my hand gently upon the lassie's shoulder, implored that she weep no more.

Up she sprang to face me, flushed and indignant. Verily was I abashed. Yet there was that of sympathy and sincerity in my voice and mien—or so she told me after—which turned her wrath aside.

"You, Monsieur; I thought it was old Monsieur Viard, he pursues me so."

It was the same little maid I had seen in the hall, and that was why I trembled. She wept now for the scolding she had got. I caught my breath to inquire why she wept.

"Oh, Madame, Madame—it is the humor of Madame to humiliate me of late; she reminds me ever of my dependent position. And Monsieur," the child straightened up proudly till she was quite a woman. "Monsieur, I come of a race as old as her own—and as honored." "Charles is poor—the Chevalier de la Mora, you know. But now he goes to the colonies, and will take me with him."

It was a silly enough thing to do, but about here I stalked most unceremoniously off, leaving her to her sorrow and her tears. Since that day I have often smiled to think how foolishly do the wisest men deport themselves when they first begin to love. Their little starts of passion, their petty angers and their sweet repentances—all were unexplored by me, for Love to me was yet an unread book.

At the door of the house M. Leroux hailed me graciously:

"Well met, my dear Captain; we go to the park, and would have you bear us company. Where is M. de Greville?"

I explained as best I might his absence, and followed them in lieu of better employment, forgetting for the time the threatened fete. Before I could extricate myself, these new friends had led me into a brilliant circle, and duly presented me to Madame, who sat on a sort of raised platform in the center.

She showed no traces of her recent anger and spite, vented upon that patient girl who now claimed all my thought. Her ladies, some languishing literary notables of the day, and officers, stood about discussing the news, and talked of naught but some fetching style or popular play, through all of which I struggled as bravely as my dazed condition would permit. It seemed I would never grow accustomed to the like, though it is said many men find great delight in such gatherings. But one thing I searched for most eagerly.

Behind Madame's chair, after a little,

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#### Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 487 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands



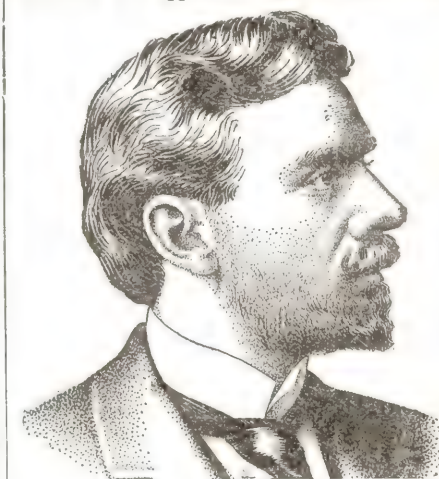
and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell, I want no money.

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Wonderful New External Remedy Curing Thousands. Any Rheumatic Sufferer May Try It Without Cost.

#### Send Your Address and Get A Dollar's Worth FREE.

I have a sure, quick and lasting cure for Rheumatism. I cure it by means of Vibro Discs, a wonderful new appliance which is used exter-



nally and draws out the poison from every part of the system. It is the wonder of the age, and a godsend to Rheumatic sufferers. There is nothing like it, and nothing equal to it. It banishes pain as if by magic, and conquers this dread disease in all its cruel forms and stages. It is safe, simple and convenient for home use and roots out the acid venom so thoroughly that no relapse or fresh attack can occur. Prove these claims yourself by testing the remedy at my expense. I will send you, absolutely free, four of these Vibro Discs—



a full dollar's worth—if you simply send me your name and address. This is an absolute gift, and I shall neither ask nor accept pay for it now or in the future. Can you afford to continue in pain and misery when you can get this marvelous new and guaranteed treatment simply for the asking? Write me to-day and I will send you the treatment at once and with it an elegant illustrated book on Rheumatism, all free and prepaid. Don't send any money—not even a postage stamp—but send your name and address **THIS VERY DAY.** PROF. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 19, Battle Creek, Mich.



appeared the sweet shy face of my weeping Niobe of the park. I felt she saw and recognized me, and my face grew warmer at the thought. I made bold to ask one of the gentlemen standing near me who the lady might be, and not desiring to point at her, simply described her as well as possible, and as being in attendance upon Madame.

"That, Monsieur, is Madame Agnes, wife of the Chevalier de la Mora; the wittiest and most beautiful woman at Sceaux, and the chilliest."

Noting the change of countenance which I sought in vain to control, he went on banteringly:

"Beware, M. le Capitaine, half the men at Sceaux are in love with her, but she has the execrable taste to prefer her own husband. Such women destroy half the zest of living. Beside, the Chevalier has a marvelous sword and a most unpleasant temper. Bah! how ludicrous it is for men to anger at trifles."

"But," I faltered, "she seems a mere child."

"Yes, but none the less charming," and he turned away to continue his interrupted conversation with the daring young Arouet, the same who was to acquire universal fame under the name Voltaire.

Thus rudely were my new-awakened hopes of love cast down. A wife, and the wife of a friend! She had spoken to me of "Charles," and of going with him to the colonies. A wife, yet for all that, I knew I loved her.

They say the road to hell is paved with good intentions. My intentions were the best that ever made excellent cobblestones toward the infernal gate. Only a few days and I would be gone; surely those could be passed through in peace. She was a wife—I would never let her know that all my heart was hers. This I determined. But man is weak, and the very atmosphere of France dried up the springs of every honest impulse. Everywhere was scoffing, raillery and disbelief. Honor, friendship and virtue were regarded as the vain chimeras of a fool. Why should not I enjoy life while I might?

Directly Madame Chartrain entered without intruding, and composedly took her place among the ladies who made room for her near Madame. Nothing in her manner bore evidence of her recent conflict. It was really marvelous how the life these women led schooled them to a stoicism any Choctaw brave daring the stake might envy. She nodded to me gaily, and I stopped to touch her hand.

"Where is M. de Greville? Is he not to be with us this afternoon?"

I looked her in the face, wondering, for could she not answer her own question far better than I? She read my meaning, but her glance never wavered.

"Ah! There he is, among the gentlemen. I feared he found Sceaux too dull after Paris, and he had promised us a bit of his work. You know he composes famous verses to some fair and distant innamorata."

"Indeed, Madame, I suspected not his talents," I replied. Our conversation lagged, for the programms had already commenced, and we gave our attention to the reading of some curious letters, said to have been written by two Persians of distinction then traveling in Europe, which were being published anonymously in Paris. At first, I could not bring myself to listen to such twaddle, dubiously moral, which, under the guise of light, religious beliefs, and all which I had before held sacred. Listening only to contradict, I grew interested in spite of myself, and only at some allusion more than usually out of place, as it seemed to me, among so many ladies, did I take my eyes from the reader's countenance, and suffer them to roam about the company.

Feeling again the subtle influence of Agnes' gaze fixed full upon me, it caused my cheeks to flush, my knees to quake, and verily, my legs were as like to carry me away as to sustain me where I leaned against a tree. The girl was looking straight at me; I dared not return her stare which had something more than mere curiosity in it, and disturbed me greatly.

The reading was finished without my

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Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, post-paid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

knowledge, a piece of buffoonery, or play acting gone through with, which I did not see, when my own name, called by Madame, brought me to my proper good sense again.

I found myself, before I was quite aware, bending before Madame and receiving her command that I should do something for the amusement of the company.

"M. Jerome has favored us, you know—we have no drones here," she went on pleasantly, "and it is the rule at Sceaux that all must join our merriment."

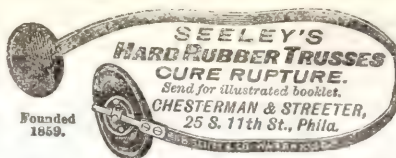
"Jerome?" I answered in a bewildered fashion, for I had no recollection of seeing aught he did; then I remembered hearing him recite some languishing verses about a white rose, a kiss, a lady's lips—some sighs, and such other stuff that now escapes me—but I had paid no attention to it all.

Jerome, the villain, seconded Madame's request so vigorously I could not decline, though he well knew I was no carpet knight capable of entertaining ladies fair on the tourney field of wit.

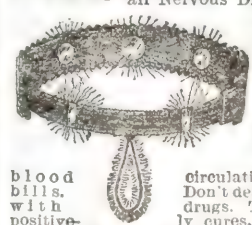
"The Captain sings divinely, Madame, but is becomingly modest, as you see." The wretch laughed in his sleeve; I could have strangled him.

"Ah, so rare," she retorted, "you men are vainer than my ladies."

(To be continued)



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# MYSTERIOUS POWER OVER DISEASE

## Wonderful and Miraculous Cures Performed by a Mighty Healer

At Last There Seems to Have Been Discovered the Secret of Long Life and Perfect Health

(From Hearst's Chicago American)

FORT WAYNE, IND., (Special Correspondent).

In response to numerous requests your correspondent called on the now famous Dr. James W. Kidd, to learn, if possible, the secret of the mysterious power by which he was effecting so many wonderful cures. Dr. Kidd was found at his office busily engaged in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

"It is hardly necessary to say that I am busy," said the doctor. "In those files are thirty-five thousand letters that we received and answered last month, but I am always willing to explain, as far as possible, my discovery, especially to newspaper men, because I know that they will publish the information and I want the whole world to know that there has at last been discovered a remedy which will cure every ailment."

Will it cure every case?

"It will cure every disease that I have been called upon to treat in my experience in thousands of cases, and has positively cured thousands of afflicted people who thought that they were beyond all earthly help."

What do you call your discovery?

"The Elixir of Life." Dr. Kidd here showed the correspondent a number of small egg shaped capsules containing various colored liquids in which floated small tablets, and said: "Doctors have known and used nearly all the remedies which constitute my discovery for years, but the proportions and the method of compounding are my secret."

Do the doctors accept or use your discovery? was next asked.

"Not as a rule, because I do not care to explain or give my secret to them. It is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment and naturally I am jealous of the honor which it brings me."

Do your patients seem to appreciate what you do for them?

"Yes, indeed. In this set of letter files are thousands of letters from grateful cured patients, and I am receiving more every day. They are the greatest source of pleasure and satisfaction to me, and the only pay that I ask for the years of study that this discovery cost me. Here are a few which are particularly interesting to me, because they are patients whom I cured two years ago, when I first made my discovery, and before I was as sure of the results as I am now. They are all enjoying perfect

health now. You may publish as many of them as on like, as I have their permission."

Your correspondent copied the following extracts word for word, from a few. The following from Miss Sarah Penington, Milton, Iowa, tells a thrilling story of her cure: "It does not seem possible that a person paralyzed as I was could be cured in 18 days. When you got the statement of my case, I was perfectly helpless, had to have a friend write to you in my name. Now I feel that I am cured. I will always praise and thank Dr. Kidd for what he has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

A. C. Blair, a prominent attorney of the firm of Blair & Green, Charleston, W. Va., writes as follows: "I received your treatment for nervousness, indigestion, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, twenty days ago. It is truly 'The Elixir of Life.' I am agreeably surprised at the wonderful result. I have suffered for more than five years and was getting worse all the time. I have improved daily since beginning your treatment. I now feel ten years younger. Instead of having to pull myself up the court house steps by the railing I now run up as I did ten years ago." Ten days later Mr. Blair reports as follows: "I am restored to perfect health, sleep well, eat hearty, digestion good, kidneys and back cured, nerves in fine shape."

Your correspondent was shown hundreds of other testimonials telling of miraculous cures of apparently every disease with which man or woman was ever afflicted, and was firmly convinced that Dr. Kidd truly too modest in his claims for his marvelous discovery.

Can your "Elixir of Life" be used by patients at home?

"Yes, with my instructions and with equally as good results."

Is it true that you are giving away treatments to all applicants?

"Yes, and I expect to continue until its virtue is known all over the world. You can tell your readers that I will send every sick or afflicted person a course of treatment prepaid especially for their case by mail postage paid and absolutely free. To be sure of personal attention ask them to describe their case and address my private office as follows: Dr. Jas. W. Kidd, 83 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind."

As the doctor asks for no money, it would seem that every reader afflicted in any way, no matter the disease, should take advantage of this liberal offer.



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## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

a full-sized **ONE DOLLAR** package of **VITÆ ORE**, by mail, **POST PAID**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors, or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **VITÆ ORE** is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—**ORE**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains **FREE IRON, FREE SULPHUR AND MAGNESIUM**, and one package will equal in medical strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, LaGrippe and Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **VITÆ ORE** will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of other readers of this paper who have accepted this offer, and **MADE NATURE THEIR DOCTOR**, if you will give it a trial, which none should hesitate to do on this liberal offer, **SEND FOR A \$1.00 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK**. You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. **WE WANT NO ONE'S MONEY WHOM VITÆ ORE DOES NOT BENEFIT**. Can anything be more fair? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. Investigation will bear out our statement that we **MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY** in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write **TO-DAY** for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, so that we may give you special directions for treatment, if same be necessary, and mention this paper, so that we may know that you are entitled to this fiber offer.

## "OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH"

CURED IN ONE MONTH'S TIME A SERIOUS KIDNEY AND RHEUMATIC TROUBLE.

Was Broken Down, Disheartened and Almost Helpless.

**READ** what Mr. M. V. Estes, of No. 8 Trinity Street, Atlanta, Ga., who answered our advertisement, and received a package of **VITÆ ORE** on on trial says of the medicine:



ATLANTA, GA.—When I look back at my condition and suffering during recent years, and think of the herbs, roots, barks, tinctures, powders and liniments I have taken and rubbed with, all to no purpose, and that I was cured at last in one month with **VITÆ ORE**, I stand dazed and amazed at the result. Indeed, I feel like exclaiming with Mr. Richardson (a correspondent of the New York Herald) on closing an account of his escape from a Confederate prison during the late war between the States, "**Out of the Jaws of Death, Out of the Mouth of Hell!**"

Thirty years ago I contracted a disease of the Kidneys, and commenced passing gravel from them, the pain often throwing me into spasms. Those only who have passed through this ordeal can give an idea of the suffering connected with it. These spells continued at irregular but frequent intervals, down to a month ago. During all this time my urine was highly colored, sometimes profuse and sometimes scant, but all times charged with a yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

About three years ago I was attacked with Rheumatism in my right hip-joint, knees and the muscles all over my body. Physicians told me I had Diabetes and marked symptoms of Bright's Disease, and commenced to dope me with mercury, soda, lithia, salicylic acid, potash, etc., all of which were constantly constipating me, and nearly everything I ate disagreed with me. You can well imagine my condition and state of mind. I was broken down, disheartened and helpless.

By chance I had placed in my hand a Chicago paper containing an advertisement of **VITÆ ORE**, and, like a drowning man, I caught at it, sent for it, and it has proved to be the "Oar" that enabled me to paddle my frail barque into the heaven of Health. I used the ore in hot water, and it commenced to benefit me from the first dose. In four days I saw a marked change for the better, and so wrote you. My urine became cleared up and natural in color. In six days the brick-dust deposit was gone. My bowels became regular. I could eat what I wanted, and what I did eat, did not hurt me, and was perfectly digested. I slept soundly at night without those terrible hallucinations that had haunted my slumbers so long, but, best of all, the pain was leaving my suffering limbs, I could walk without crutch or stick.

Now, after taking a dollar package of **VITÆ ORE**, I say I am in better health than I have been in thirty years. All this wonderful change in my condition is due to the virtue of one ounce of Ore taken from Mother Earth. Would that I could impress upon every one suffering with Kidneys, Stomach, Liver, Rheumatism, etc., what I know of the virtues of **VITÆ ORE**. Take it according to directions, but always in hot water, and you will not be long, in joining with me in singing the praise of **VITÆ ORE**, and praising Theo. Noel for his efforts in introducing this grand boon to suffering humanity. Theo. Noel's name should go down to posterity side by side with that of Harvey, one for discovering the circulation of the blood, the other for unearthing Nature's means of purifying it.

*M. V. Estes*

### REAFFIRMED ONE YEAR LATER

ATLANTA, GA.—My faith in **VITÆ ORE** grows stronger every day. I suffered with Kidney trouble for years, and never got any relief until I used **VITÆ ORE**, that did the work, and I am still well. Can get insurance on my life in any company that accepts men of my age.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skeptic'sm, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you may have, by sending to us for a package.

### ADDRESS

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# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

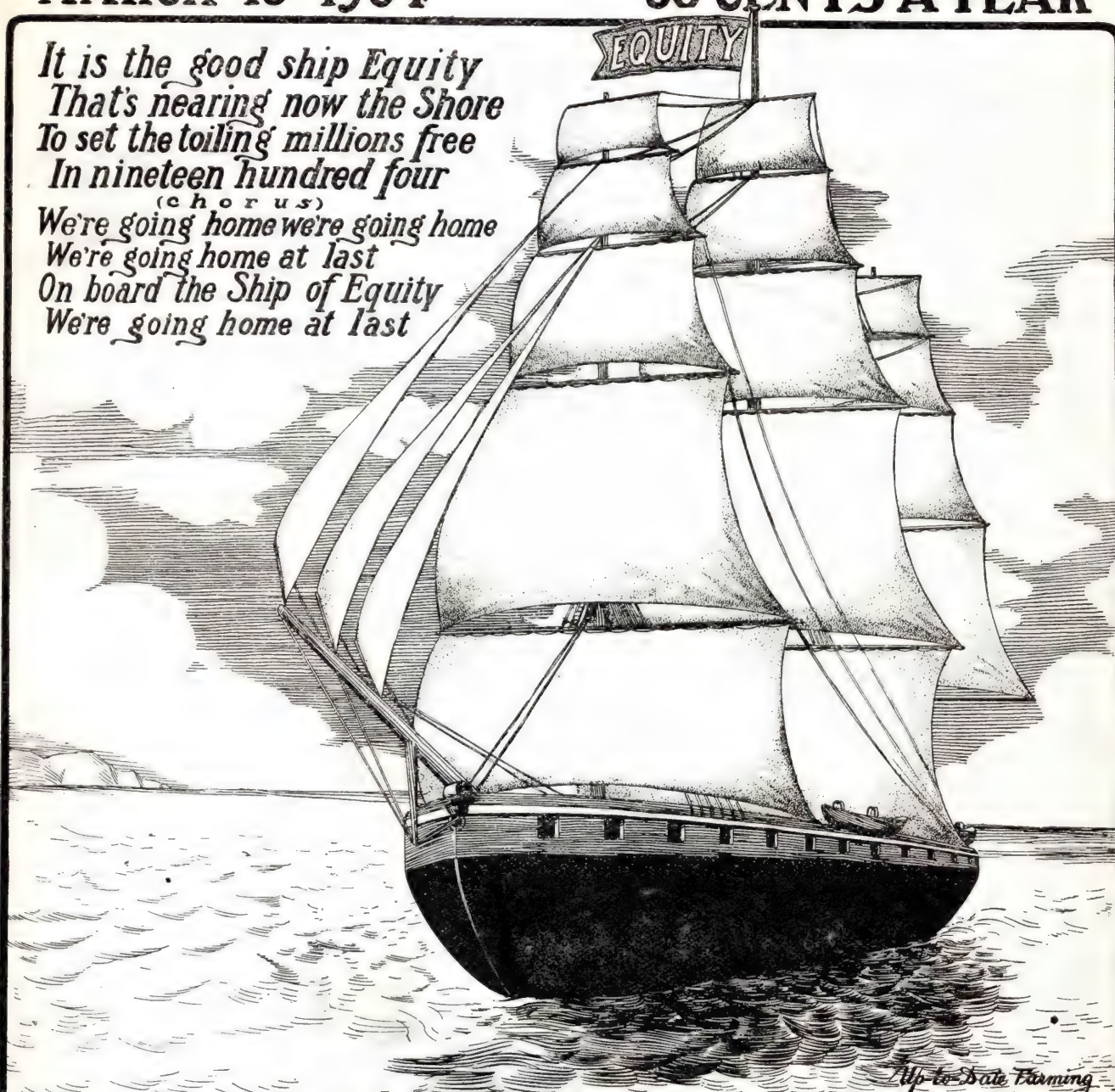
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For Up-to-Date People and those who want to become Up-to-Date*

MARCH 15 1904

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That's nearing now the Shore  
To set the toiling millions free  
In nineteen hundred four*

*(chorus)  
We're going home we're going home  
We're going home at last  
On board the Ship of Equity  
We're going home at last*



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**THIRD PRIZE**—1 WEEKS TRIP to the St. Louis World's Fair. Railroad expenses and admission paid by us.  
**FOURTH PRIZE**—5 DAYS TRIP to the St. Louis World's Fair. Railroad fare paid by us.

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It is published twice a month, and the price is 50 Cents a year. It tells you how to set your own price on every crop you grow. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has unaided fought for DOLLAR WHEAT, and raised the price from Under 70 Cents to \$1.00 a Bushel at Chicago. If you want \$1.00 Wheat, 60c. Corn, 12c. Cotton (never less), 5c. Hogs, 5c. Cattle, 35c. Butter and 25c. Eggs the year around, and a profitable price for every other crop, you can get them through UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is elevating agriculture until it will be as profitable as banking, merchandising or manufacturing. READ SOME LETTERS:

"Up-to-Date Farming was a great surprise to me. Did not know there was such a publication so full of excellent thought and ideas." E. F. CURRIER, Amesbury, Mass. "You seem to have some far-reaching and good ideas about the interests of farmers, as expressed in Up-to-Date Farming." P. B. NEAL, Madison, N. C. "Up-to-Date has been a great help to me. The ideas it advocates for farmers are grand. It is an educator that pays large dividends." O. K. TATE, Springfield, Ia. "I am an old reader of Up-to-Date Farming, and will continue to take it because it shows us how to better our condition. No farmer should try to get along without this advice it gives." E. R. EAVES, son, Chetopa, Kan. "I have read your Up-to-Date for two years, and am delighted with it. I read several farm papers, but Up-to-Date is above all others." D. RILEY, Mackville, Ky. "I hardly know what I would do if I missed one copy of Up-to-Date. It has been a great help to me." M. C. MASON, Clay Centre, Kan.

**A GREAT OFFER** We want every reader of this paper to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. WE DON'T WANT TO MISS A SINGLE ONE. Therefore we will give you absolutely free, the following rare and valuable seeds if you send a subscription promptly.

**1-4 lb. Year-Long Corn**—Yellow, some ears 25 inches long. Read: "My Year-Long Corn yielded at the rate of 165 5-7 bushels per acre. I have one ear 25 inches long. The corn is immense. Farmers will now try to raise 200 bushels per acre." J. L. PERKINS, Harrison County, Mo.

**1-2 lb. Early Success Potatoes**—Earlier than Six Weeks or Triumph. Ready for market in 33 to 40 days. Color white, round, yields twice as much as red Triumphs. We will tell you how to grow 8 to 8 bu. from the 1 lb. A valuable secret.

**1 pkt. White Wonder Watermelon**—Shell 1 inch thick, as white and hard as egg-shell. Flesh red, lusciously sweet, weight 25 lbs. Succeeds everywhere. Don't cross with any other melon. Ripe melons keep 90 days after taking off of the vines without losing their quality.

**1 pkt. King of the Mammoth Pumpkin**—The largest, heaviest and most productive. Have grown to weigh 250 lbs. Read: "Perhaps the greatest exhibit was 21 pumpkins grown on a single vine. Their average weight was over 60 lbs., and total weight over 1,000. This is the report Farmers' Institute. One vine had 21 pumpkins, as above. The heaviest weighed 82 lbs.; next 80 lbs.; 78 lbs.; 75 lbs., etc." Mrs. JAMES A. SEED, Lawrenceville, Ill.

of my pumpkins as shown at our Farmers' Institute. One vine had 21 pumpkins, as above. The heaviest weighed 82 lbs.; next 80 lbs.; 78 lbs.; 75 lbs., etc." Mrs. JAMES A. SEED, Lawrenceville, Ill.

**FARMERS, GARDENERS** We have made you a wonderful offer. ARE YOU GOING TO EMBRACE IT AT ONCE? Some will say, "I will wait awhile." DON'T! WE MUST have your name NOW! Therefore, if you will send your order as soon as you read this offer, and the addresses of five other farmers, written on a separate sheet, we will send you

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**YOURS FREE** If you will get up a club of 4 at 50 cents each. That is 5 for \$2.00. The free seeds and due bill sent to all. Send promptly.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

**J. A. EVERITT**  
PUBLISHER,  
INDIANAPOLIS  
INDIANA

We send five (5) subscriptions one year to Up-to-Date Farming, five (5) collections of new seeds and potatoes and five (5) Due Bills for 25 cents worth of seeds all for \$2.00. This gives you yours FREE, and a chance to go to the Worlds' Fair at our expense. The winning letters will be printed.

**CUT THIS OFF**

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Send Up-to-Date Farming to the following names with premium for one year. NAME

1. \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

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3. \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_ Write additional names on a separate sheet. Write your competing letter on a separate sheet.

I need such a paper as you represent UP-TO-DATE FARMING to be. I am not sending this order for the seeds alone.

..... Name  
..... P. O. .... State

Address J. A. EVERITT, Pub. Worlds' Fair Contest Indianapolis, Ind.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
AT 227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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NUMBER 6

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

J. A. EVERITT - Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

### TERMS TO CLUB RAISERS

Any person may make up a club, (A club may comprise new subscribers or renewals of old subscribers) as follows:

A Club of 2	- for	\$ .75
A Club of 3	- for	1.00
A Club of 10	- for	2.50

### ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept

Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75  
3 " " 1.00  
For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer.

The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrap per informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. **Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

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**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line and 14 lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of February 15, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, Feb. 18, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the February 1, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana } Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary  
Marion County } ss public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and  
swears to the foregoing. Charles E. Brigham.  
[Seal] Notary Public.

*Farmers, the speculators are pricing your new crop of wheat down to 89 cents in July and 84 cents in September. What do you think of it? Are they going to make the price on your 1904 crop or will you make the price? Also they priced your old wheat for May delivery at 93 cents on March 7th, but millers and consumers are quite glad to pay \$1.00 to \$1.03 for cash wheat, at Chicago and \$1.00 or more at all leading markets east of Chicago. This is as it should be. You can hold the price to the dollar mark if you will. Don't let the speculators stampede you.*

*You cannot possibly lose by holding for your price this year. The amount of wheat in the farmers hands now is less than in ten years at this season. There is practically five months before the new crop can move freely, (five twelfth of the year). This is your opportunity. Make the most of it.*

Has the editor of your farm paper congratulated you on dollar wheat? Has he referred to this important event, or does he not consider it an important event? Perhaps after saying it could not be done he doesn't like to eat crow, or perhaps he is sorry that the price has reached a dollar.

"Farmers have no right to price their products?" "All that farmers have a right to do is to work hard, produce the biggest crops possible, then fold their hands and let the smart exploiters skin them out of their just profits." So teach many editors.

We have almost lost patience with some editors of farm papers. They appear to grind out objections to the attempt of farmers to regulate their marketing and thus compel fair prices, like they would pass sweet morsels over their tongue. There is a limit to patience and we believe the limit has been reached in this matter. If they don't want to help in this movement let them shut up. The display of opposition they make not only retards the movement but it also hurts them. Therefore what good excuse can there be for it? Farmers you are the injured people. You can end it if you will.

If farmers have not a moral right to price their products, let us ask if that class of people who have been pricing them for them, have ever earned a morally honest dollar in their life?

As an independent unit you are powerless, as a co-operating unit you are irresistible. Let farmers remember this.

Things are not always what they seem to be. What this world needs is men who see things different from the way the masses have seen them and then lead the masses upward and onward.

Readers of Up-to-Date Farming: You have frequently read in other farm papers of objections to controlling marketing, price making and the plan of the A. S. of E., but have you ever read a single instance where those papers undertook to continue the argument after their criticisms were answered? If you have, make clippings and send to this paper.

Several local unions have passed resolutions favoring the increase of their National representatives salaries when speculation in farm crops is killed and when farmers price their own products. This farmers problem has good prospect of becoming a leading topic in the coming presidential election.

The Acme Mill, at Indianapolis, makes a grade of flour that stands at the top for quality in European markets. In conversation with their representative recently, he said, "We oppose the farmers movement to control their marketing, because we want to buy their wheat and put it in elevators and know that we have the wheat to grind."

We explained that it made no difference whether the wheat was in their elevators or in the farmers graneries, the entire crop would be for consumption. Their elevators might be useless, but under the new order of things there would be a more steady stream of grain flowing to the markets than under the old.

The crops of 1904 are now being planted and the campaign for controlled marketing and profitable prices will be conducted with more vigor than ever before. Farmers have had a taste of victory and we propose that not an inch shall be relinquished. Instead of letting the bulk of the 1904 crops go at the speculators and trusts prices, we propose that farmers shall have their price for the first bushel, pound or ton, that goes on the market of the new crops. The National union has been passing through an exceedingly busy season. Night work was the rule each



day rather than the exception. We know what long hours mean as well as the farmers do, but it was willingly given because we see victory ahead. Soon we will have improved press facilities, when Up-to-Date Farming will carry the news that will bring farmers to the front to every nook and corner of our country with almost lightning speed. Get ready for success in 1904. Insure it by spreading the glad tidings and securing recruits to the army of a million, a million united.

Within the last month, Eastern Indiana millers and grain dealers met at Anderson, Ind. They agreed to quit over-bidding each other for grain. Members in the association will agree on a price, then if the farmer does not sell to the first one he will be quoted exactly the same price by No. 2 or 3 dealer.

This is all very well in theory, but they have left the farmer out of the transaction, which has been customary in the past. The farmer of 1904 is, however, an individual to be calculated on. Dealers may have their fine theories about plans and agreements about prices, but the farmer holds the chips which are necessary for the game.

If those millers and dealers had called the farmers to their conference and they had mutually agreed on prices to be paid and at which the farmers would sell, there would have been some common sense displayed. This plan is bound to be adopted in the future and the sooner middlemen recognize the farmers as factors in economic matters, the sooner will the friction be removed and all business will settle down to a safe satisfactory and reliable basis.

These observations while they are applied particularly to wheat or grain, apply equally to all farm crops. The principles of true co-operation, control of marketing and price-making are the same, and may be applied to grain, meat, fruit, vegetables, cotton, wool, etc.

#### A PREDICTION

We predict that the farmers of this country will never again sell wheat for less than \$1.00 per bushel at the base market.

Speculative prices may go up and may go down, but farmers will watch the cash market and feed the market at their price. The season has now arrived for the market manipulator to get in his work. Good or bad weather conditions as they appear to affect the growing crops will be used to put the futures up or down. Don't be concerned about May, July, or September prices. The price has been fixed on last years crop and the A. S. of E. will take action in due season regarding the value of the growing crop. By putting the speculative price up or down, don't make nor subtract a bushel from the crop that will be produced. Farmers are not interested in these guessing contests. What they want is a fair price for the crop when produced whether large or small. We say now that a crop cannot be produced, so large as to justify less than \$1,

#### FARMERS HOLDING CORN

The following item appeared in the daily papers February 16th:

Grain men say that the present movement of corn is almost entirely from elevators. They say that the farmers are holding on to their supplies with persistent tenacity. The country bids are from 11 to 14 cents under the figures quoted on the May option on the Chicago Board of Trade and the selling proposition evidently does not look attractive. Probably no one knows better than the farmer that his corn will grade better next summer than it would now, and this may be his reason for not accepting the discounts offered.

Farmers have learned by their experience with wheat. Hundreds of thousands of farmers unloaded their wheat at the other fellow's price and are now sorry they did. A greater percent of the corn is in farmers' hands and they will be wise to control the marketing and force the price to 60 cents. When they force the price then let them demand their fair share of it. Farmers will do this thing.

#### SHALL THE COUNTRY BE AFFLICTED WITH ANOTHER GREAT COAL STRIKE?

The conference of miners and mine operators in session at Indianapolis the week ending March 5th, failed in an agreement regarding wages and a great strike is imminent.

Without going into the merits of the case, we want to say that the people who will suffer because these comparatively few people could not agree are the masses representing millions of people and industries representing millions of products.

It is a terrible arraignment of our boasted free country that the quarrel of a comparative handful of people can affect our entire population and jeopardize and injure every business. But this is a fact as was illustrated only two years ago by a strike similar to the one now threatened.

#### COTTON CROP SOLD FIVE TIMES OVER

It is estimated that since the beginning of the year the speculative transactions of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges have amounted to at least 50,000,000 bales. This means that in a period of about thirty-five business days the entire cotton crop of the U. S. has been sold five times over. It is probably not too much to say that the history of speculation presents no other record equal to this. Taking 15c as the average price of cotton during that time, the speculative sales on these two exchanges have amounted to about \$750,000,000.

Farmers, you are to blame for this condition. You may plead that you were powerless in the past to prevent it, but you will not be powerless in the future. Make a vow now, that in this presidential year you will vote for that party that will pledge itself to wipe out the whole iniquitous business. Organize and back up your demand by the ten million votes that you represent. Organize in the American Society of Equity to the extent of one million more, and we will guarantee that in one year not a bale of cotton, a bushel of grain or a pound of meat will be sold or bought on any board of trade or bucket shop in the country that has not the actual stuff back of the deal. Don't wait for any other people to do this thing. Do it yourselves. If you wait on others you will wait a hundred years or more.

#### WILL THE PAST BE REPEATED IN THE FUTURE?

How many farmers have worked hard and steady for forty years and have more than a hundred and sixty acres to show for it, worth, we will estimate, \$8,000? Very few, if they stuck to farming. This \$8,000 is the legacy they have to leave to a family of boys and girls, perhaps not more than a thousand to each. We are not claiming that farming is worse in the respect of cumulative profits than some other businesses, but we do claim that conditions in this country should not be such that any legitimate business should have such distressing limitations, while some others have enormous possibilities.

Farmers should not consider the present only but should consider their business for a period of years or for a life time. If the past will not be repeated in the future, it will simply be because farmers will not have it that way. Farmers have done more in the year 1903 to elevate their business and put it on a good business basis for certainty and profits than was ever done before. When the speculators, and crop and market manipulators said a year ago "we will pay you so much for the crops you grow this year;" you, for the first time in your life, said "we will demand so much and we will not let you have our crops until you pay it." The world knows the result.

Take the matter of wheat. The final report by a accredited authorities makes the 1903 world's wheat crop the largest ever grown. Under ordinary conditions the price in this country would have ranged around 65 cents to 70 cents at Chicago. But ordinary conditions did not prevail. In fact, a very extraordinary condition entered into the problem.

We must be excused for referring to this matter frequently. The press and grain dealers are determined to belittle the influence of the farmers in strengthening the markets. We don't propose to leave it that way. We know the farmers were the power. We know many of them have learned that controlled marketing will compel the price and we want to teach all the others.

If farmers were not responsible for the light receipts of wheat during the last crop year and consequent urgent demand, who, pray, were responsible? Were the newspaper men responsible or even the dealers and speculators? You know none of them produced a bushel of wheat, did not have a bushel of wheat unless they bought it of you, and



they could not at any time get as much from you as they wanted. Is it not a fact that cash wheat, the actual grain—was always higher than speculative wheat—the wind grain? Does this not prove conclusively that Armour and all his clique were constantly trying to pull the farmers' price down to a level with theirs? Can you show us a single illustration where the speculative price (made by the speculators) was as high as the cash price (made by farmers and legitimate dealers)—the price that the consumer was willing to pay for the wheat. One old dealer said, "I have not known such a condition to exist before for thirty years," and we can safely say such a condition has not existed before since there were boards of trade run on the present system.

So you see ordinary conditions have not prevailed this year. These extraordinary conditions we want to perpetuate until they become ordinary, because they are right and equitable and should prevail. All prices have been fairly well maintained much better than if some farmers had not learned the lesson of controlled marketing. With a greater number converted to this plan, certainty will prevail, and no person will ever need to hold crops when he doesn't find it entirely convenient to do so. What is needed are more farmers belonging to the farmer's Society.

Remember, the excuse that "farmers can't hold" is an exploded theory. By the plan of the A. S. of E., the trouble will be to prevail on enough to let go to supply the every day demand. Millers and elevator companies have had such an experience this year that they will be standing ready to take all the grain you will let go in the future at your own price. We defy either friend or foe of the A. S. of E., to point out a single point in the plan of the A. S. of E. that has not worked out exactly as was predicted. Build this machine of co-operation and you will have one that will serve you for all time with increasing efficiency as time goes by and you learn to operate it.

Again, let us remind all—to keep the old members faithful and encourage new members—what you must do. It is market a crop that corresponds with a years consumption, over a period of a year. Keep the surplus in your own hands instead of putting it in the hands of the speculators. Market all you can when the dealer will pay your price, but stop the minute he won't take any more. In this way you will get your price and prices will be maintained.

#### WHOM WILL YOU SERVE?

"Several years ago the editor of this journal chose whom he would serve." "We put all combines in one class." "All are alike." "A combination of men to compel rich and poor to pay a certain price for wheat is no better in our opinion than a combine to control the price of meat and coal, or any other commodity." Just so! These sentences are taken from an editorial in the "Farmer's Guide," replying to some strictures on the course of that journal made by Mr. Reo Johnson, of Whitley county, Indiana, and an inquiry why he did not help the American Society of Equity.

The stubborn man, the mentally blind man, always falls back on the declaration that his course is fixed, that he has marked out the line he intends to travel, and will not vary therefrom. He is always one of those who are either too old to learn, or already knows all things. Evidently the editor of the journal, mis-named the "Farmer's Guide," belongs to one of the two classes, too old, or knowing all things. He is a blind leader of the blind, and the good book tells that in all such cases both shall fall into the ditch. The farmer that follows this "Guide" is to be pitied.

He is against all combines. Just so! Yet combines exist, and, in all human probability, will continue to exist for many years to come, and nearly all, if not quite all of those combines are against the farmer, yet this "Guide" is opposed to the farmers combining for their own protection. In many sections of the country there are "Farmer's Protective Associations" to protect the members against horse thieves. It is a combine, yet this blind "Guide" must be opposed to such combinations, for he classes them all in the same category.

The editor of the "Guide" must be opposed to such combi-

nations, for he classes them all in the same category.

The editor of the "Guide" has something to sell to the public—his paper on subscription and his advertising space. He fixes the prices on both paper and advertising space, and would resent any attempt from a proposed subscriber or advertiser to fix such prices. The farmer has wheat, or corn, or oats, or hogs, or cattle, or fruit to sell, just as this blind editor has paper and space, yet he tells the farmer, he has no right to fix the prices at which he will sell his commodities. This editor puts himself upon a higher plane than he will permit the farmer to occupy. The farmer goes to the office of the "Guide" and tells the editor that he wants to subscribe for his paper, and also to advertise his farm for sale. The editor gives him the price of subscription and space, and then says: "I see you have some hogs to sell. I want to buy. What will you take for them?" The farmer names his price, but this editor, who knows it all, and wants to boss it all, replies: "Nay! nay! You are asking more than the market price. I will take your hogs, but you must sell them at the price I shall fix."

That is just the position the editor of the "Guide (?)" takes. He may cut it down crossways, or rip it up lengthwise, and he cannot get away from that position. It is an absurdity on the face of it, yet it is the existing condition of affairs, and the people have suffered too long under such a condition. The aim of the American Society of Equity is to change, so far as it may be possible, this condition, and to permit the farmers to exercise the same rights now accorded every other class that has anything to sell, and fix the price of what they produce. Under the present conditions of farming one dollar per bushel for wheat is only a fair price. If conditions change so as to make seventy-five cents a bushel a remunerative price, then the Society will favor such a price.

The Society has another aim, and that is to encourage better and more productive farming, and will pursue this object through the medium of its official organ, and by the dissemination of other literature, and by lectures and talks at farmers' meetings. In short it will adopt any method that commends itself to advance the material interests of the great class that produces the food and clothing of the world. The Society of Equity demands nothing for the farmers that it does not cheerfully accord to every other class. It holds that the farmer has just as good a right to fix the price at which he will sell the product of his farm as the editor of the "Guide" has to fix the price at which he will sell advertising space, the owner of the coal mine to fix the price at which he will sell his coal, the workingman his labor, the manufacturer his textiles, the lawyer or the doctor his services, and no greater right.

Now, a word as to the "poor" argument. Between the farmer and the consumer is the middle-man. This middle-man fixes the prices he will pay the farmer, and then the prices at which he will sell to the consumer. This is entirely too heavy a burden, and the Society of Equity proposes to relieve him of one-half of that burden, so that he may rest easier of nights. The "poor man" is the victim of the middle-man, in other words of the speculator, and has to pay just what that middle-man demands, no matter what price the middle-man paid for his wheat. Thus: if the middle-man buys his wheat at fifty cents a bushel, and it afterwards goes to one dollar, the middle-man raises the price of his fifty cent wheat, or the flour it produces, to the price of the one dollar wheat. If the price was fixed, and uniform, the poor man would not be called upon to pay more for what he consumes than he does now under the shifting rule of the speculator. The manufacturer does not take the "poor man" into consideration when he fixes the price of the product of his mills. He does not take the farmer into consideration. Why then should the farmer take the manufacturer or the "poor man" into consideration? "Equity" means fairness! That is fairness to the producer and fairness to the consumer. There is no attempt to build up a combine to fix an unfair price. In that lies the difference between the Society of Equity and other combines!



## A Review of the Dollar Wheat Campaign--How to Maintain Dollar Wheat

"It can't be done," this was the cry of the united press of the country. "It can't be done," so said the millers and grain dealers. "It shan't be done," was the slogan of the speculators.

The farmers united (even to a limited extent) are an irresistible power. When they make the demand for a fair price for an article so essential as wheat, they are in a better position to enforce that demand than is the laborer when he demands more money for labor, or the manufacturer when he demands more labor for money, or the capitalist when he demands more interest for money. The demands of the farmers cannot be ignored. Hence, when the president of the farmers' society and editor of this paper, speaking for the farmers of America, proved convincingly that the 1903 crop of wheat would be worth \$1 they believed it.

### ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL FOR WHEAT

By facts and figures we showed in an article under the above head, printed June 1st, 1903, that the consumption of wheat has increased enormously and is tremendously on the increase. Our argument in favor of dollar wheat was in part as follows:

"The country is enjoying unequaled prosperity. The demand for all commodities is unprecedented. Prices are maintained in every line, with frequent advances. Labor is receiving more now than ever before, with the tendency still upward. The march is upward and onward. There is only one exception to the rule, and it is a very important exception. So long as this important exception exists the greatest and best class of our people will suffer and our national prosperity will be jeopardized. The exception covers all of our agricultural products.

"While every other important industry is protected for prices and margins, the prices of farm products are at the mercy of speculators, trusts and gamblers, who manipulate them in the most outrageous ways to the enormous loss and disadvantage of the two great classes of our country, the producers and consumers.

"As agriculture is the foundation of our nation's business, everything that operates to secure permanent prosperity on our farms operates to secure permanent national prosperity, and for every legitimate industry. On the other hand, anything that tends to make agriculture unsatisfactory or unprofitable will just as surely be reflected in every other enterprise.

"The lowering of prices of all farm products that is going on at present is a most alarming condition. Unless it can be stopped or controlled at a safe and equitable point it is surely the beginning of the end of the era of prosperity that our country has enjoyed.

"Let everybody consider this prediction and take warning. Let those who have large interests and investments stand appalled at the spectacle of large crops being produced which may not return the producers a fair and profitable reward. \* \* \*

"Who dare say, in the face of these evidences, and considering the present higher range of values for nearly every other commodity produced in the country, that wheat at this time and for the next crop, is not equitably worth \$1.00 per bushel on the basis of the Chicago market, and that other farm crops should be on a corresponding basis?

"Farmers, keep this matter in mind, keep \$1.00 wheat (\$1.00 at Chicago) before you, and you will get it as sure as the sun appears in the east and disappears in the west. Above all, however, we implore you, don't be fools. When you get the equitable price let it go. Sell on the basis of \$1.00 and no less, but don't hold for more or you may run up an unwieldy surplus, which must eventually compel lower prices. Feed the world at equitable prices, and it will consume every bushel that it would at an unfairly low price.

"Every acre of our fair domain which has fed and clothed us, lo, these many years, and now feels the strain of impoverishment, calls for equity. Every farmer who has labored hard, honestly and hopefully, with a comparative

pittance to show for it, cries for equity. Every farm hand who labors from sun to sun for scarcely more than board and decent clothing cries for equity and an income to allow him to live like an American citizen should live. Every faithful wife, every boy and every girl on the farm, who has patiently done his or her share under the worst conditions ever imposed on any free people, cry for less drudgery, more pleasure and an equitable distribution of rewards. They should have it, and they can have it."

\* \* \*

Later in the year, and after threshing returns in, we published the following, September 1, 1903:

### NO WHEAT FOR EXPORT

Crop Estimate from Farmers' Reports. Five Hundred to Five Hundred and Fifty Million Bushels.

"Basing our calculations on reports direct from farmers, it is ridiculous for speculators and others to continue talking about a seven hundred million bushel wheat crop, and it is a crime against the farmers of this country to hold out such preposterous claims and attempt to force on them a price that a bumper crop might in equity be sold for.

"This country never raised but one seven hundred million bushel crop, and that was in 1901, according to the government report. The 1903 crop is away short of the biggest crop we ever raised, as every person is prepared to believe.

"July 23 we gave out an estimate of 550,000,000 as a very liberal calculation of this year's wheat crop based on reports from farmers in all parts of the winter and spring wheat areas. Laying aside figures and taking thousands of letters from farmers, which state, 'A half crop or less,' 'From ten bushels to a failure,' and what must be your conclusion? Other years at least a fair portion of reports from farmers were favorable, but this year almost without exception they show disappointment. Do such things indicate a bumper crop?

"There have been powerful influences at work to keep the market down and every 'bear' argument that can be imagined has been brought forward. Gradually, however, the true conditions are asserting themselves and dealers and speculators are getting on the bull side and admit that the former estimates of the crop must be revised. We predict the truth will be known ere long and it will be like the heavens falling to the schemers who have been attempting to get the farmers' good wheat at an unfairly low price.

"The wheat crop of the United States was 748,000,000 bushels in 1901. Exports, 215,900,000 bushels. The crop of 1902 was 670,000,000 bushels. Exports, 234,700,000 bushels. For home consumption, 435,300,000 bushels. The average home consumption for these two years was 483,700,000 bushels. In fact, the consumption was more than this, as two years ago the visible supply was 47,000,000 bushels, while now it is only 13,000,000 bushels. Adding this difference, 34,000,000 bushels, to the domestic consumption, we have an average home consumption of over five hundred million bushels.

"If our country has consumed five hundred million bushels of wheat in each of the last two years, will it not want as much the next year? As a matter of fact, will not its consuming capacity be greater in view of the enormous increase of consumption of bread grain? If we have a material shortage in this country, as no person now doubts, where will the exportable surplus come from? Since Europe also has a short crop, and as Argentine and India have marketed the bulk of their crops, where will Europe get bread grain that they absolutely must have?

"Here are problems for the astute reasoners to solve. Here is a chance for the law of supply and demand to assert itself, and how much does this supposed law say a bushel of wheat is worth under such conditions?

"This is the farmer's opportunity; they have the commercial world in the hollow of their hand. The speculators have said you shall not put the price on your wheat, and began last May to mark the futures down. Our bulletin of May 26th, showing the true condition of crops and the equity of dollar wheat stopped the downward march and headed it for the dollar mark. The farmers are in this fight to win; equity is on their side, and it is a fundamental right of theirs to price the goods they produce. God rules in the heavens; the farmers own the earth, and all others are suspended somewhere between. They are absolutely dependent on the farmer while on earth. Will farmers realize their position and profit by it?"

\* \* \*

October 1st arrived and still wheat had not reached the dollar mark, although it had made substantial gains. This was the first fight by the farmers to put a value on their labor, skill and investment, as represented in their prod-



net, and it is not to be wondered at that the first battle was a long one. To encourage wheat growers we printed as follows, October 1st, 1903:

#### WHY WHEAT DOES NOT ADVANCE TO A DOLLAR

"All the conditions have been produced to warrant dollar wheat, but it does not come. We warn farmers to not be discouraged. IT WILL COME if you are patient a little while longer, and the conditions are such this year that no bad after effect will follow if you hold your wheat.

"But why don't the price go to a dollar at Chicago? We will tell you. Nearly all the wheat and rye (bread grains) are raised in the northern hemisphere. The harvest time covers about three months. The harvests are just coming to a close. Now, even though the crops in all the countries were short, there will still be much wheat marketed immediately following the harvest. To prevent it would require an organized, concerted action on the part of farmers in all the producing countries, which does not now exist. The first run has been coming into market and is being consumed as fast as it arrives. The great elevators and storehouses are not filling up as is usual at this time of the year. The farmers are storing the grain out on the farm—the best and cheapest warehouses in the world. Also, another factor that enters into the matter of price is the fact that the 1903 crop was sold in advance by millers and speculators, at low prices. They are now loath to let the prices go up, which means serious loss to them. This waiting condition and dealing from hand to mouth may continue a while longer, but every day brings the time of reckoning closer. Will the farmers hold out? The world has not a normal supply, therefore we cannot see how any wheat need be left if held for the dollar basis. It is fair and equitable.

"Farmers, you will win this battle, and the next one will

be easier. We implore you to continue faithful and prevail on your neighbor to help."

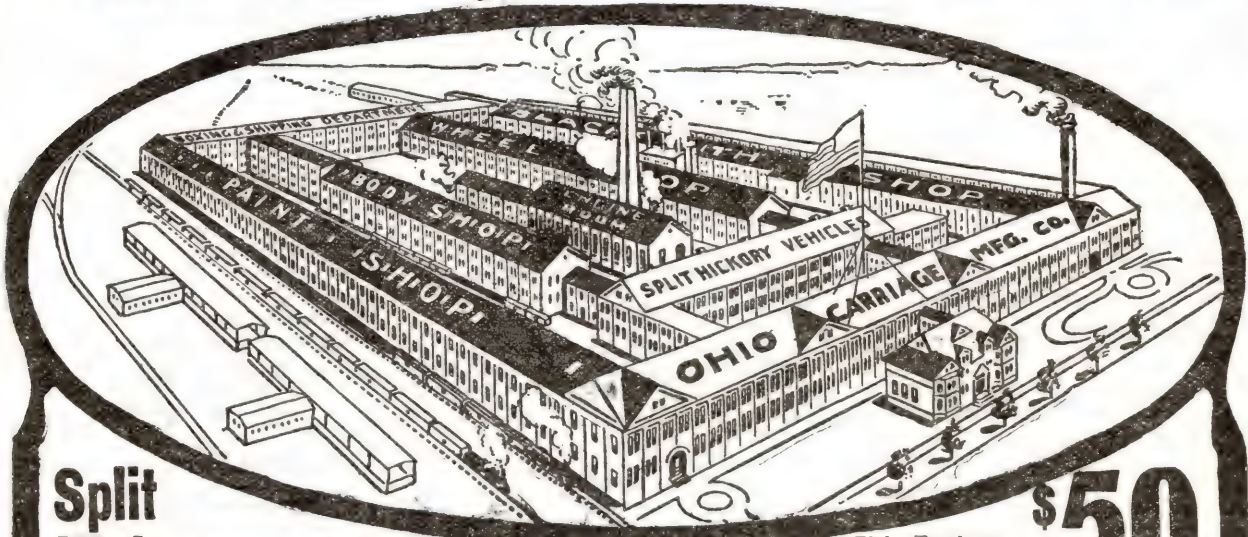
Farmers, have not our estimates been verified? Have not our predictions been fulfilled? Has not our advice been followed? Farmers did remain faithful and the dollar mark was reached February 2d, 1904, we hope and believe never to be lost again in this country, until possibly there may be a general readjusting of values at some future time.

\*\*\*

Farmers, now that your price has been made, what will you do? Will you sell or will you hold for more? You are equitably entitled to \$1.05 in March, but you can afford to not be over particular this time. The great questions with you are: Will you maintain the price? How will you maintain the price? We will tell you: **SELL ALL YOUR BUYERS WILL TAKE AT THE ESTABLISHED PRICE AND STOP THE MOMENT THEY WON'T TAKE MORE. IF YOU HAVE THE GRAIN IN TOWN, HAUL IT HOME IF YOU CANNOT GET YOUR PRICE. IN THIS WAY THE PRICE WILL BE MAINTAINED. LET EACH FARMER PRACTICE THIS JUST AS FAR AS HE FINDS IT CONVENIENT AND AGREEABLE AND PRICES WILL BE MAINTAINED. NO GREAT EFFORT WILL NEED TO BE MADE BY ANY ONE, AND NO SACRIFICE WILL BE REQUIRED. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE ENOUGH WHO FIND IT EASY AND CONVENIENT TO HOLD TO REPRESENT THE SURPLUS THAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM. THE CONSTANT DEMAND WILL TAKE ALL THE BALANCE.**

Let us now settle down to raise cash corn to 60 cents and hogs and cattle to 5½ cents at Chicago; also to prevent cotton from going below 12 cents at New York. But, above all, let us organize thoroughly, so we can compel a profitable price on every crop grown in 1904.

# This Factory is Good for \$50



**Split Hickory Special \$50**



This Factory **\$50**  
Is a Guarantee that Backs up Our  
**SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL BUGGY**

**TRIAL with a Two-Year Iron-Clad Guarantee.** We make only Split Hickory vehicles. Expert workmen and modern machinery and methods are employed the year round by us making nothing else but Split Hickory vehicles to be sold direct to users. Back of every Split Hickory Buggy stands this great factory, with its years of successful operation, constantly increasing output; progressive, up to the times in every particular. We will ship promptly, will allow you to use it 30 days before you decide whether to keep it or not, and will give a positive **Two Years Guarantee**

Every Split Hickory Special Buggy is furnished complete with good, High Padded Leather Dash, Fine Quality full length Carpet, Side Curtains, Storm Apron, Quick Shifting Shaft Couplings. Full Leathered Shafts with 39-inch Point Leathers, Special Heel Braces and Corner Braces. Full

description of this Special Bargain Buggy at \$50. Send for our Free 136-Page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness. Full

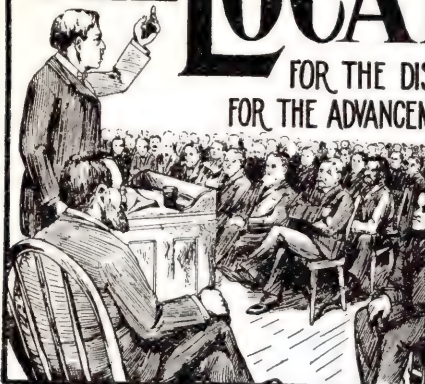
**NOTE.**—We manufacture a full line of high grade Harness, sold direct to the user at Wholesale Prices. ●

**THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. (H. C. Phelps, President), 1822 SIXTH ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

Didn't Mr. Everitt give that Wallace's Farmer man a roast in February first issue? The writer is personally acquainted with Mr. Wallace, and knows him to be an intelligent, progressive man. But like nearly all agricultural writers, he has dropped into a rut, and can't see anything outside of it. It takes considerable of a jolt to bounce them out of the rut. Write to your farm paper.

Speaking of progress, the special guardians of progress seem to be least progressive. This is true in school, and church, and State. The "leaders" are proud of their place and jealous of their influence. When anything is proposed that they do not understand, they begin to pull back. They fear it is something else for them to learn, or that it will offer some one else a position in front. It seems like a contradiction of terms, but every advance that has been made, has been made in spite of those on the advance line.

This accounts for the apathy or opposition of the agricultural press toward the greatest of all movements of the farmers to secure the right to sell his products when he pleases and on his own terms. This proposition is so radically different from time-rotted methods that those on the so-called advance line refuse to think about it. But another line is moving to the front, and history will again repeat itself—the present advance line will find itself in the rear.

"A monopoly always has been an object of detestation in democracies," says President Eliot, of Harvard. Certainly, but Mr. Eliot seems to see monopoly nowhere except in the efforts of labor to secure fair play, and of the farmer to secure equitable prices. The country is full of vast concerns that boast in the fact of their being monopolies, but neither President Eliot nor the government see that they are made so by special privileges that are freely bestowed upon them. Kill special privilege, and monopoly will die of itself.

The very fact that the farm papers are shy of the A. S. of E., ought to be a matter of encouragement to the members, for it proves as nothing else could that there is something in it—that it is outside of the ordinary, and strikes at some entrenched evil.

The enthusiasm so plainly visible all over the country is but the reflection from the local unions. The Local at the Crossing is setting an excellent example for all the others.

That lively conversation between Uncle Alf and his recently returned friend Harry, gives a good idea of how things are going out West. The records at the office of the Nation Union justify the glowing account given by Harry. These chats may be kept up in future issues.

A local in Illinois last week gave first and second premiums on light bread and

Jelly, the exhibits to be served as a lunch at the close of the meeting. It was a jolly occasion—beat an old-fashioned "candy pullin'."

Every member of the A. S. of E., of course, reads Up-to-Date, but do they all read to advantage? Do you benefit by what you read, and tell it to your neighbors? Every member ought to be an active, wide-awake missionary.

"The farmer don't know how much he is going to raise," says Mr. Wallace, and, therefore, he is not in position to control his own business. If Mr. Wallace were to say this to any other productive interest he would be laughed out of countenance. The above fact is all the greater reason why he should have some certainty of price, and that he can have if he will.

We appeal to our friends of the agricultural press to not take too much for granted. Because some thing strikes you as being beyond the common run of things is no reason why you should dismiss it with a sneer or a snub. Where is the fellow that sneered the electric light and the telephone? Be brave enough to look into things, and honest enough to admit the truth.

Has your local union got a good secretary? If not, get one as soon as possible. I want a letter from him, telling about what you are doing.

Mr. President, if you are not meeting regularly, call a meeting and adopt some plan that will attract the people. Future growth and success depends much upon you.

Let each local union investigate freight rates and decide what is the equitable price for their products at their home town. This is very important since wheat has reached their price and corn, oats, hogs, cattle, etc., will soon reach their level. Remember, the price at the base market, less freight and a fair margin to the handler is the farm price. While the railroads will for a time make the freight rate, you can, when united, dictate the price you will allow the middleman for handling your product.

## "SUN"

Incandescent Gasoline Lamp.

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Licenses of the ground patents for vapor lights.



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SIDES CAN BE LOWERED INSTANTLY

And it becomes a solid rack for hauling hay, straw, fodder, sheaf wheat etc., with ample strength and capacity for three tons. Very convenient for husking corn with side lowered as shown in cut. Made 14 feet long and regular widths. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices, freight prepaid. Write for Catalogue and prices.

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Steel Range with Res. \$19.70

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14 in. Steel Beam Plow, Double Shm best that money can build, only \$9.00

12-in. \$8.75

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1000 other articles, Big Catalogue Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges, Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, \$12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Olawa, \$15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel \$19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, \$25.00. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, \$27.75. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO.,

(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

120 Front St., ALTON, ILL.






## THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING.

Third Meeting.

The President—At the close of the last meeting I remarked that I wished to bring up some questions concerning the general markets. We will take that up now, and I hope we may bring out some facts that will be of use to us in the future. For instance, take the cotton situation. The price of cotton kept climbing, with more or less regularity, until it reached figures far beyond the normal. Such a state of the market might have been brought about by an increasing demand, or a decreasing supply, but neither of these conditions prevailed in any marked degree. But when the price suddenly tumbled, and went down more rapidly than it had risen, with no apparent change in demand or supply, manipulation was clearly indicated; in fact, we may say it was proved. The unnatural changes in the market can be accounted for in no other way.

James Burton—I am glad this question is brought up. I think the same thing may be said of the wheat market. Its vacillations during the season can not be accounted for by changes in the supply and demand. Besides making and trading upon prices for future months shows a reckless disregard of supply and demand, and a guess at future conditions. This guessing implies gambling of the worst sort—one man laying a wager that his guess will prove nearer the truth than some other man's guess, or, what is worse still, setting up his power to force a price against some other man's power to do so, the difference in the price being the amount of the wager, often running into many millions. If no one was affected by these methods but the gamblers themselves, it would be no worse, perhaps, than gambling at cards or racing. But the markets of the whole country are controlled by them, and every wheat grower of the country is at their mercy. He knows there are two factions in the market, one betting that he can put the price up and the other that he can hold the price down, but it is impossible for the grower to know which of these is the stronger or shrewder, and most likely to win; hence he can not know whether to sell at the present price or to wait for a future better one. This forces the entire wheat producing interest to take sides, and if they do not become gamblers themselves, they become aides and abettors of gamblers—they become bulls or bears, as the market manipulators are called. The producers naturally belong to the bull side of the market because they are interested in holding prices up, while the consumers as naturally belong to the bear side, because their interest seems to be in low prices.

Joe Riley—In the light of present day transactions, low prices to the producers are no benefit to the consumers; hence it is not so easy to array them on a certain side of the market.

The President—That is true, and I hope we shall have something more definite on that phase of the subject before we close the discussion.

George Bowers—I agree with what has been said of the evil effects of these methods of ruling the markets, and I would go much further and use stronger language. By them the people are not only made to aid the gamblers, but they are made to become gamblers themselves. For instance, if a farmer concludes the market is at its best, and he rushes his products to the market, he plays into the hands of the bears and assists that element to win, but with no hope of getting any of the winnings himself. On the contrary, if he holds his grain in anticipation of higher prices, he helps the bull side of the game to win. So the whole thing becomes a game of chance, and every buyer and seller is forced to be a party to it—a helper of one side or the other.

Silas Jordan—That is getting a little deeper into this matter than I have ever gone before, and he must be dull, indeed, who can not see the pernicious in-

fluence this system must have upon the public morals as well as upon the financial condition of the farmers. I would like for the president, in his plain words, which we all so well understand, to tell us how this bad system may be wiped out without injury to general trade.

The President—Not just now. The discussion has taken a turn somewhat different from what I had in view, but it is all right, and some important facts have been clearly presented. In suggesting the topic I was thinking particularly of the live stock market, but my reference to the cotton markets naturally led into these other channels. I am glad it did, for some far-reaching effects of the gambling system have been shown here, which I had not thought of myself. But let us turn for a moment to the live stock trade. Of course everything said of the cotton and grain trade applies to this also, but as we live in a stock raising country, the live stock market comes nearest to each of our doors. I notice Mr. Burton, our leading stock buyer and shipper, with us. Will he kindly tell us something about the live stock market?

Mr. Burton—I am not a speaker, but I am glad to say a word on this subject, especially so since it gives me a chance to correct a false impression some farmers have regarding local dealers. Low prices are no advantage to us. When prices are low we are compelled to trade on smaller margins; our profits are less and our risks greater. When prices are high producers are better satisfied, and we can take better margins. We must buy, if we buy at all, at prices that give a margin. It may readily be seen, then, that when the central markets are low, the local dealers' prices must be still lower, and in his efforts to please his patrons, who are generally his neighbors, he often trades on dangerously narrow margins. For some time now the live stock market has been badly depressed.

James Manley—Mr. Burton, do you know any reason for the low prices at this time?

Mr. Burton—I do not. There is no condition of the country which would indicate a decrease in the consumption of meats, and there is certainly no evidence of a greatly increased supply either of cattle, sheep or hogs. With a normal supply and a normal demand, prices ought to be steady, but they are not.

Joe Riley—I have heard it said that, though prices to producers are so much lower than they were a short time ago, prices of dressed meats to the consumers are as high as ever. What do you know about that, Mr. Burton?

Mr. Burton—Nothing personally. But, Mr. Menton, of Chicago, a friend of mine, who accompanied me to the meeting, may be able to tell us something about it.

Mr. Menton—All I can say is that there is no reduction in the price of beef, pork or mutton at the meat markets in the city. The prices all the past summer and fall and this winter have been a little higher than usual. Good steak now costs us from 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Mr. Lambert—That agrees with what Secretary of Agriculture Wilson recently said on this very subject. I have it with me, and will read: "Enormous profits are being made by some one between the producer of beef and the consumer. Either the farmer is getting too little for his beef or the consumer is paying too much. The packers are the retailers, and through their hired men or agents, are getting enormous profits. Fat cattle are not so dear as they were a few years ago, yet the retail price of beef is about the same as when cattle on the hoof were selling at fancy figures."

The President—That is the point exactly. Some one between the producers and the consumers is getting all the profits. By combination they force the price to the producer down and to the consumer up—really rob both for the

[Continued on page 10]

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wonderful shoe offer ever made. **98 cents** buys this Man's handsome Blucher hand-sewed sole, box calf shoe, in latest New York Tipped Toe; an extremely stylish, high-grade, durable shoe, equal to shoes that sell in stores everywhere at \$3.50 to \$5; sizes 6 to 11, widths D, E, E.E. Fit guaranteed

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to examine them if shipped subject to examination and approval before payment, simply say on a postal card "send me order blank." We will also send you description of our New System Big, Free, nearly 1,000 page Catalogue, which will save you dealer's profits on not only shoes but everything used in the home. Highest bank, commercial and customer's references. Address **GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 242 to 275 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.**

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American made, and guaranteed for ten years. This is the biggest offer ever made and you will be delighted. We are an old and reliable concern and will present to anyone who **\$1000 IN CASH** can prove that we do not do as we say. Our Pills are good sellers and we are anxious to introduce them into every home no matter what it costs us. Address, **RIPLEY DRUG CO., Dept. 181, New Haven, Conn.**



## To Members of The American Society of Equity and all Farmers in Southern Illinois

Dear Comrades:—The farmers of this part of Illinois are nearly all members of the American Society of Equity. We have great faith in the complete success of this movement by the farmers to control marketing and make our own prices. We are all loyal to our beloved Society and we all feel that we can stand a little more prosperity. To prove our loyalty I will say that this is a great wheat growing section and nearly all our farmers acted on the advice of the head of our society to hold our wheat. Our mills received very little wheat from the farmers of this section before the price went to \$1.00. When our price was reached, our farmers again were true to their principles and have been marketing their wheat freely. We are now preparing for the crops for 1904, and will look for advice again and will assist headquarters by backing up their advice and recommendations. When headquarters sends out blanks for reports we will fill them honestly so farmers, dealers and consumers everywhere may have facts to guide them instead of blind guessing or pure fabrications as in the past. The estimate of the National Union of our Society was the nearest correct of any made, as time has verified. This proves that the plan of crop reporting by our Society is the true one. Most of our farmers have graneries in which to store their wheat, and many new ones will be built this year. These graneries on the farm are much better for us than elevators owned by other people.

The education, farmers all through

[Continued from page 9]

benefit of their own coffers. They don't pay the farmer enough; that discourages production; they charge the consumer too much; that curtails consumption. Thus these combines compel the world to go hungry where there ought to be a superabundance. So it is clear that low general markets are no benefit to consumers. What we must come to is co-operative production and marketing, and an equitable division of profits between producers and consumers. This can be readily secured by the American Society of Equity, the only organization that has made this its rallying cry. I am glad of this meeting, and proud of the thoughts that have been expressed

here have received from the official paper of the A. S. of E. the past year, has been worth more to them than all the education they ever received from other sources. They are continually discussing these new and great questions of controlled markets and equitable prices.

A local union has been planted in easy reach of every farmer in Clinton county. There are also numerous unions in St. Clair, Madison and Bond counties. A grand effort is now being made to complete organization in all these counties and take in the whole state. To this end grand rallies will be held as follows:

Trenton, Ill., April 7, at 2 p. m., in Ginzell's Hall.

Highland, Ill., April 8, at 2 p. m., in Schlaeppe's Hall.

Greenville, Ill., April 9, at 2 p. m., in the Court House.

Railroads are expected to sell excursion tickets and a grand time for farmers will certainly result.

National Organizer, C. O. Drayton, and State Organizer L. N. Staats, will have charge of the meetings. Hon. James Barlow, Asst. National Organizer, will speak at each meeting and it is hoped National President, Mr. Everitt, will attend. Important business will be transacted at these meetings and appointments may be made at this time for meetings in other parts of the state to immediately follow. For further particulars address,

C. O. DRAYTON,  
Trenton, Ill.

here, and of the important facts that have been so clearly brought out. I hope I shall see this room crowded at our next coming together. I do not see how an intelligent farmer can stay away.

### "LET ME SELL YOUR FARM"

Home, Lots, Business, Stock, Store, Patent, locate you. Tell me what you have or what you want and I will get it for you easy, cheaply, quickly and guaranteed confidential. The best service. The lowest commission. Plan free. High references from back and my many satisfied clients. I publish a very complete 60-page magazine list, "The Prosperity Maker"—valuable to buyers and sellers alike. Over 6,000 correspondents. Write my main office now before you lay this paper down. This is the best time to buy or sell.  
J. ALLEN STEPHENS, "The Co-Operative Real Estate Man," 267 Willard Bldg., Est. 1892, Nuncio, Ind.

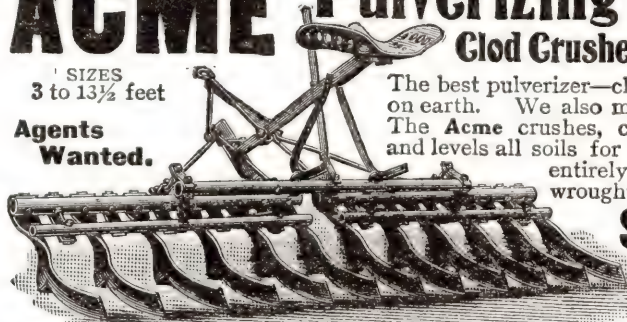


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### WORMS IN HORSES



IN WORMS (*Oxyuris equi*) infest the large intestine of the horse. They are usually about two inches to two inches and a half in length and pointed at either end.

These parasites flourish in animals that are in low condition, when the mucous membrane of the intestine is in an unhealthy state. The excretions and exfoliations from the intestinal walls furnish them the favorable habitation.

**Cause.**—Horses that are long kept on dry food or furnished a single article of diet are frequently infested with these parasites, as such feeding has a tendency to reduce the power of digestion and create an unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal. Animals that dislike common salt are often infested with these parasites, as the absence of salt tends to reduce the power of digestion also.

Dry, rough coat, occasional swelling of the legs, paleness of the mucous membrane, dullness, and becoming easily exhausted are external symptoms of deranged digestion, which favors the propagation and development of these parasites.

**Treatment.**—The ill condition found in animals infested with pin worms is not so much due to the worms themselves as to the conditions which favor development of these parasites, as stated above. That is, they are more frequently the result of the ill condition than the cause of it. Hence, the treatment to permanently rid an animal of pin worms must be directed along the line of improving the digestive organs by carefully selecting the feed, giving salt regularly, and toning up the digestive canal with bitter vegetable tonics, overcoming anemic condition by a liberal supply of salts of iron. Laxatives are also of the utmost importance. Dr. Hess Stock Food contains these ingredients in exactly the proper proportions, and is guaranteed to remove these parasites. It increases the strength and renews the sleek, glossy coat. It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and is endorsed by eminent veterinarians and leading colleges. If they know of nothing better, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. Sold on a written guarantee. 100 lbs. \$5.00 (except in Canada and Pacific Slope); smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in small doses.

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# HOW NIGGER JO FELT WHEN HE WAS CONVERTED



Mr. Editor Up-to-Date—When I see dat pictah of dat apple tree in yoh papah dat 'em buzzardhs was a-settin' on, an' dem farmahs a-diggin' an' a-toillin', an' a-sweatin' so hard dat dey can't look up and see dem buzzardhs in dat tree a-pluckin' an' a-pickin' de best fruit what de farmah had raised, an' dat 'ciety laddah a-standin' up agin dat tree dat was so high up dat it reached up to 'em buzzardhs, an' eberv roun' so good an' so strong dat eberv farmah can go up an hab a lick at dem buzzadahs, an' yo' said in yo' papah dat dem am de fellahs dat's been a-pricin' de farmah's stuff dat he done raised so long dat he got used to it an' didn't know no bettah, an' when a million farmahs clum up dat laddah an' hab a lick at 'em buzzadahs an' done knocked 'em off, den de farmah gwine to price his own stuff what he done raised, so's he can save dat fruit dat dem fellahs been a-pickin' all de time, so's he can fix up his fahm an' hab a bettah house an' a bettah barn, so he can buy moh bone meal an' raise moh stuff, 'cause den he can put his own price on it an' git moh money an' pay off de mor'gage.

When I read all dis in yoh papah it makes me feel so glorius an' hallelugis dat I forgit dat I's a hayseed niggah, an' feel like dis whole earth was my pastuah fiel'. An' I says I'm gwine to crawl right on dat 'ciety laddah an' go right up onto de top roun' an' hab a lick at dem fellahs myself. I nevah know what a farmah was worth till dat Equity did ring in my soul; den I say, "God bress Mr. Everitt; he tell de trufe an' nuffin but de trufe." I sum up de 'ciety in a few words: Eberything 'pends on one man, an' dat man am me.

Now you see if all de farmahs feel dat way the job am done. I beg yo' pardon, but dis is de way it makes me feel. I want to do my paht in dis good work, so's I won't be ashamed when dis 'Ciety of Equity gwine to rule de country. 'Spouse I do yoh work, en what good dat gwine to do? I tell yoh how much—none; dat's how much. An' who's gwine to do my work while I's doin' yohs? Dat's de 'portant p'int. An' anoder 'portant p'int is to spress on de 'vidual an' to git eberv farmah to feel wid his heart an' know wid his min' an' see wid his eyes dat all 'pends on him. Den dar be no sluggards an' no oberworked farmahs, fo' each one feel like he will lose his birthright if he set down an specks anoder to do his work. Work is 'lotted to man 'cordin' to what he can do. An' if dis is so (an' I can't see how yoh can 'spute it), den if my work am done yoh hab to do it. Den if yoh want yoh work done, Mistah Farmah, yoh bettah git at it, or yoh might find yo'self a-dyin' some day wid a whole lot ob work on yoh

hands. Den what's yoh gyine to do?

What's de need ob a farmah's organization? So's yoh can act in harmony, dat's why. Harmony is de mos' beautiful; harmony is de sweetest melody; harmony is poetry what rhymes de best. All nature am harmony. When a million men act like one man dey act in harmony. When a million men climb up dat 'ciety laddah an' hab a lick at dem fellahs up dah, dey act in harmony. When one act dis way an' one dat way and one anoder way, den yoh all ag'in yo'selves. An' when yoh act in harmony yoh all for yo'elves.

I know dem fellahs up dat tree is as smaht as smaht can be, But when a million farmahs spies 'em, Den Equity say yo got to let dat fruit be; An' when dey all up dat laddah go, It won't be 'sprisin' if dey haf to get out an' hoe.

## THE SHIP OF EQUITY.

By E. D. Gee.

Tune, "We're Going Home at Last."  
Though mammon, with his greedy horde,  
Got on our Ship of State,  
And pushed the farmers overboard,  
We'll leave them in our wake.  
Chorus—  
We're going home, we're going home,  
We're going home at last;  
On board the Ship of Equity,  
We're going home at last.

There is a man in Hoosier land,  
With heart so brave and true,  
His fertile brain worked out a plan  
The farmers to relieve.

He built the ship of Equity,  
And dyed her sails in blue,  
And launched her on the troubled sea  
In Nineteen Hundred Two.

We're now on board the noble ship;  
Our captain's brave and true;  
He says if we'll co-operate  
He'll bring us safely through.

Ye farmers all—on you I call—  
Come listen to my lay;  
There's room and Equity for all  
On board our ship to-day.

When farmers heard the bugle call  
That sounded o'er the sea,  
Near Sixty Thousand came on board,  
In Nineteen Hundred Three.

The farmers that's now up-to-date  
Have learned a thing or two—  
That if they will co-operate  
'Twill bring them safely through.

## THE STRAWBERRY BED.

The sun rose pale, and the sun rose red.  
The snow fell white, and the grass grew green,  
And rain fell on the strawberry bed  
Till never a better one was seen;  
"Never berries like mine," said the man,  
"They show my care, they show my care;"

The robins hopped and the squirrels ran  
To get their share, to get their share.  
FRANK H. SWEET.

Waynesboro, Va.

## GINSENG AN IMPORTANT PRODUCT

Notwithstanding the fact that American Ginseng has become quite prominent in the last few years as a money-making crop, there are many persons who do not know what Ginseng is, nor do they understand how it is cultivated, and to them the following information, contributed by a writer who has made an extensive examination of this peculiar product, may prove of interest.

"American Ginseng belongs to the natural order Araliaceae, a family of plants closely related to the parsley; it originally grew wild between the 35th and 50th parallels of North Latitude, generally appearing in secluded spots in the depths of the forests.

Ginseng disappeared rapidly as the clearings of the settlers encroached upon the forests, (shade being one of the conditions necessary to its growth) until at the present time there is very little wild Ginseng left in this country.

That which remains today appears generally in sparsely settled mountain country, and is eagerly sought after by the sang-diggers, who have come to know that the root is worth its weight in silver, and is in use all over the Chinese Kingdom, where it is esteemed as having great medicinal powers, and is a universal remedy for all forms of disease.

The great monetary value of the comparatively small amount annually exported caused the Government Department of Agriculture to investigate the matter of its scarcity and the possibilities of cultivation, with the result, that today, there are Ginseng gardens, which although not over an acre in area, are worth to their fortunate possessors, anywhere from \$50,000 to \$80,000 each, according to the density of the stand of plants.

The cultivation of Ginseng will not prove a difficult matter to anyone who will give it the proper attention according to the directions furnished by the various gardeners, who have made a success of its growth, and who make a business of furnishing nursery stock to farmers and gardeners desirous of starting a bed of this valuable root.

A start may be made by any man, woman, or child, (who is willing to take the time to prepare a small patch of soil) for from \$5 to \$50, according to the size of patch desired. As to the size of the patch, the amount of nursery stock which can be purchased for \$10.00, will occupy a bed of about 4x12 feet.

With this as a start, there can be purchased a crop which will net at the end of five years upwards of \$1,500. These are but a few facts concerning Ginseng, but they should be enough to cause every intelligent farmer or gardener to thoroughly investigate this subject, as the returns from the outlay and space occupied will warrant his making a trial of this crop.

It can be taken care of in spare moments, without detriment to other pursuits; in fact the work is so light that it is a pleasant pastime for women, who become attached to the little plant on short acquaintance; as evidenced by an extract from the letter of a young lady, visiting friends who had a bed of the plants. She wrote her father amongst other things: "I have fallen in love with Ginseng." Whereupon, the old man, mistaking her meaning, immediately telegraphed the following: "Cut acquaintance of Gin Seng, don't want a Chinaman in this family."

As the United States has never produced Ginseng to the extent of One Million Dollars, there is no danger of Ginseng cultivation being overdone for many years, when we have the Government for authority that China will annually consume \$20,000,000 worth of this product.

## FAMILY RECORDS



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## THE DIXIE HOME

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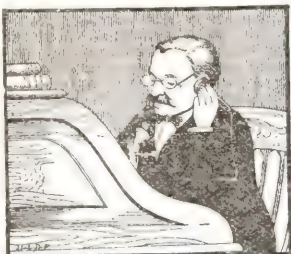
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# UNCLE ALF'S FRIENDLY CHATS

Face to Face and by the Phone

"Hello Central."  
"Hello."  
"Give me Uncle Alf, please."  
"Hello, Uncle Alf; I'm awful glad to hear your voice again."



"Hello, Harry, is this you?"  
"Yes."  
"Why, I thought you was away out West, wrestling with the bronchos and blizzards!"  
"Just arrived on the 3:40 train. How are you all?"  
"Good as wheat. You ought to see us."  
"Will soon. But speaking of wheat; that reminds me. You know I have been all through the West this trip, from Texas to the Dakotas, and I never saw the people so excited over any one thing in my life. The great wheat raisers are wild."  
"What about?"  
"The price of wheat."  
"Yes, that has been soaring a little lately, and has actually touched the dollar mark."  
"Yes, but that's not it. The great wheat raisers have got into their heads that they have a right themselves to make a price on their wheat, just as the makers of the machinery they use put a price on the machines."  
"You don't say!" (And a little laugh went over the wire.)  
"Yes, and they mean it. You don't hear anything else talked about on the big wheat farms. I first noticed it in Texas, but I didn't pay much attention to it there. But when I got to Oklahoma, it was the one absorbing topic. The farmers are solidly organized there, and have regular meetings, and you would be surprised to hear the speeches they make. Their arguments are good, and I believe they can succeed."  
"Succeed in what?"  
"In fixing a reasonable price on their grain, and getting it."  
"Nonsense!" And many a twinkle lit up Uncle Alf's eyes, but Harry couldn't see it.  
"That is what I thought until I heard those Oklahoma farmers talk. I tell you they make a good case, and they say they are going to get their price by marketing their wheat only as the consumers need it, thus keeping the market hungry, and they are going to stand with the corn and cotton raisers to secure the same right for them. What surprised most was to find the same sentiment on the big stock ranges. The ranchers are organizing to secure the same privilege for the live stock men. I tell you, Uncle Alf, this means something. The great Central West is aroused. The same sentiment prevails in Kansas and Nebraska, and in the Dakotas. On my home trip through Iowa and Michigan I found it the same and I believe the great Central States ought to join in."  
"Oh, I guess it is only the dying echoes of the alliance movement."  
"No, it isn't. They are organizing into unions, Equity unions, I believe they call them, and I think the national headquarters are at Indianapolis. They are more in earnest than I ever saw the farmers before, and they are pressing their demands with greater reason and wisdom."  
"But ain't the Western farmers all rich now? Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says they are."  
"Not by a — sight! Excuse me, Uncle Alf. I am just from the West, you know. That interview of Wilson's was published in the Iowa Tribune while I was in that State, and you should have heard the Iowa farmers express themselves on it. The agricultural atmosphere of Iowa sent the mercury up like

There I go again! But I tell you, Uncle Alf, I have become saturated with this idea. There is no reason why farmers should not put a price on what they produce, just as manufacturers and all others do on their products. But how is it about here, Uncle Alf; haven't you had some thoughts or experience on this line?"  
"Now, see here, Harry, somebody has been telling you about something!"  
"No, you are the first person I've talked to since I arrived."  
"Haven't read Up-to-Date for February 1?"  
"No, I've been traveling nearly all the time since then."  
"Well, I've had some 'experience,' and I'm as muct 'saturated' as you are. The West is not by itself in being aroused on this subject. You'll find local unions all through the corn belt and the cotton belt, and the fruit regions, and among the tobacco growers. The American Society of Equity is founded on the principles of right and justice. It teaches the farmers to attend to their own business, and let the other fellows attend to theirs. And its purposes and methods are simple, plain, and practical, and it is going to succeed. It combines the interests of all classes of farm production, and is no sense antagonistic to the consumers. It proposes to suppress gambling in the sweat and toil of agriculture, and bring the producer and consumer together on the great plain of equity, and thus quietly and peacefully revolutionize production and consumption and marketing, and in this one accomplishment do more for civilization and the human race than philosophers have done in all the ages."  
"But, say, Harry; I wish you had been here a few weeks ago. These equity fellows played a joke on me all right, and they opened the eyes of old Uncle Alf, and I think he'll keep them open from now on. But you'll learn all about it. Come over and see us. You'll find me and the old woman O. K. for equity. Be at our next local union meeting and tell us all about the West."  
"All right. Tell Aunt Mary 'howdy' for me. Good by."

## MORE BLOOD IN THE BRAIN

A. R. Carhart.  
Nothing is of real value that is not practical. Men who reduce their ideals and convictions to practice and develop results, render tangible benefits to humanity.  
Our own part is to do what we have in hand better than others have been able to do before us.  
Valuable conclusions are reached by hard and persistent thinking.  
The demand of the utmost thought of our own period is that strenuous competition shall be replaced by strenuous co-operation.  
When under open competition (or supply and demand), 36 per cent. of the shrewd men of business and productive labor have ever been impoverished. Shall thoughtful people refuse to see that stability of remunerative value has always been, and now is, the world's utmost need?  
Greed and self interest as seen today, carried to its limit in the over capitalization of the trusts, should not blind intelligent people as to the benefits of equitable co-operation when there is no capital stock other than land and labor.  
Man's anxiety and distrust of self, disappears as the veil of ignorance is drawn aside, revealing truth and fact.  
With stability of remunerative value once established, no economic cyclone as panic of the money schemes, could get near enough the earth to seriously disturb the wealth producer.  
Wealth gained in equity and expended in love, is the legal tender of the A. S. of E.

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# Facts and Figures

## WORTH CONSIDERING BY THE COTTON GROWER

The unprecedented advances in cotton during the latter part of December, 1903, and through the month of January, 1904, seems to have run the farmers of the South wild on the subject of cotton.

Some successful and progressive farmers whose success in the past was due mainly to the fact that they grew their own food crops, making cotton a surplus, are now on the verge of converting their corn, wheat, sorghum and forage-producing lands into cotton lands. This change, no doubt, will mark a period of business successes on one hand and business failure, if not bankruptcy, on the other. To the farmer anticipating this change, let me appeal to your common sense and judgment. Have you made cool and deliberate calculations? Have you considered the change from every viewpoint? If not, then why plunge into this speculative maelstrom to meet with business failure, or perchance, bankruptcy in the end?

With this change and an overwhelming yield of cotton this year, can you expect remunerative prices for your cotton next fall? Do you not know that to produce a record-breaking cotton crop, by the exclusion of food crops, that it would place you at a disadvantage from two standpoints?

First, you would be compelled to sell your cotton to buy food, and the speculator would take advantage, both of the forced sale and the overproduction, to hammer the price down—can we say, to the actual cost of production? No, but probably far below it, and would you be forced to sell at any price offered? Yes, because your wife and children must have bread and your mules and horses must have provender.

Second, the speculator dealing in corn, oats, flour and meat would take advantage of your having these things to buy, also the shortage in food crops, which must result from a decreased acreage, and would buy them up, forming a trust and fixing his own arbitrary price on them, and would you have them to buy at these ruinous prices? Yes, because not having produced them you must buy them.

I want to ask just here, how the farmer producing all cotton, can expect to pay for the extra mules bought at fabulous prices; pay for the extra labor that must necessarily be employed in tilling the same area under the all cotton idea; buy corn, meat, flour, sirup and hay, all at high prices, and "things that he must have," regardless of the price obtained for cotton; and after all this expenditure, can expect to have a surplus to add to his bank account at the end of the year?

If, with a crop of 10,000,000 bales, the farmer can reasonably expect to realize fifteen cents a pound, why go to the extra expense of raising 15,000,000 bales to sell at five or six, or even ten cents a pound?

Should you realize ten cents a pound for the fifteen million bale crop you would not have a cent more in the aggregate than you would receive for a ten-million bale crop at fifteen cents a pound. Would it not be much better for the farmers to spend the time and money required to produce the five-million bales extra in growing corn, wheat, oats, hay, sirup, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, or to spend the time in repairing the buildings or fences about the farm, and if there happens to be no work of this kind to be done, then would it not be better to spend their spare time in reading and studying the economic questions of the day, better fitting themselves as useful citizens, forever freeing themselves from the frequent appellations, "Rube," "Yap," "Hayseed," etc., thrust at them by the city gentry, rather than to produce a surplus of cotton, thereby causing the entire cotton crop to be sold at or below cost of production?

This is a question to be settled by the farmers individually. If your acreage and force the past year was sufficient to grow only ten bales of cotton, confine it to the same again this year; or it would be better to decrease the acreage by sowing sorghum and peas for a forage crop and then giving a little more attention to the lesser area in order to produce the same ten bales as formerly. Each farmer must act for himself in this matter if he expects to be benefited to the full extent. If your neighbor curtails the yield of his cotton five bales you will share the benefit with him; but if you both curtail your cotton in the same proportion, you will both get double the benefit. This rule does not apply only to the farmers in one neighborhood, or one county, but applies to every farmer in the cotton belt with the same force and effect. Should your neighbor's barn be filled with corn, oats and hay, bins with wheat, smokehouse with meat, lard and sirup, it will do you no good unless you have the means wherewith to buy them.

Some will say, if we produce 10,000,000 bales that we can not get fifteen cents a pound for it. In answer to this proposition, I will say that every bale produced in excess of ten million would lessen the chance of getting fifteen cents a pound in a two-fold ratio. If the cotton growers of the Southern States would confine themselves to a yield of only ten million bales this year and produce their own food crops, they could not only expect to get fifteen cents a pound for their cotton, but would be in a position to demand and hold for it. I would not require every person that grows cotton to hold it in order to insure this price with a ten-million bale yield, but only enough farmers to represent, say one-third or one-half of the entire crop.

Mr. A. will say that the farmer can not get fifteen cents a pound for his cotton were the crop to aggregate only ten million bales. Mr. B. will say the price is too high, that it is out of all proportion to the price of manufactured goods. Mr. C. says the manufacturer will not pay the price; that he will close the doors of his factory or use other materials from which to manufacture his goods.

To Mr. A.'s proposition I will call attention to the price of middling cotton in New York and New Orleans during the latter part of December, 1903, and the month of January, 1904. Mr. A. will say these prices were speculative and can not be used as a safe basis of calculation. To this proposition I beg to say that, whether speculative or stable makes little difference so far as the results go, so long as spot cotton is bought and received by the manufacturer at these prices. Again, if mere speculation, conducted by a class of non-producers, can force the price to these points with no actual cotton on hand, "how much higher" could the producers run the price by concert of action in refusing to sell their cotton? As the writer has previously stated, one-third or one-half of the entire yield being held would insure the highest price the entire crop would demand?

In answer to Mr. B.'s proposition, will ask him if he has ever produced a pound of cotton, and if so, what it cost him to raise it? If he has never produced a pound of cotton, he isn't a competent judge; and if he has and estimates his time as being as valuable as that of others no more competent than himself, employed in other vocations, he is obliged to admit that fifteen cents a pound for cotton is not too high. If it is out of proportion to the price of manufactured goods, then let the manufacturer raise the price of his goods accordingly. To say that the manufacturer has been getting the lion's share of the profits in the past is shown by the twelfth (1900) census of the United States. Of the ten billion dollars invested in factories the investor gets an earning of one dollar and thirty cents on each dollar invested, while the farmers, with twenty billions invested in farming,

get an earning of only twenty-five cents on the dollar invested.

Mr. C. says the manufacturers will not pay the price; that he will close the doors of his factory before he will pay it. Well, the writer will admit that a majority of manufacturers are "great big fellows," with barrels of money, but their factories with the doors closed have the same bearing to their material wealth that the farmer's land has to his material wealth. Can the farmer afford to turn out his land, neither cultivating it himself nor allowing it cultivated by others? No; if he fails to make a living on it himself he either rents it out or sells it. And that is the way the manufacturer will do with his factory if he finds in the end that he can not raise the price of his goods so as to give him a profit on their manufacture. As to using other materials from which to manufacture goods to take the place of cotton goods, the writer would be glad if Mr. C. would name a few of them. Wool, silk and flax might; but would they be cheaper than cotton, even at fifteen cents a pound? Will Mr. C. please name another material regardless of its available quantity? Imagine a person wearing an undergarment made of wool, silk or flax that could be produced cheaper than if made from cotton at fifteen cents a pound; or a mechanic, machinist, engineer or other laborer wearing a pair of overalls made from such materials; or a soldier crouched under a tent made from the same that would be cheaper than if made from cotton at fifteen cents a pound. Absurd! Isn't it? It appears so, at least, to a sane person.

The farmers would swell their bank accounts much faster by devoting more time in studying "how to market their crops in order to realize most for them, or the nearest equitable price," instead of expanding their areas; making extra expenditures, or working extra hours to produce larger ones. It is very evident that overproduction serves but two classes: the speculator and the gentlemen of leisure.

The former it enables to make millions of dollars out of the necessities of the laboring classes and it enables the latter to continue his vocation as a gentleman of leisure, because he can buy cheaper than he can produce.

Returning again to the proposition that fifteen cents a pound is not too high for cotton if based upon a ten-million bale yield, and to further substantiate this assertion, beg to call the attention of the reader to the annual yield for the past seven years, which were approximately, in round numbers, about as follows:

The year 1897, 11,250,000 bales; 1898, 11,250,000 bales; 1899, 9,500,000 bales; 1900, 10,250,000 bales; 1901, 10,750,000 bales; 1902, 11,000,000 bales; 1903, estimated, 10,250,000 bales. This gives an average yield for the seven years of a fraction over 10,500,000 bales. The factories of the world consumed in the year 1899, 13,535,000 bales, or about 3,035,000 bales more than the average yield for the past seven years, which produced the largest crops of cotton ever known.

It is generally conceded by those in position to know that the present visible supply is far below the demand for raw material. Taking these facts as a basis of calculation and considering the increase in the factories being built in different sections of the country; the increase in population; the constant increase of cotton being used in the manufacture of goods, of which other materials were formerly used, does it not seem possible and highly probable that with only a ten-million bale crop this year the farmers could get fifteen cents a pound for it? From the different viewpoints it does not seem unreasonable to say that the farmers can easily get that price for their cotton this fall with only a ten-million bale crop.

Some will say at this price the farmers would soon get rich. Well, granting that, haven't they as much right to get rich as the manufacturer, the merchant, the banker, the doctor or the person engaged in any other kind of business?



But let us make some comparisons just here, and see to what extent and just how rapidly he is going to grow rich. Take, for instance, those in the employ of railroads: engineers, conductors and baggage masters. Engineers get from \$75 to \$150 a month, or an average of about \$1,500 a year; conductors, from \$60 to \$125 a month, or an average of about \$1,100 a year; baggage masters, from \$50 to \$60 a month, or an average of about \$660 a year. It should be borne in mind that these men have a rest, or lay off. Now, we will take the mechanics, machinists, doctors, lawyers and bankers, and if they are not making from \$800 to \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year they do not consider that they are getting their share of the good things in life. These classes, as a rule, if you will notice, have little invested save brain and muscle. Now, we will take the merchant of \$1,200 or \$1,500 capital upon which he operates in a town or city, and if he does not clear eight hundred or a thousand dollars a year over and above house rent, taxes, insurance, clerk hire and a living out of the business in the meantime for self and family, he does not think he is doing much business, and is for moving to some other town where he can get a larger patronage. Now, on the other hand, we will take a white man, strong, vigorous, energetic, cultured and of superior business qualifications, and we will put him on a farm, say of thirty acres, this being as much as one horse can cultivate properly in corn, cotton, etc. He must either own or rent, so we will take the position that he owns the land. The land with dwelling and barn would be worth \$1,000; he must have a horse or mule, so there is \$125 more; he must have a wagon and harness, say \$30; implements, tools, etc., \$25, making in all \$1,180 that he must have invested before he can do anything. Now, in order to succeed, he must be on the place and doing something every day in the year, excepting the days required in marketing his crop, there being no lay-off or rest days. Of the thirty acres he must plant at least fifteen in food crops to keep the place going from year to year. The remaining fifteen acres he plants in cotton and from this source he must rely for money to pay taxes, insurance on buildings, interest on money invested, fertilizers used, blacksmithing, general repairing about the farm, and if there happens to be anything over, that is what he gets for his year's labor. As stated in the outset, that we had selected an ideal and successful farmer with which to make this comparison, and that being the case we shall expect the very best results, which the writer is willing to concede. We will allow a yield of 250 pounds of lint cotton per acre, which is far above the average. Now, fifteen times this amount would be 3,750 pounds, and at fifteen cents a pound would amount to \$562.50; to this amount we will add \$140, the amount received for seed, making a total of \$702.50. From this amount we will deduct interest on the capital invested, \$1,180, for one year at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, \$94.40; one and a half tons of fertilizers at \$20 per ton, \$30; insurance on buildings for one year, \$14; State and county taxes for one year, \$12.50; blacksmithing, \$7.50; general repairing about farm, \$25; making a total of \$183.40; this taken from the gross receipts, \$702.50, leaves a balance of \$519.10, which represents his salary for the year's work, and his good wife gets nothing for having done her own domestic work and, perchance, chopped out a few acres of the cotton during the very busy season.

It should be remembered that in making this comparison, we have counted cotton at fifteen cents a pound. Suppose there is an overproduction and he has to sell at ten cents a pound, and in that event he would have only \$331.60, and should he be forced to sell for seven cents a pound he would have only \$219.10 for his year's work.

Do these amounts appear extravagant for a year's salary of an energetic and successful business man? If not, then, 15 cents a pound isn't inequitable. Any

one at all familiar with farming in the cotton growing States are obliged to admit that the expenses enumerated on the thirty acre farm is not overdrawn, and on the other hand, that the yield allowed is far above the average, even in very fertile sections.

Then admitting these facts, and a strict adherence to the golden rule, "for the laborer is worthy of his hire," who can say that the farmer should not receive 15 cents a pound for his cotton?

I wish to call the attention of the reader to the yield of cotton, and the price received for the same, for the two years, 1889 and 1899. The crop of 1889 was 3,564,387,747 pounds, which sold for an average price of 11 cents a pound, amounting to \$392,082,652.17.

The crop of 1899 was 4,717,172,446 pounds, which sold for an average of 7 cents a pound, amounting to \$330,202,071.22, or \$61,880,580.94 less than the crop of 1889. We see by the increase of 1,200,000,000 pounds, or 2,400,000 bales in 1899 over the crop of 1889. The entire crop of 1899 was sold for 4 cents a pound less than the one of 1889, amounting in round numbers to \$61,880,580.94.

The reader should remember that this \$61,880,580.94 represents only a part of the actual loss to the producer. He has sold his entire crop below the cost of production, besides the expense of producing the 2,400,000 bales of surplus. Now, what benefit did the farmers get for producing the four-fifth billion pound crop? None whatever. The surplus caused him to sell the whole crop for less than the cost of production.

Now isn't it reasonable to suppose that if a difference in yield of 2,400,000 bales in the years 1889 and 1899 should cause a decline of 4 cents a pound in price, that with an increase this year of three or four million bales that the price would decline even more per pound?

Do the farmers of the cotton producing States want to see the price down to 4 and 5 cents a pound again? If so, all they will have to do to get it is to produce a crop of fourteen or fifteen million bales this year.

What was the experience of the cotton producer from 1872 to 1894? It was a continued lowering of price, with the exception of spasmodic rises, on one hand, and renewed and persistent effort each year by the cotton growers, to increase their crops enough to offset the decline in price on the other hand, and with the final result of a mortgaged home, with a burdensome rental.

Last year (1903) the South had about 28,000,000 acres in cotton. Had the weather been propitious and the yield per acre equal to the average of the two preceding years, the crop would have been about 11,000,000 bales. Had the yield per acre been equal to the average for the three years, 1898, 1899 and 1900, the crop would have been 12,500,000 bales, and had it been equal to the average yield for the three years, 1895, 1896 and 1897, it would have been 13,000,000 bales.

Now, supposing the year 1903 had been an ideal cotton year from every standpoint, and the farmers had produced a 13,000,000 bale crop, in all probability the average price the farmers would have received would have been about 6 cents a pound. Thirteen million bales at 6 cents a pound would amount to \$390,000,000. Since Providence has stepped in and forced the yield to near ten million bales for 1903, the average price received by the producers will be about 10 cents a pound, or an aggregate for the South's cotton crop of about \$500,000,000, or in all probability \$110,000,000 "more" than the farmers would have gotten had they produced a crop of 13,000,000 bales.

Now, my farmer friends, do you want to contribute to the raising of a three-million bale surplus, just to enable you to buy your cotton goods  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cent a yard cheaper, and at the same time forcing the price of the entire crop down from 7 to 8 cents on the pound?

Why, what you would lose on 2 bales of cotton in price would buy all the cotton goods your family would need during the year. I am sure you do not want to

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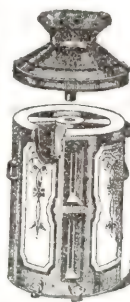
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bring about this state of affairs, and to avoid it each farmer must be sure that he plants enough of food crops to supply his farm and then plant as much cotton as he can cultivate well, and at the end of the year he will have a surplus in cash, whereas on the other hand he would be in debt, with no food or clothing for self and family.

There is one thing that every producer of cotton should consider, and that is that every acre of increase in "cotton" works against him in a two-fold way.

First, the average having been increased, an increased yield must follow under ordinary circumstances, and the larger the crop produced the lower the price it would command when put upon the market.

Second, a decrease in the acreage of corn, wheat, oats, sorghum and forage crops would, under ordinary circumstances, mean a decrease in the yield of these crops, and when they are put upon the markets, there being a general shortage in the yield, the prices would necessarily be higher. To sum the whole matter up in a nutshell, "the larger your cotton crop" the lower your price, and "the shorter the food crops" the higher the price you would have to pay to obtain them. The writer would be glad to make some comment on the recent decline in the price of cotton, and the effect of the war between Russia and Japan will have on the price of cotton in the future, but must desist for the time being, with the promise of having something to say on this line later on. I want to say, however, that I indorse the plans and purposes of the American Society of Equity, and think it offers a solution to every agricultural question, whether the producer of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, vegetables, and, in fact, everything to eat or wear, and I shall hail with delight the day when this organization will be in perfect working order in every agricultural section of the civilized world.

Farmers of every class and section should join this society and subscribe for the official organ (Up-to-Date), and see that local unions of the American Society of Equity is established in their neighborhoods, and devote their spare time for a while in studying "how to market their crops to the best advantage," rather than how to grow larger ones, which rarely bring the cost of their production, let alone a remunerative price to the producer.

L. L. SAUNDERS.

Winder, Ga., Feb. 18, 1904.

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### THE FUTURE OF COTTON

The cotton crop in the future, for some time at least, will not reach a great figure. The laborers have been largely attracted from the fields to the mines and railroad work where better wages are paid, and to a smaller extent the colored laborers have gone north to better themselves financially, so that there is less labor available to produce a big crop. Then the ravages of the boll weevil in Texas is steadily decreasing the yield there in the largest cotton producing state. The chances are against a great crop in the immediate future, unless hard times in mining and railroad building drive back the labor to the farms. Cotton is likely to bring a good price for some time to come, and here is the danger to the southern farmer. Instead of continuing the work of soil improvement and diversifying his crops, he will likely be tempted once more to go in for all cotton and neglect everything else. The probabilities are that the spring will see a sale of commercial fertilizers never before equalled, and there will be a rush to plant cotton where other crops should go, and when the reaction comes the planters will find their eggs all in one basket, and the work that low prices compelled in past years will be all to do over again. Stick to rotation farming and improve your land, endeavoring to grow more and more cotton per acre instead of more acres. Good farming pays better in the long run than the single cropping.—Cotton Exchange.

### CAST NOT STONES.

Withhold not from your neighbor praise,  
Or aught he does deserve;  
Your neighbor's neighbor's doubtful ways  
Is all you need to chide.  
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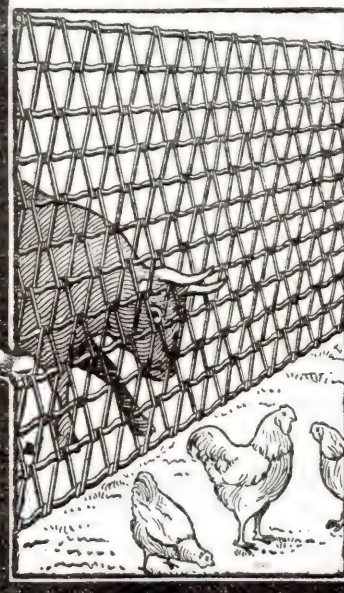
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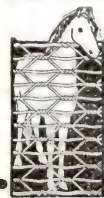
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## Storyettes

### WHOLESONE LITTLE STORIES WITH A MORAL

HENRY BURNS GEER

#### THE PREACHER AND THE BEES

It happened down in Tennessee, and Shelby was his name—old "Parson Shelby," a noted colored divine. It was a hard crowd, and a hot day, and few there were who would be baptized. The parson had done his best, and several good sisters had waded in shouting. But the great crowd of brethren held back. They were not ready for confession and immersion. The meeting was down at the creek at the rear of the old garden, where the banks of the stream sloped down easy-like, to the water and the shallows reached far out into the stream. Down there, also, were Mr. Robertson's bees, several stands of them resting on a low platform. The bees were hot, and bee-like, they were hanging down from the platform in great clusters at the front of each hive. But, this fact had naught to do with the parson and the sinners, until the coming of Jerry Paxton—the dandy "yaller nigger" from the barber shop—leading by a red tapeline his pet dog, "Skerrit." When Jerry hove in sight, it was plain that he was "It." The dusky damsels, gathered around him like bees take to white clover. Even "Skerrit" shared in his master's honor, until a large gray cat started across the garden; and then, with a bound "Skerrit" shot after it—the red tape streaming along behind. The cat, cat-like, took refuge under the bee-hive platform, but the dog dove under there, too, and then there was a rumpus. The fur soon begun to fly; but the struggle was short lived, for the two combatants, in their rounds, suddenly brought up against a stack of underhanging bees, and then something happened—the bees came in on the last round, and by their energetic intervention soon parted the combatants. The cat disappeared, but "Skerrit," yelping with pain, sought refuge at the heels of his master—the bees accompanying him. This part of the exercise was not down on the afternoon's program:

"Flee from the wrath to come,—flee to the Lord," shouted the parson. And they fled.

Old and young, rich and poor—great and small, in that gathering of citizens of African descent took to the water like fish. They went in—clear in—nothing but nose and one hand each being held above the surface. The bees flew about as if surprised at the situation. The parson still held his own, his tail "Bee-gum" hat loming up like a stump above the water, the hole in it looking like the real thing. So thought the bees, anyway, for shortly their leader made a turn and set sail for the hole, followed by the whole push, and soon they were all hived in the head covering of the servant of the Lord. And then it was that he showed his superior wisdom. He just settled down easily and quickly into the flood, till the waters rose above him, and floated the old hat away—bees and all. And then there was a genuine revival, and a baptism worth talking about. They were all in then and so they made the best of it. When they pulled out on dry land again they had all taken the vow, and been baptized.

It was another illustration of the influence of little things, and the power of association. One bee could not alone have created a panic. But, a few hundreds of his kind, all of the same mind and inclination, drove the whole crowd right into the gospel tent.

#### THE RAILROADER'S GARDEN

There's not a better railroad man in our town than Ed Thompson, and what he don't know about trains and the like, ain't worth knowing. In fact, he is something of a knowing fellow all around,

with one failing—a sort of a contempt for farmers.

"They don't know how," he used to say, "or, if they do, they won't take hold, and farm like that they ought to. You can't get them out of the old ruts." And then, after a spurt of this kind, Ed would sit on the brake and tell the boys how to farm. The thought grew on him, till it finally took root, and nothing would do him but to rent a suburban place, and try his hand in the agricultural line to a small extent. He got settled in his new surroundings about the first of February, and by the first of May he had things "flourishin'"—as he expressed it to the boys.

One day Tom Norton—who, by the way, was raised on a farm, and was something of a farmer himself—went over to Ed's new place to take dinner with him. Of course, the new railroad-farmer had fixed things so as to put the best foot front. He was proud of his place; and as Tom afterwards said, it looked like he must have been getting up at 5 o'clock of a morning, and working till dark, to get it in such a neat trim.

"We went down in the truck patches," said Tom, "and Ed was showing me about, when we came to a patch of wilted, wormy-looking stuff, that I couldn't for the life of me name. 'What's this you have here, Ed, I asked."

"Why, that's my bean patch; don't you know beans when you see them? The blamed things all came up up-side down, but I've got 'em all straight now."

There are some people, who, in their ignorance, think they are wiser than nature; but they usually make themselves ridiculous in their efforts to prove it.

#### THE CLEANING UP AT BIGBY'S

Captain Bill Bigby had been the head pusher at Quinby ever since the war. He made a fortune in cotton in the latter '60s, because of the popularity of his pretty young wife, a favoritism which extended both north and south between the combatants; thus enabling her husband to get provender for both horse and man through the lines, when others in his line of business were shut out. In this way Captain Bill built up a fortune rapidly. He had formerly been a farmer, and the good sense that was born with him, and the early physical and mental training that he got when he lived out close to nature's heart, stood him well in later years, when he found it necessary to devote the greater portion of his time to looking after the fortune which the tide of war had floated in for him. He had proven his business capacity by strengthening and trimming his feed business at the close of the war, so as to carry it on as a provision and commission house—a line which he lengthened so as to extend all up and down the great valley country in which he lived. He had a sense of cleanliness,

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Captain Bill did, which was peculiarly his own.

"A man cannot conduct a clean and honorable business, unless he is clean and honest himself, and has none but cleanly employes in his business," he used to say; and that's the way he held it while he was in active control. But, in the latter days, as he grew wealthier, he took a trip abroad, and was gone a year or two. The first thing he did when he returned was to call for a sample of the individual work of each employe. The next thing was to make a personal inspection of the offices and the office force. The hour chosen for this purpose was peculiarly like old Bill Bigby. He got down ahead of the janitor, and was there waiting for the fire to be built when that functionary entered the office. He noted—watch in hand—the minute each man and woman reported for duty. Two bright looking young fellows were the first to come in. They were on time to the minute. Following them at different intervals several other clerks came straggling in—gossiping, and looking like they had spent the night at a "wake."

The next two hours were busy ones with Captain Bill. When he finally left the office, he left a wide swath of surprise and consternation in his wake. The latter was sealed up in several small packages, and more than one clerk received a portion. The seal broken, and contents revealed, something like this was seen:

"We sell clean groceries and food stuffs. You do not measure up to the standard of our goods and methods, and therefore your services will be dispensed with from this date. The cashier awaits your presence."

The two young men first named worked, overtime, and at an increased rate of pay, 'till more like them were brought in from the rural districts, and initiated in the business operations of the firm.

In this way we have a striking illustration of the purifying, ennobling and strengthening influence of the new blood, and stronger brains and nerves of the men from the country who are ever drifting into the larger towns and cities. If this tide should cease entirely to flow, the strength and vigor of our American commercial life would be sapped at the root. The sons of the city are not equal to the burden.

\*\*\*

THE GOLD IN CONDITIONS were un-  
THE HEART Equal, 'tis true; but  
Cupid is no respecter  
of persons, for his shafts, like the wind, come, no man knoweth whence, nor whither they goeth. Still, it would not have happened had not Frank Leighton broken his arm in the mill shaft, and been taken to the hospital, where his friend, Ed Ralston, went every other evening to minister to his wants. There it was that he met pretty Annie Guild, daughter of Mr. Burton Guild, the banker. Annie, so it chanced, belonged to a club which made a "fad" of carrying flowers, daintily prepared dishes of edibles, etc., to the sick and wounded at the hospital—a club with a most laudable ambition, too. Now, Ed. was decidedly on his muscle, which he had cultivated in the cornfield and the meadows. He was tall and sufficiently broad across, and his strong gray eyes reflected back the happy light of the sunshine, the stars, and the glad green fields. Verily, Ed. was a man, great and strong, and healthy with joy in his face—truly, a man in the image of his Maker. Annie—dear, sweet little feminine creature, with loving brown eyes and a trustful heart—she admired him from the first. To her he was the oak that the vine of her womanly heart could twine about in happiness never ending.

Papa couldn't see it that way, however, and so he gave Ed. the icehouse straight out; and Ed., for a time, let it go at that. Time passed on—as it usually does—until it moved up to the evening when, just as old man Ralston, Ed's father, who was something of an athlete himself, came out of his meadow gate down by the creek, where the banks are high and steep and the current swift and deep. Just as the old man closed

the gate a team of foam-flecked frightened bays came tearing down the road, with a man hatless and pale and a girl screaming with fright, holding on desperately in the swaying and bounding carriage behind the maddened team. It was but a quarter to the creek, and there was nothing in sight to stop them. It was a desperate chance, but the old man took it the moment he recognized the fair but terror-stricken face of the girl.

"My boy's not good enough for her," he muttered, with a bitter thought; adding, as the resolution moved him: "It's not her fault, God bless her." Then, with a spring and a plunge, he seized the bridle of the near horse and held on with a strength that was the fruit of honest toil. The hoofs struck him and tore his coat and vest, the iron shoes bringing the blood in a stream; but still he held on. The bays plunged madly, but the telling strength of the old man soon begun to count, and they swerved to the left, and were finally brought up, trembling and snorting, within fifty yards of the creek.

The man in the carriage sprang out, and reached for his purse. The young woman did better. She rushed straight to their rescuer and, throwing her arms about him, cried:

"Oh, Mr. Ralston, you have saved us, thank God! Oh, how grateful I am!" She would have fallen then, for she had fainted, but the old man laid her tenderly down on the grass, and turning he faced her father:

"No, Mr. Guild, I don't want your gold. I did it for her sake, God bless her true and honest heart."

Guild advanced, holding out his hand: "Ralston," he said, "I have acted the fool. I see it now. There are more jewels and greater wealth in the heart than in the purse. Ask Ed. to forgive me, and tell him to come to us."

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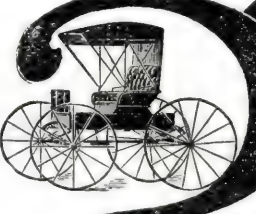
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Yankee ideas westward with him. And so, when he decided to put up a grain barn—the old western “stable” not suiting his ideas—he cast about for ways and means to get it in place. Of course it must be built of logs, lumber being too scarce and high. So Paul went to the woods and got out the timbers for the purpose, and later hauled them to the barn site. Some of his neighbors watched his movements curiously—those native to the soil—but said nothing.

When all was ready Paul, late in the evening, stopped a young fellow whom he knew, that was passing, and said to him:

“Say, George, I’d like to get you and your brother Frank, if you’ve nothing else ahead for to-morrow, to come over and help me on this work.”

“Goin’ to raise yer barn, eh? All right, we’ll be over shoah; and tell the other fellers, too.” Then he stretched it off down the road, leaving Paul rather puzzled over the last clause in his remark.

The next morning by 8 o’clock there were over a dozen of the neighbors on hand, all joking and making light of things in general.

“Where’s she to sot, neighbor Underwood,” said old man Weaver, the “bell-wether” of the neighborhood on such occasions. “Just you give us a p’inter, and we’ll have her up fer ye, afore noon.”

Paul was confuddled. He hadn’t calculated on so many hands, but, thought he, the more there are of them, the sooner they’ll get it up, and the cost won’t be any more than if two men had worked at it much longer. So he showed them where to lay the foundation logs, and took hold with the rest.

“Fust raisin’ you ever see, hain’t it?” queried the old man.

“No, I’ve helped on barns a good deal, East,” replied Paul.

“Humph!” grunted the former as he shouldered one end of a floor sill.

The men joked and laughed and worked like beavers, till all was done but putting on the clapboards. Then they gathered in a bunch, putting on their coats, and looking kinder sidling and curiously towards the house. Paul wasn’t a fool, for he took the hint, and was soon serving it in a high-necked glass from a jug wearing a jacket. When it had passed around twice, there was a little talk.

“Well, friends,” said Paul, “I’m mighty glad you came out so strong on this job and finished it so soon. Quick work, and good work, too; and now I’d like to settle with you. How much do I owe you, all ’round?”

“Owe us fer what?” asked Weaver in surprise, while the others looked their

astonishment with wide-open mouths.

“For putting up the barn, of course.”

“Well, I’ll be darn! Hain’t you done set up the drinks? You don’t owe us nuthin’ but er helpin’ hand when any of us fellers has a stable or a shack that’s got to be riz. Come on boys;” and the “bellwether” led the way down the path through he woods towards the spring.

It takes some persons a long time to understand the neighborliness and the advantages of co-operation.

### A COMBINATION IN BUTTER

A small boy once had the task of delivering butter to his mother’s customers. He seemed to like the job all right, and all the people who received it, excepting one woman, who seemed to go out of her way to let him know that she was conferring a great favor on him and his mother by taking the butter at all; and on more than one occasion she had said to him:

“No butter to-day, Bennie. Hope you can sell it elsewhere.”

This didn’t suit Bennie at all, as she had engaged to take it regularly; but he said nothing about it, till one day when he chanced to see another boy go in her house with a package, and come out without it. This excited Ben’s curiosity, and so he laid in wait for the boy, and when he came up asked him what he had carried in to Mrs. Mason’s.

“Butter,” was the reply.

“Butter!” exclaimed Ben. “Gee! She just told me she didn’t want any.”

“She don’t take it regularly,” said the other boy; “it’s only when I get stuck on a pound or two in my rounds and have to sell it cheap.”

“That’s funny,” said Bennie; “she’s ’greed to take our butter, but she don’t do it sometimes. How you sell yours? Mine is twenty-five cents a pound.”

“Same as mine, ’cept when I gets turned down; then I sells it at twenty. Don’t you, too?”

“Yes; but say, I’ll tell you what we can do: Let’s not let any one have it for less’n a quarter, then we won’t get turned down and won’t have to run around to sell what’s left.”

“Good!” exclaimed No. 2; “I’ll go you.” And from that time on there was no more “cut rates” in butter in that neighborhood.

These boys were wiser than some men.



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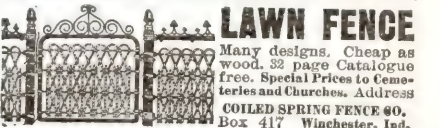
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# Farming From an Up-to-Date Standpoint

BY AN UP-TO-DATE FARMER

No. 23.

In nothing is the drift of farming better shown than in the preparation of seed beds for the reception of crops and the subsequent cultivation given the soil. Think of harrowing the earth every week for months before sowing to grass seed! And yet, that is what the greatest haymaker of this country says he does. I refer to Mr. George M. Clark, who produces seven or eight tons of grass to the acre every year. He attributes his success almost altogether to this thorough culture. When we think that the average tonnage per acre of the common run of farmers is not more than a single two thousand pounds, it does seem as if it would pay us to do better work, doesn't it?

The writer has been having a tussle with a piece of ground that became seeded to narrow leaf, or rat-tail plantain. The seed must have come originally from grass seed purchased for my farm. I have always been very particular about the grass seed I buy, examining it all as carefully as possible and doing my best to get a warrant for its purity. And it is a little discouraging to think that I, after all, brought home in a bag of seed, for which I paid the highest market price, the foul stuff that I found soon afterward scattered far and wide over my farm.

It cost me a good many days of hard work and considerable money to get rid of that plantain, and I am by no means certain that I have succeeded even now. This is the way I went at it: In the first place I plowed the land deeply. One year I planted it to potatoes and kept it cultivated and hoed out so that it did not seem as if a single weed could survive; but there did. The plantain came up thickly as soon as it could get a chance. Then I went at it still more radically.

In the spring of the year, two years ago, I plowed the field again. Many of the roots of the weed I was trying to exterminate were thus turned up. As soon as practicable I followed the plow with a spring tooth harrow. And if there is any one tool more fitted for tearing things up by the roots than another, it is a spring tooth harrow. By this time it seemed as if the plantain must be thoroughly rooted up. Then I took a two-horse stoneboot and went on to the piece to haul off every root I could find. We fairly scraped the ground over with our fingers. There were sore hands and lame backs before we had the last load on. These roots we drew into the barnyard and piled them up to rot. Then we harrowed the land again, picking up every root we could find that had escaped our former search. Then we sowed the piece to alfalfa.

Our effort was only partially successful, however. The season was a very wet one and the alfalfa did not get a good hold. It came up beautifully and looked nice until after the first cutting, and then it succumbed to the wet weather. But the plantain seemed to be hardy enough, for in spite of our desperate effort, it came in again last season quite numerously. This last spring, 1903, we plowed the piece again and sowed it to oats and peas, seeding it down with clover and timothy. This time, when we had cut off the oats and peas, very few stalks of the plantain made there appearance. What the future will reveal only time can tell.

Now, this shows how we must work and try and experiment for ourselves. The man who wins a place as an up-to-date farmer, must do this. He cannot let the experiment station do everything of this kind for him. That would be an impossibility. It would weaken the farmer and not help anybody else.

Take the matter of the gasoline engine. A good many men think it is the power par excellence for the farmer. Others who have tried it pronounce it a failure. There is all the difference in the world in men about mastering machinery, and this is just as true of gasoline engines as anything else. Some men cannot even keep a mowing machine in order. They will ruin the best machine made in a few years, while another man would take the same machine and by his careful management, make it last a great many years. There is no doubt that the gasoline engine is a complicated machine. Some of them are so than others. And the constant effort of the manufacturers is to bring out a machine which will be so simple and easy to run that any farmer with ordinary ingenuity can handle it. Until this has been accomplished, we will continue to hear differing opinions about the practicability of the gasoline engine. Not many farmers, be they ever so modern in their methods, have ventured to purchase these engines yet. They prefer to depend on horse power or the reliable windmill, and wait for the inventors to perfect this new power.

It is interesting to follow the current discussions of the advisability of using commercial fertilizers. In fact, the best of us can be said to be only experimenters in this field, and we cannot afford quite yet, to take the word of any man on the subject. We must make ventures for ourselves. The most of the men who put standard fertilizers on the markets, are undoubtedly honest in all their assertions, they could not afford to be otherwise. The results they advertise have been accomplished. But in order to know whether or not you and I, the common, every day farmers, could get the same results, we must know how our land compares in its constituent parts with that where the crops were grown that have made such records. We should be informed as to what our particular farms need in the way of fertilizers. There can be no doubt that we can waste a tremendous amount in a short time, if we do not understand our farms, and the fertilizers we are dealing with. Some states require every man who sends out a fertilizer, to stamp on the sack the component parts of the contents. This is all right; but suppose that our farms do not need these particular elements? What then? Why then we are throwing good money away. To be more specific, the land which is all worn out needs a different kind of fertilizer from that called for on soil which is naturally in good heart, but has not been properly tilled. Stony land does not call for the same manuring that a deep loose soil does. And so we must study our farms first of all, then buy fertilizers with especial regard to the wants of our land.

Many times the same farm shows a variety of soils. This makes the problem more complex than ever. What will do for one field will not be the thing at all for another. I have used fertilizers which I knew did not bring me a single cent's worth of good. The seasonal conditions made this so. The fertilizer was all right and properly applied; the trouble was in the weather conditions. This must always be true. If there be not moisture enough in the soil to release the elements of the fertilizer so that they may be taken up into the soil and finally gathered up by the plant, it will lie in the earth all through the season and do no good whatever. But farming is really becoming more and more an exact science, and some day we may master even this uncertainty.

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## The Coming Farmer

C. Hayes Taylor.

It is not an encouraging thought to hold that the farmer of the future must face exactly the same conditions that confront us to-day. There is little ground in them for encouragement. I am living in a tobacco-growing country. We can raise good crops of good quality, but there is little incentive for us to do so. For the past few years our tobacco crops have barely made expenses. The tobacco farmer is not improving his condition by its production. And there is something wrong—there exists some abnormal condition when the production of a staple crop does not pay the expense of its production.

In order that the coming farmer may not have this deplorable state of affairs to meet, something must be done by the farmer of to-day. This is a plain fact, not to be denied. In order to make tobacco sell high a change must be made in the system of its production and marketing. If any but the farmers made this change, what assurance is there that the farmer would benefit by the change? The larger portion of the tobacco of this section is still hanging in the barns. And prices maintain an unusually low level. It is very evident that one year, nor two, will suffice to establish a profitable price for this crop. Then isn't it also very evident that the sooner we do something towards a better condition the better for us, and the better for the coming farmer.

There isn't a farmer who is not planning for the future. He is by necessity compelled to do so. He plans for his crops, for improvements in his farming and his buildings, and there his planning ceases. He works hard to carry out those plans. How often is the result spelled f-a-i-l-u-r-e? And why is it so? Does he fail to raise his crops? Not often. We must look in some other direction to discover the cause of his disappointment. Let us go to the average farmer and ask him this question: Will you make any improvements this year? Almost invariably his reply comes back, "If I get a good price for my produce I will." But is he planning to get a good price for it? Is he studying the ways and means—is he planning for good prices? Is he putting forth any effort to establish a fair price? He is not; and therein lies the cause of his failure—the secret of his non-success. A man may be ever so good an engineer, yet without a knowledge of signals, time-tables and the track he would be a dangerous man to place in charge of a train. A man may be ever so successful a farmer, yet if he has not the ability to market profitably, his prosperity rests wholly upon chance. It is not enough for a doctor to have a thorough knowledge of medicine—he must study and understand human anatomy and disease. It is not enough that the farmer should have a thorough knowledge of crops and stock—he must study and understand the ways of commerce and the principles of business. Must know just what forces and conditions control the sale of the produce from his farm, for not until he does know this can he regulate or control his interest therein. And this he must do or be forever only a machine in the field of production, con-

trolled by selfish and grasping corporations.

The farmer of the present is generally well informed on matters pertaining to practical agriculture. And there are teachers and sources of information innumerable along these lines. Information concerning the proper and profitable plan of disposition of farm crops is unfortunately very meagre. Such an important and essential part of the farmer's education must not be neglected or ignored, for neglect and ignorance is dangerous to the welfare of the farmer, both present and future.

There must be a beginning to all things. The education of the farmer in business has already begun, and it is well that it has. The greatest need at present is instruction. The foremost work of the American Society of Equity is to expound the principles of rational marketing, and to interest the farmers in planning for future sales as well as future production. Let the farmer's planning for his future be complete.

The coming farmer—where will he stand? Shall he master his condition, or will the condition master him? Shall he be free or fettered? The sons and daughters of the present farmer—shall they be handed down a condition under which their parents toiled, suffered and bore needless disappointment? Do we not owe it to posterity, as well as ourselves, to begin planning for a new condition among farmers that will enable them to plan successfully for improvements? The surest way to better the condition of the present farmer is to lay the foundation of a permanent and sure prosperity for the farmer of the future.

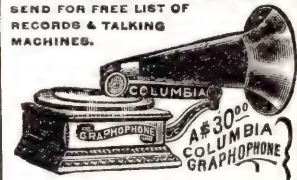
Brothers, we have been too long negligent of the most important part of our business. If this negligence continues, the coming farmer will find the shackles more tightly bound. Now that the work of their removal has begun, let us work with a will, study and plan with a fire, zeal and enthusiasm that will brook no defeat. We shall prove apt students in the school of progress and business freedom. Hail to the success of the coming farmer.

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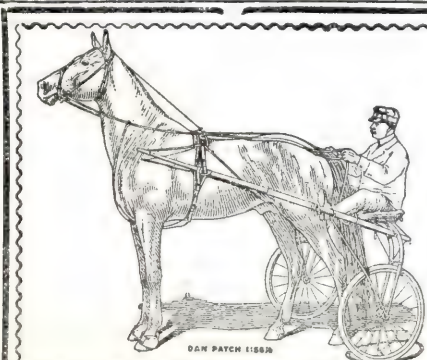
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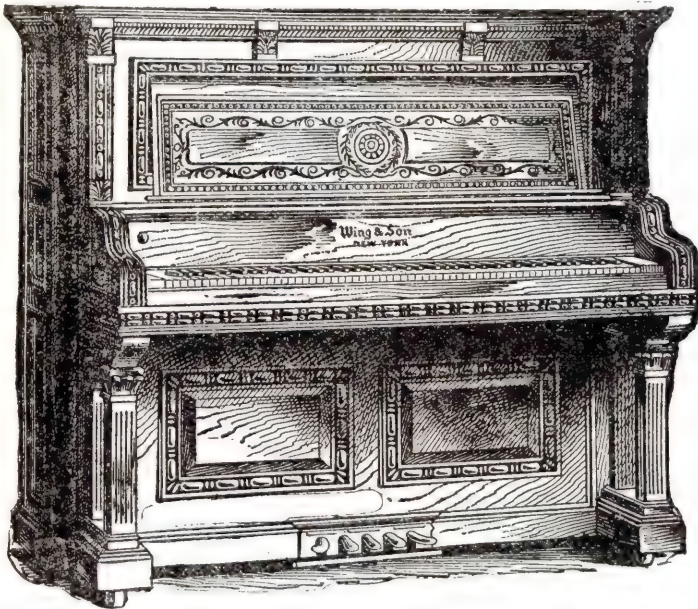
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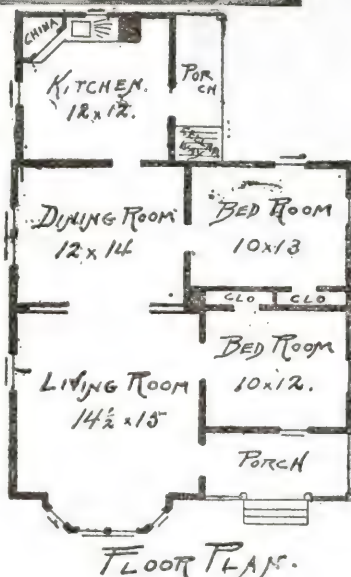
EDITED BY E. A. PAYNE

Further information concerning this house, or complete working plans for the same may be obtained at reasonable rates by addressing the architect, E. A. Payne Carthage, Ill.



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The accompanying perspective and floor plan represents a cottage costing about \$700 to \$800, which will meet the requirements of many who wish a convenient house of low cost. Cellar is provided under the kitchen, and the foundation is built of brick. The size of the building is 28½ x 43 feet; the cellar is 7 feet deep, and the first story is 10 feet. The materials and workmanship are of good quality throughout. The outside is painted three coats and the inside finished with hard plaster. The interior is trimmed with natural finished white pine. For a compact, convenient cottage, with every facility for doing the work of the household with the least number of steps; for an attractive and picturesque cottage, with moderate prices attached, we do not know of any plan more appropriate than this.



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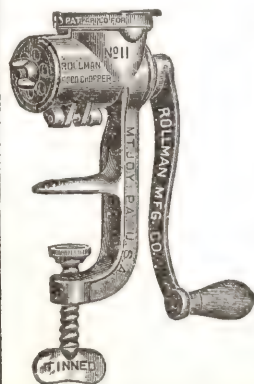
Will chop a given quantity of meat or other food with less labor than any other household machine made.

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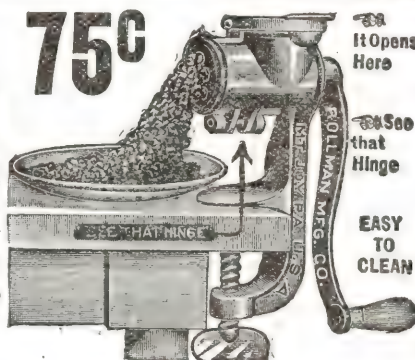


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# The Value of Manure in a Natural State Value of Same when Properly Balanced

A Bulletin, No. 21, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives the fertilizing value of the manure from the several domestic animals for a year as follows: For each horse, \$27; for each head of cattle, \$19; for each hog, \$12; for each sheep, \$3. Counting the total value of said manures, based on the number of animals shown by the census of 1900, we have in round numbers the sum of two billion, seventy-one million, four hundred thousand (2,071,400,000) dollars.

It is well known that each of said manures contains an excess of nitrogen. Hence, if they be applied in their natural state there will be much unnecessary waste of nitrogen. Therefore said excess should be corrected by the addition of proper quantities of potash and phosphoric acid.

In order to make this matter as plain as possible, some one of said manures should be selected and then balanced for some particular crop. We will select for this purpose stable manure and balance it for corn.

A properly balanced fertilizer for corn should contain nitrogen 2 per cent., potash 7 per cent., and phosphoric acid 6 per cent.

A ton of stable manure usually contains nitrogen 10 pounds, potash 10 pounds, and phosphoric acid 5 pounds, making a total of 25 pounds of plant food. The nitrogen, as here shown, is largely in excess.

In order to make the plant food in a ton of stable manure conform with the above formula it will be necessary to add 25 pounds each of potash and phosphoric acid. Fifty pounds of muriate of potash or 200 pounds of kainit in lieu of the muriate will supply the necessary potash, and 180 pounds (say a sack) of 14 per cent. acid phosphate will supply the phosphoric acid.

Well, what will be the effect of adding a sack each of kainit and acid phosphate to a ton of manure? The weight will be increased from 2,000 pounds to 2,400 pounds, and the plant food in the manure will be increased to 75 pounds (raised from 25 pounds). Hence, in practice, a ton of stable manure balanced for corn (2,400 pounds)

is equivalent to three tons (6,000 pounds) of unbalanced manure.

A handful each of kainit and acid phosphate may be added daily to the droppings of a horse or a cow making in the aggregate 200 pounds of each per ton. Said materials, in addition to largely increasing the fertilizer value of the manure, will also, if properly applied, prevent the escape of ammonia from the manure, thus furnishing another important reason in favor of their application. If the manure be removed and bulked necessary measures should be adopted to prevent excessive heat.

The excess of nitrogen in hog and sheep manure is greater than in horse manure. In cow manure the excess is a little less than it is in horse manure. In the four manures, horse, cow, hog and sheep, the average excess of nitrogen is about the same that it is in horse manure. That is, the average quantity of nitrogen in the four manures is about three times as much as it should be for corn. Hence we deduce the following:

The manure from the above animals, in a natural state, according to official statement, is worth two billion seventy-one million, four hundred thousand (2,071,400,000) dollars. The efficiency (agricultural value) of same after it has been properly balanced for corn, will be increased threefold, a ton of manure balanced being equivalent to three tons of unbalanced manure, as above stated. This trebling in agricultural value of the manure is accomplished at a small outlay for potash and phosphoric acid.

It should be noted that the above balance applies to corn only. Other crops require a special balance to suit the requirements of each.

Hen manure contains an excess of nitrogen to a greater extent than any of the above manures.

In the above article I have omitted the details showing how the balancing dose was procured. In an article headed "Directions for Balancing Stable Manure," published in February last, the details were fully set forth, and are therefore unnecessary now. What the farmers desire to know is what materials and the quantity of each are necessary to be added to their several manures in order to make them work to the best possible advantage. This information I have endeavored to give in plain and simple language that can readily be made available by all farmers.

Carthage, N. C. BRYAN TYSON.

## SEED CORN

It is not advisable to use immature corn for seed. As a great portion of last year's crop was husked in the fall in a soft condition, the procuring of good seed is quite a problem.

While high priced seed sometimes proves disappointing it always justifies the increased price more than that sold at prices little in excess of those paid for feeding corn.

From the bulk of seed selected whether home grown or purchasing take 100 grains and plant them in sand or soil, setting the box containing it in the kitchen or sitting room. If 95 grains sprout it will be very high grade seed. If 85 or 90 grains show strong sprouts it should be planted thicker. Or at the end of fourteen days should a number of grains be perfectly sound, count one-third of them as germinated, otherwise disregard the whole and procure new seed.

The soil loses fertility by the oxidation of the vegetable matter within during the summer. Keep all the land growing some crop and thus hinder escape into the atmosphere of much valuable plant food.

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A prosperous farmer, Mr. C. W. Cecil Hamilton, Ohio, has just sold his fine 212 acre stock and grain farm for \$17,000 to I. T. Leas. He recommends all who want to sell either land, home, lots, stock, store, patent or any other property, to put it in the hands of the agent who has sold his farm and many others to such good advantage. He will give you his confidential advice free by return mail. This is the best season and you had better list at once. Address J. A. Stephens, Up-to-Date Real Estate Agent, 267 Willard Bldg. Muncie, Ind.

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Enclose a dime and a nickel in a plain letter and we will mail them to you at once. If you want any more seeds, flower or vegetable or corn or potatoes for the farm or bulbs or anything for the garden and farm, ask for our catalogue, 164 pages. Address  
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## Corn

### EFFECT OF A DEEP SEED BED

Some years ago the late Rev. W. R. Brown related to the undersigned substantially the following:

That upon a certain occasion a tenant laid off a crooked corn row, when he remarked to him that he would straighten the row if he had to run a half dozen times. A number of straightening furrows were run. According to the statement of Mr. Brown this row yielded twice as much corn as the row on either side.

Corn is an exhaustive crop. Therefore, some crop should be grown in connection therewith that will maintain the fertility of the soil. Cow peas will not only do this, but will also materially increase the fertility of the soil while yielding remunerative crops. Hence, in climates that are adapted to growing the cow pea, when corn is planted provision should at the same time be made for cow peas. To do this, soon after the land is broken, if not liable to wash, drills may be constructed about seven feet apart and proper measures employed for making seed beds thereon from one to two feet broad, and from twelve to fifteen inches deep. Other seed beds of proper width and depth may be constructed midway between, the latter beds are for cow peas.

When the time for planting corn arrives loosen the beds intended for corn and apply thereon horse, cow or other manure at the rate of one to two tons per acre. Proper measures should be employed to pulverize said manures, especially if largely composed of straw or other litter, before application. If compacted lumps of manure be deposited where they will not be subjected to frequent stirring they will remain substantially in the same condition twelve months, and consequently will render but little service, comparatively speaking, to the present crop.

Farmers frequently bulk coarse manures as a means of reducing them, making them fine. This method often causes a loss from heat of more than three-fourths of the value of the manure. Even if measures be adopted to

prevent heating, the loss, by reason of causes that I can not here explain, is apt to be considerable. Therefore, in digging up the manure it should be rendered as fine as possible, thence conveyed direct to the field and distributed where wanted without permitting it to heat.

Having in a previous article balanced horse manure for drill purposes, we will here use cow manure. This manure contains an excess of nitrogen, and when applied should be properly balanced; otherwise there will be a great waste of this costly element of fertility.

According to data in a small work, "Principles of Profitable Farming," a ton of 2,000 pounds contains, nitrogen 6.8 pounds, potash 8 pounds, and phosphoric acid 3.2 pounds. A properly balanced fertilizer for corn should contain nitrogen 2 per cent, potash 7 per cent, and phosphoric acid 6 per cent. In order to bring a ton of cow manure to the above formula it will be necessary to add potash 15.8 pounds, and phosphoric acid 17.2 pounds. Thirty-two pounds of muriate of potash or 128 pounds of kainit will supply the necessary potash, and 122 pounds of 14 per cent. acid phosphate will supply the necessary phosphoric acid. A ton of unbalanced cow manure contains 18 pounds of plant food, balanced 51 pounds. Thus, at small cost, the manure is nearly trebled in agricultural value.

For the convenience of farmers the manure may be applied at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre, increasing or decreasing the quantity as may be desired. A square acre will contain 30 rows, each 70 yards long. Hence 2,100 pounds of cow manure distributed will give 70 pounds to each row.

The balancing dose should be proportionately increased, which will raise the muriate to 34 pounds, the kainit to 175 pounds, and the acid phosphate to 128 pounds. If the two latter be mixed and used the total balancing dose will be 263 pounds, nearly 9 pounds per row. With the instructions given any desired quantity per acre can be used without measuring the land.

The cow manure may be first applied to the loose beds, then the balancing dose. Mix lightly with the soil and plant to corn as early in the season as a good stand can be procured; thin to one stalk

ten to fifteen inches apart, according to fertility and cultivation.

Fertilizer for Peas.—Mix 400 pounds muriate of potash with 1,600 pounds of acid phosphate and apply 600 pounds per acre on the loose beds, midway between the corn rows. From May 20 to June 15, according to the kind of pea, drill therein eight to twelve pounds of cow peas—a plenty for forage or improvement purposes. The corn and cow peas should be properly cultivated soon after each rain until the pea vines become too large.

BRYAN TYSON.

Carthage, N. C.

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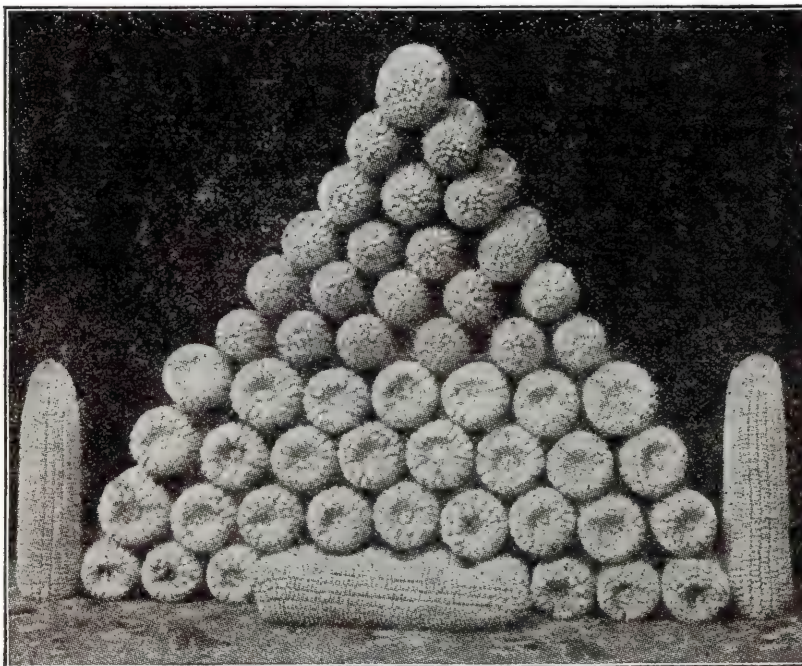
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It shells heavy and weighs heavy, is high in protein and has high feeding properties. It is a corn that would increase the corn yield many million of bushels if generally grown solely on account of its superior yielding propensities. A thorough bred corn like FARMER'S INTEREST would be cheap at \$10.00 a bushel for seed to any farmer who has been planting mongrel kinds in the past. The best seed is none too good on such an important crop as corn, and the FARMER'S INTEREST is the best variety for all sections south of Michigan that can be found if you would travel the country over. We challenge comparisons and tests.

160 Page Catalog FREE, if you have not received it, where this remarkable corn is fully described.

**Price** By mail, pkt. 10c, large sample ear 30c, 1 qt. 40c, 3 qts. \$1. By freight or express, 1-4 bu. 75c, 1 bu. \$2, 2 1-2 bu. in 1 bag, \$4, 5 bu. or more \$1.50 per bu. A certificate of genuineness is given to each purchaser

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana**



Cost of Production

To the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming:  
As a great many farmers never consider the cost of producing a bushel of grain, I would like to give them some figures showing the actual cost of raising per acre of five of the principal crops of the State of Michigan, viz., wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. I will take the amount of land one man can farm successfully with a team of two horses, and will show the cost of raising these crops on sixty acres of good land worth \$2,400, and the value of the crops delivered to market within six miles of the farm, at the average price that has prevailed for the past ten years; also the cost and value of the same crops when the farmers organize and control the prices, in order that every one may see the great benefit they will receive thereby.

Cost.	
It costs to raise and market an acre of wheat.....	\$7.50
It costs to raise and market an acre of corn.....	10.75
It costs to raise and market an acre of oats.....	7.00
It costs to raise and market an acre of hay.....	2.50
It costs to raise and market an acre of potatoes.....	18.00
Now suppose he raises the above crops as follows:	
15 acres wheat, 225 bu., cost to market .....	\$112.50
15 acres corn, 600 bu., cost to market .....	161.25
15 acres oats, 600 bu., cost to market .....	105.00
10 acres hay, 10 tons, cost to market .....	25.00
5 acres potatoes, 500 bu.....	90.00
Interest on land and stock one year at 6 per cent.....	180.00
Taxes on same .....	20.00
Wear and tear on tools and team, at 5 per cent.....	30.00
Feed for team for six months.....	50.00

Total expense .....	\$773.75
Value.	
15 acres wheat, 225 bu., at 77c per bushel .....	\$173.25
15 acres corn, 600 bu., at 40c per bushel .....	240.00
15 acres oats, 600 bu., at 35c per bushel .....	210.00
10 acres hay, 10 tons, at \$7 per ton .....	70.00
5 acres potatoes, 500 bu., 35c per bushel .....	175.00

Total receipts .....	\$868.25
Taking the total expense from total receipts, leave \$94.50.	
When organized the cost of raising same crops will be a little more, or \$785.50.	
225 bu. what, worth \$1 per bu....	\$225.00
600 bu. corn, wor 60c per bu.....	460.00
600 bu. oats, worth 45c per bu....	270.00
10 tons hay, worth \$10 per ton....	100.00
500 bu. potatoes, worth 50c per bu	250.00

Total receipts when organized .....\$1,205.00  
Taking expense from receipts, leaves \$419.50, or \$320 in favor of organization. These figures represent the labor of the farmer and his team. Every one can readily see the value of organization, and no one should hesitate to put in his dollar and help build up the American Society of Equity, in order to improve their homes and make them more attractive and valuable, and to be able to enjoy some of the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. Their children will grow to manhood and womanhood, and bless them for aiding in the good cause. Under present conditions, if a young man has no help from home, and has no capital but his labor, by the time he is fifty years of age (if he enjoys good health) he may possibly own a home of forty acres, valued at \$1,600, and perhaps be broken in health and unable to enjoy the home so dearly won.  
I am acquainted with a German fam-

ily who came to this country when young, and now in their old age, after working hard all the best of their lives and raising a family of five, have just got forty acres paid for, and have, perhaps, \$500 worth of stock and tools. Let us all join hands and say we will make the pathway for our children more pleasant and profitable.  
Climax, Mich. S. W. CLARK.

ALFALFA

If you want a permanent meadow, yielding protein in such quantities as you cannot harvest from any other crop, and hay in such weight as no other plant yields, plant alfalfa. The objection to it as a rotation crop is the great difficulty of plowing it up. With a sharp plow and four good horses it is a big day's work to plow one acre.

Be generous with your soil, but alfalfa will thrive on a variety—sandy, sandy loam, black, rich, yellow clay or gumbo, but never on wet or swampy land. On such the conditions are not right for the growth and development of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which are contained in tubercles (knots) found on the roots. A level surface with a porous subsoil, where there is no hardpan within eight or ten feet of the surface, is excellent.

HAULING MANURE

The principal objection to winter manuring is the danger of excessive waste of fertility. The frozen, ice-crustured ground that makes the moving and spreading so expeditious, in like manner promotes its leaching and waste to the lowlands and streams.

Early in March, often late in February, the soil becomes thawed to a considerable extent, so as to be able to absorb the drainage should rains come. If snow is on the ground it is apt to be solid and supporting, but yet porous. The teams and men are in need of such exercise to harden them for the spring campaign.

TEA CULTURE

Work in tea culture investigation continues at Summerville, S. C., and a new station has been established at Pierce, Tex. At Summerville, though the season has been somewhat unsatisfactory, the yield of tea will probably approximate 9,000 pounds.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING STOCK

It may be safely stated that a large number of our readers count on incubating a large per cent. of their eggs in March and April. This means that they desire and require that eggs shall not only be fertile but strongly fertilized by March 1.

The pullets that have been forced to lay when prices were high cannot hatch so large a per cent. of strong chicks. Breeding females should go on making bone and muscle, building up the frame work. They are undeveloped and must be fed accordingly. We prefer not to have them lay before the middle of December, or better still, January 1. The day they enter the breeding pen, they must be fully matured in size, strength of bone and body and plumage. A pullet fed so strongly as to begin laying before she is full grown, is not likely to make a vigorous breeder.

In regard to the male, we are of the opinion that best results are obtained from eggs for WINTER HATCHING where early hatched, well matured, vigorous and active cockerels are used, if kept to themselves until wanted. It is well known to all observers that females receive the greatest attentions from males immediately after laying their eggs, and hence where males intended for the breeding pens have been allowed to run with the laying stock during October, November and December, they are in no condition to impregnate with certainty the eggs of hens or pullets after these three months of exhaustive service. They also develop as to form at the expense of size and vigor.

It is a custom among fanciers to place the cockerel intended for breeding in a roomy pen by himself, out of sight of the females. Supply him with all necessary

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food, and in addition feed him about two ounces of raw lean beef each day. So treated, by January he enters the breeding pen in full possession of all his faculties.

When a well-matured cock is desired to head the pen after molting, he is given a necessary and judicious rest, during which time he reinvigorates from the previous season's work, as is evidenced by feather and strut. It is needless to say from hens and cocks two years of age, will come the largest and most vigorous chicks, if only they have the rest from the time of molting until late in winter or early spring.

For strong fertility alternate the males, using one male in the breeding pen with twelve to sixteen hens for two days; then take him out and place another in the pen for the same length of time. The secret of this plan is this: Hens with one male for the season are mated according to the idea and likes of the owner, and not according to the likes and dislikes of the females themselves. Only in cases where the invitation to copulation is extended by the hen, is fertility assured. Again, on the part of the male, he is apt to have his favorites, shunning the rest.

Feed a mash in the morning composed of six parts oats, three cornmeal, two wheat and one oil meal. This mixture is carefully cooked and fed rather dry. The oilmeal keeps the birds' bowels in perfect order, and is a great aid to feather production.

Delay a week after mating before selecting the eggs for hatching, as fertilization effects about six of the undeveloped eggs.

## The Brood Mare

In the care and management of our brood mares the feed need not be different in quality from that fed at other times, only that it should usually be somewhat greater in quantity. As to feeds, oats are perhaps the best single feed, yet bran and clover hay more than repay the breeder. Linseed meal and carrots are also beneficial. These foods keep the mare in excellent condition so there will be no occasion for bolting; gastric disturbance is easily set up, and in such matters prevention is better than cure.

The mare should get plenty of exercise at all times. It is the nature of the horse to be out in the air and in motion a great deal of the time. Perhaps there is no better way of exercising than to keep her at light, steady work, or if we have no work, as is often the case during the winter months, she should have the range of a field.

As foaling time approaches let the feed be loosening in character, and do not change the condition of the mare to any considerable extent. Where corn has been a part of the ration it should be dispensed with six or eight weeks previous to foaling. If she has been in the habit of working, it is safe to keep her working right up to foaling. A few days previous to foaling she should be turned loose in a box stall filled with cut straw and containing no projections except a movable grain box in one corner. In such a stall a mare can be turned loose. If the weather is warm a good-sized lot is better, as at that time she desires to be free.

Eleven to fourteen months are the time which a mare goes with foal, but forty-four weeks may be taken as a mean time. When once her time is known the breeder can regulate her going to the horse so as to have the colt appear at whatever season he considers most desirable. Our experience shows close watching is the best plan. At the approach of parturition the udder frequently becomes distended, and a day or two before the teats fill out full and plump.

Foaling is a prompt act, and if the mare is in good condition she needs no assistance. Never try to hurry nature, and no one but an experienced horseman should attempt to relieve a terrified mare. After foaling, give her warm gruel and a little hay. She attends to the colt by instinct, allowing it to suck and licking it dry. If she refuses to own it rub some of her milk on the foal's nose, then let her smell it and she will own it at once.

After dropping the foal the mare ought to have at least a week or ten days' rest. Feed a diet of crushed oats and bran with succulent feed to produce a good flow of milk. The grain ration should be fed wet, mixed with cut hay. A small quantity of the latter at first is best, as it has a tendency to destroy her shape.

If she is intended to raise a colt next year lead her—never ride her—to the stud nine or eleven days after foaling. If this is considered too soon delay another week, and if she refuses another trial should be made five days later.

## Vicious Sows

The number of pigs lost because of insufficient care of sows at the time of farrowing has been a source of regret to many swine breeders. There are on record many cases in which every pig was lost, either because the mother ate up her offspring after birth or on account of her lying the pigs to death.

The cause of viciousness in sows at the time of farrowing is often the pain occasioned by normal narrowness in the lower part of the genital organs. The mucus membrane will sometimes be pushed up into folds—"curtains"—which obstruct parturition. A great deal of relief may be effected by introducing a clean hand in the vagina and pulling forth the young pig.

Biting the pigs is prevented in the following manner: A leather strap (Fig. 1) is placed about the sow's neck, due care being taken that the animal can breathe free. Then the snout and the lower jaw is tied together by means of a strong, flexible, soft (cotton) cord, the ends of which are carried up to the leather strap, above and between the ears of the animal. To prevent this cord from slipping off two more fastenings are made, one on each side of the lower jaw. As a rule, this muzzle can be removed in a few days' time.

Examine the pig's teeth and see whether or not they have sharp tusks which are lacerating the teats, and which they are using in the scraps with their brothers and sisters to see which will get the best teat. If you find that they are doing this get your pinchers, take the little fellows up and simply snap off these teeth. If you do not, you may have a case of canker sore mouth, which will spread through the herd.

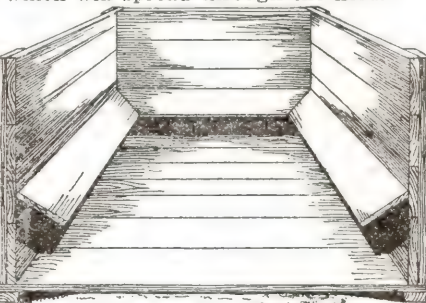


FIG. 2.

"Lying to death" is frequently obviated by the insertion of a small shelf under which the young pigs may rest safely, in the wall of the pen, a short distance from the floor.

## DOING UP TRACES.

Many farmers when unhitching, fasten the traces in short and abrupt knots. You will notice that traces generally become unstitched just where this abrupt turn is made. To remedy this go to your harness shop and procure four snaps, which are especially made for holding up traces. These snaps are fastened into the ring in the back part of the strap which holds the breeching. It gives the traces a long, gentle curve, and they are securely held up out of the way.

## HOGS AND CATTLE

The live stock men in their national convention at Portland, Ore., January 12, adopted a resolution unanimously in favor of the establishment in stock centers of farmers' packing plants and pledging the support of the live stock association to these plants. The proposed capital stock is \$5,000,000. In this way the farmers can control the market on hogs and cattle.

The stock men in Kansas show that beef cattle in that State alone have depreciated in value \$11,000,000 as compared with last year. They declare that this has been caused by the great packing combines of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph.

If the stockmen all over the United States will join the American Society of Equity we will control the hogs and cattle and get a fair living price for all we can raise. C. O. D.

## WIRE FENCE

Before any of our readers buy fence they should investigate Page Woven Wire Fence. Page fence is good fence. The Page people publish a little paper called Page Fence Age. Send for a copy to Page Fence Co., Box 81, Adrian, Mich.

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## Veterinary Department

[Conducted by C. C. McCue, Akron, O., to whom all communications should be addressed before the 1st of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. All subscribers are invited to submit questions. All communications must be signed in full, not for publication, as only initials will be used but to show good faith.]

**WEAKNESS-RHEUMATISM:**—Can you give me any advice on the following? Have hogs that lose power in hind legs. They seem to give way in their back and drag their hind parts. Little pigs, five and six weeks old, nice and fat, will run along, and all at once their hind parts will give away. My hogs were in a great deal of mud and water in the spring and in a few weeks they seemed to get stiff in their joints, and some got so they could not walk nor stand. Some of them died. Is there any help for them? J. C. H., Chapman, Kan. From the description, am led to believe that you are giving your hogs and little pigs too strong a feed. Cut their feed down one half. If you can, give them ground feed mixed with bran. Add oat hulls or some such filler, so as to create bulk. Feed in form of warm slop. Get a good condition powder and feed for thirty days. Reduce the flesh on your hogs. The mud and water probably brought on rheumatism, and it may be troubling their joints yet. Keep them in a dry warm place. Use plenty of straw, so they can make nice warm nests to suit themselves. Report after a fair trial.

**SCOURS:**—What would you recommend using for scours in colts? Have had the misfortune to lose a fine colt from this trouble last summer. W. J. A., Joliet, Ill. Give small dose raw linseed oil, and in a couple of hours afterwards, give five drops of laudanum. This should be repeated every four hours, until you obtain desired results.

**KICKED:**—A short time ago one of my horses had the wart knicked off hind leg. Will it injure the horse? What can I do for it? P. I. L., Huntington, Ind. Bathe the injured parts of leg with warm water and soap once. After that rub in a good ointment once a day until it is well.

**UNTHRIFTY:**—Have a ten year old mare that does not thrive, although she is well fed. Occasionally she passes water, evidently involuntarily, but not often. She was troubled this way once before, but apparently recovered. A. S. R., Sioux City, Ia. If you are feeding your mare whole grain, take it away from her and give her ground feed mixed with cut hay, nicely dampened. Use from one to two quarts of corn feed meal, four quarts of bran, and a peck of cut hay, add a pinch of salt. In freezing weather mix with hot water. Use a condition powder until your mare shows signs of improvement.

**WARTS:**—I have a yearling horse colt, which has in his ear, pin warts, which have come since the last of August. Will you tell me how to treat them, to take them off? The ear is full and it dropped. I am a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE. W. V. G., Dot, Va. Take a piece of stick caustic, dampen it and rub each wart once a day. Scrape off the dead parts daily. Rub in a good ointment twice a day. If the colts blood is out of order, or his hair is harsh and dry, feed him a condition powder for two or three weeks.

**EXTRA TEAT:**—Young heifer has a double teat,

one smaller than the other. Milk comes from both of them. H. Y. M., St. Joseph, Mo. If you have not weaned the calf, let it run with her as long as possible. After you dry her up, destroy the small teat. During the time you are milking her, see that all five teats are milked out.

**WORMS:**—Have a yearling filly that is not doing well. She passes some worms! and has a poor appetite. J. C. S., Hope, Ind. You should feed a condition powder. If you do not know of any, write me a personal letter and I will prescribe. Feed your filly dampened ground feed mixed with cut hay. Take all whole grain from her. Occasionally give her a warm bran mash.

**WEAK EYES-COUGH:**—We have a mare whose eyes are very small and a foggy appearance; sees but very little. She also has a dry cough. Has been this way all summer. What can I do for her? Had a veterinary look at her in May. He gave me some eye water, that seemed to have a great deal of strength. The mare got mean about handling, so we quit using it. Could not say that it did any good. J. Z. & S., Metamora, Ill. In the first place if there is any dampness where your mare is kept, move her to a dry warm place. Bathe the eyes twice a day with warm water. Occasionally add a little salt to water before bathing. Do not let her stand where there is a draft. Dampen all her feed. In cold weather dampen her chop feed with hot water. Shake all dirt and dust out of hay and sprinkle with lime water. If you do not know how to make it, write me. Feed her a condition powder and twice a week give her a hot bran mash. In a week write to me.

## The Field in General

Brother Farmers, I want to give you a few common sense ideas. My grammar and spelling may not be right, but it is better to have your head full of the right ideas than of grammar and punctuation marks. We want to solve the problem of getting one hundred cents on the dollar for farm products. We have been going ahead studying the production end, but forgot to fix a place to light when we got a knock out blow. While we were toiling last summer to produce big crops, the packers and trust managers were off to a cool resort fixing a place for us to light, and we have lit there—in a hole. On Sept. 1, I began to feed a bunch of fine shoats. I kept an account of the corn fed, and upon selling them, I found they brought \$17 less than the corn was worth. A car of fine bacon hogs sold here the other day at \$3.55 per cwt., yet one merchant paid the packers 21½ cents the same day for fancy breakfast bacon. But I don't need to tell what the trouble is. Every feeder in the United States knows what is the matter with us. What we want to be told is the remedy. The remedy will come by making our own prices. Prices can be made by organizing in every township. Let the or-

ganization in each county select a delegate to national convention, and put capable men in charge that understand every market and every farm crop.

The farmer is the man who usually starts the dollar to rolling, but if he fails to get the dollar it don't roll from him to his country merchant and then to the city merchant or manufacturer. When the bands of high-waymen who make prices for the farmers, are ousted and the farmers do this job themselves, then will the dollars roll plentifully. It has come to the point right now when the farmers and business men in the county must co-operate with each other to build up the country first and always keep the county prosperous. A. W. DAVIS, Pleasanton, Iowa.

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**EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:**—We have endeavored to give an impetus to the movement of the American Society of Equity by the dissemination of literature sent us from headquarters at Indianapolis. We also wrote many articles for the "DIXIE STAR," and had them published the famous "Dollar Wheat Bulletin," and some other matter in our possession. Since then wheat has been gradually climbing up to the dollar mark, as predicted; corn likewise moving in sympathy. That this has been a direct result of a combined effort on the part of farmers who had enrolled themselves under the banner of the American Society of Equity, no one can doubt, from the fact that the department of agriculture reports larger crops of wheat and corn this year than last. Any of our farmer friends can figure from this as to whether the A. S. of E. has not returned its members a very large percentage on the small amount invested in membership. We are now in communication with the Hon. J. M. Barlow, of Plainfield, Ind., who will doubtless be with us some time this month—February—and from his efforts, combined with what has already been done, we expect results. The movement demands strenuous efforts now. The A. S. of E. is delivering the goods, and the farmers are the only ones who can retard the many benefits that are promised by it. The organization is past the experimental stage. It is now up to you Mr. Farmer. What are you going to do about it?

JOHN A. McCURE,  
Hickman, Ky.

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M. WES. TUBES, Acting Secretary, A. S. of E.  
DRAE SIR:—There is good sleighing, and lots of us rubes are in town. I did not have any trouble to distribute the papers you sent. There were some farmers in, to

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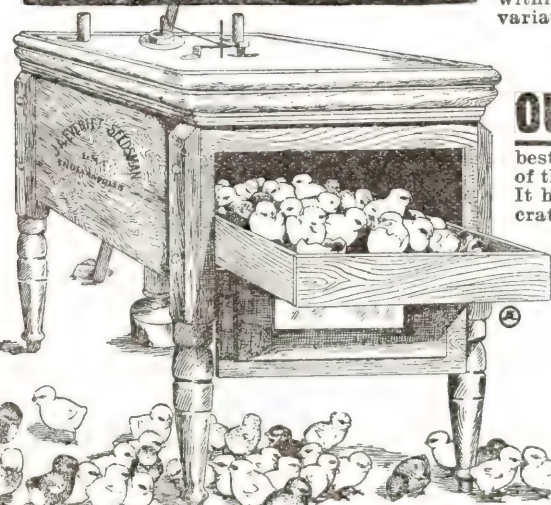
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whom I gave booklets and papers last Saturday, and they want to know if I am going to organize local unions, and to be sure to let them know when I do. The time is now ripe for the work in this section of Iowa, and I will begin work at once. I have sent the book "The Third Power," to C. F. Curtis, dean and director of the Iowa State college, and I want some society stationery to correspond with editors of farm papers and professors of colleges.

I see Secretary Wilson has been telling our friends down on Wall street that we farmers are getting good prices for our cattle and hogs, but I have been raising hogs to long too be deceived by such statements. We Western farmers may as well prepare for another advance in farm implements for I believe the manufacturer will take the hint and lay their heads together to relieve us farmers of some of our hard-earned dust. Secretary Wilson says the Iowa farmers are prosperous and happy. He may be right to a limited extent but then, farmers are not use to much, and they are thankful and happy for very little.

DON M. LEACH,  
Ackley, Iowa

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I never let up on Equity whenever I have a chance to drop a thought or speak a word in that direction. I wear the emblem, explain what it signifies and have painted Equity's banner, "Profitable Prices for All Farm Products," in many public places. Business men are very favorable toward the A. S. of E. in this locality as they realize that it is beneficial to them to have the farmers prosperous, and they see in the plan of the A. S. of E., the flower of perfect prosperity.

J. O. THOMAS,  
Salesville, Texas.

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I am a farmer and by the aid of the A. S. of E., I hope to be a more successful one in the future. I have been devoting as much of my time as is possible to this grand and glorious cause, by calling meetings and organizing unions to the best of my ability. I hold meetings at various places within twenty-five miles of my home.

My appointments now call me from home four nights out of every week, and I will earnestly say I wish it were in my power to devote all of my time to this grand cause which is both just and right.

This plan of Equity is for the up-lifting of the down trodden farmers. It will be but a comparatively short time till Equity will burst forth in all its glory like the blush of a new born day. I consider the plan of the A. S. of E. a God-send and well worthy the support of every farm and other paper as well as every individual. All we farmers want is an honest reward for honest labor. We are asking for nothing that is not rightly ours. We are all lovers of justice and fair play, and when the victory is won, as won it will be, it will be found that all will be benefitted. The end may be delayed for a time, for a short time only, but it will surely come.

I am yours very truly,  
JAMES A. BAKER, Deputy Pres.  
Mutual, Oklahoma.

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Mr. J. A. EVERITT, Pub.:—May I add a few lines and thoughts for your paper on the conditions of farmers? Now every body is agreed on one thing, that the farmers are the worst abused persons living—from a commercial standpoint in the way of prices on their products. We admit it, but who is to blame? The majority of farmers blame the speculators. Not so Mr. Farmer, you are to blame for all. Why? Because you let the trader and speculator make prices for you, and you have not the courage of your manhood, that is from a business standpoint, to say nay. I write from experience, I am a farmer myself and have been all my life, and hence my knowledge of these facts.

I live in the dark tobacco belt and that is our leading crop for this part of the state. This year the buyers boasted they are going to buy it for \$2.50 per hundred around here, and they are doing it too. We ask farmers what they propose to do about the matter? I don't know. Can you live and pay expenses? No. Well, the fact of it is we are going to quit raising it until prices get better. Do you think prices will get higher if you quit raising it? Yes. Well can you maintain them afterward? I doubt it. Why don't you farmers organize yourselves into the A. S. of E.? The farmers won't stick together. Well, why? I don't know, but it

"can't be done." So now we have the gist of what farmers say about organizing and putting farming on a paying basis.

Such ideas are beneath the dignity of a ten year old school boy who has never been taught or knows anything about making equitable prices for farm products. Brother Farmers, I am glad to tell you it is in your hands to make the prices and put farming on a paying basis. You and you alone are responsible. It is your product and the world will have it, there is no make shift for your products. They being yours, need you let speculators make the prices at their own figures? It shows cowardice on our part for the speculators to invade the private sanctuary of our homes and say what we must do in the matter, and take from our hard earnings that which should go to make our families comfortable and happy. We may be putting it too strong for some of the farmers, but it is true, too true to be denied by any one. We want to say now is the time. Don't delay. Organize upon business principle and stand PAT for your rights. You owe it to yourselves and families, not only to them but for your country's good.

Some say we read other farm Journals but they don't give very much encouragement to organize in the A. S. of E. Farmers' crops are too diversified and they can't control prices. Just as I thought. Let me give you what I think about the facts in the case. First, I read a great many different farm journals, and they give good and wholesome advice as far as they go, but they don't go far enough. They tell you how to increase the yield of your farm, which is all right, but there they stop and do no more. That part of the work is from a scientific standpoint, which is called intensive farming. After all of that comes the other part of the business which is making prices, and that they fail to do, except one farm journal which takes up both propositions and makes them so plain though a child he need not err therein. I will whisper its name in big capital letters. THE UP-TO-DATE FARMING. In conclusion let me say: Educate yourselves from a business point of view in the school of the A. S. of E., and do your own thinking in the premises and you will, I am sure, not contend as you do. Let us be up and doing and push the work of organizing to a finish; then control marketing and prices will be made and maintained. We haven't any time to lose. Brother Everitt, I am in the fight to a finish.

R. H. NABBETT,  
Providence, Ky.

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MR. J. A. EVERITT, Pres.—We know that when we attempt to organize the farmers we are met with denunciation. Along down the line from New York to the county papers comes denunciation of the plan for organization of the farmers. The reason of it is that the organized class want to still fleece the farming class, the unorganized. Farmers let us come to the front and organize so that we can get equity and justice. Let us stand for the principles that are set by the A. S. of E., and let us have the profits on our produce that the gamblers get by their unjust methods. All that we need is organization to become the First Power instead of the "Third Power." In union there is strength." United we stand; divided we fall." So let us unite and come up in a solid band and demand right and justice. Stop the lobbying and compel legislators to give us equitable laws. "Live and let live." Let us be an independent people instead of a dependent people.

J. P. ODOM,  
Freeland, Texas.

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J. A. EVERITT, Pres.—I believe you are on the right track to help the tiller of the soil if you only can get enough to see it. I always maintained this idea. Our local markets are fairly good but we can do nothing but a trading business. Go to the store and the merchant sets a price on what we produce; says he will give us so much in trade, no cash. Then he makes his price on what we buy. Just a little illustration that happened a few days ago. I had eggs to market. They were 25c on Monday; Tuesday I took them in. They have dropped to 25c, so the merchant says. Well, I wanted some groceries. Coffee that I had just bought a few days ago at 15c had advanced to 17c. Now in less than 24 hours my eggs were worth 3c less and coffee 2c more. This is only one out of a hundred other cases similar. Yes sir, I say the farmer must and can help himself if he goes at it in the right way, and the only way will be to organize.

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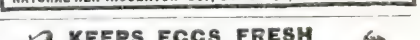


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I intend to do all I can to forward the movement by paying what I can and talking. I want to be a member of the association. Hoping this will not weary you and that we may see more prosperous times in the future, and strength to push the cause along, I remain yours respectfully,

LAWRENCE CLARK,  
Hooversville, Pa.

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It does look strange to me that farmers will hesitate to join this society and give it a trial when the membership fee is so small compared with what they lose on their farm products one year with another. If they could all see as I do, you would receive members faster than you could issue certificates. Then the price of farm produce will come.

Well, they are getting to see more and more here every day. I think there are several here now that will join and help this society along. Any way, if our master is willing I will give them two chances this week. Hoping this A. S. of E. an everlasting success, I am yours for equity,

WILL PURNELL,  
Stone Fort, Ill.

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MR. J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

DEAR SIR:—I have read the last two copies of Up-to-Date with much interest. I was raised on a farm and have been more or less identified with farmers all my life. Am still interested in farming and expect to be the balance of my life. I fully believe farmers are the most important body in the community, both as to numbers and as to occupation in which they are engaged. Farmers can live without any other class, but none can live without the farmer, unless they become farmers themselves, at least to a certain extent. Farmers as a class are quite capable of managing their own affairs. And I think the time is ripe for farmers to arouse from their drowsiness and manage their own personal affairs, which they are far from doing now. The first thing is for them to place themselves in a position to do so. I believe your plan is right and just, and you seem to be the right man in the right place. If so, I see no reason why your plan should not succeed. I trust you realize fully your responsibility. Much lies with the leaders who are in position to know the limitations of the workings and the obstacles in the way, better than the rank and file. While believing your object a worthy one, as well as stupendous, and will take time, also money, but in the end if persevered in justice will prevail. I believed the farmers are bound to fall in line. It is their only salvation. Never-the-less, they are so slow going it will take time. You may send me some copies of Up-to-Date and other literature you think advisable. Wishing you greatest success, I remain yours Very respectfully,

W. A. SNYDER,  
Claremont, Va.

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J. A. EVERITT, Publisher,

DEAR SIR:—I read in the issue of Jan. 15, Up-to-Date Farming, the proposition to take the publishers of leading farm papers in to associate themselves with Up-to-Date Farming in order to push the movement and give it more influence. As a member of the order, I would say, don't do it. Three-fourths of those editors are partisans and would do all in their power to maintain present conditions. Some of the most intellectual of men who are in the farmers' institutes as speakers would do all in their power to defend the combinations of capital and monopolies, and for money endeavor to disrupt the organization. You are undoubtedly on the right track; keep clear of entangling alliances. The official organ as it is will push the order as fast as the farmers can read, and thoroughly digest the principles taught. It is possible to organize too fast so that members will not have sufficient time to study. What have all these farm papers been doing for the last twenty years that they never advocate any thing like the A. S. of E. Possibly you may think I am cranky on this but I have been in two or three reform movements that have been wrecked by admitting doubtful allies. Napoleon's maxim was a good one when he said: "Better have a known enemy than a doubtful ally." Doubtless many of the farm papers will be loud in the praise

of the A. S. of E. when they see it will be a success. We have 800 Grangers in Lewis county, and have a state organization. I am at present lecturer of the state Grange and I know from experience that they all realize that the Grange is not going to reach the case. I can get a Granger's attention in two minutes as soon as I begin to talk A. S. of E. Name omitted by request.

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I take the liberty of writing you for the benefit of my brother organizers and State organizers of how I manage my organizations in my territories. I am now devoting my time to holding revivals. I hold these revivals from two to three days at each county seat, with good entertaining programs for the morning, afternoon and evening sessions. I have special invitations to local unions in the county, and have some member from each union take part in the exercises; have each union attend in full if possible. So we get a general feeling of interest throughout the county. I visit in person as many as I can, and press upon them in the most urgent manner the invitation to attend and to take a part with us, and in this way we reach those who otherwise could not be aroused into the feeling of enthusiasm and interest in the American Society of Equity.

I am holding a convention in Blaine county, where there will be represented fourteen unions. We hold our meeting at the county seat, Watonga, O. T., on March 11 and 12. The work is being perfected in this county by Brother J. B. Winn, deputy president.

Our meeting at Geary, O. T., on February 18, 19 and 20 was conducted by Brothers Goss, Pennebaker, Tomkinson and Franklin. We had a crowd each day, and great interest was manifested, and many new members will be received.

I have succeeded in getting the co-operation of our farmers' institutes. The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture is co-operating with me throughout the territory, as is the experimental college of the Territory. Now, brother organizers, we have the best and most highly appreciated society ever organized by the farmers, and you should not lose sight of this thought; you should never fail to view the facts as they are. Do not antagonize any agricultural school, institute or other organization, but rather court them, coax them, associate with them and aid them. They will return to your folds and be one with you. I believe our society would accomplish more and better results by having out in the field a good evangelist, who would hold revivals all over the country and associate with members of the boards of agriculture and the deans of agricultural schools. I want to say right here that I have been for one week with Dr. John Hamilton, the lecturer of the agricultural station at Washington, D. C., and he has given me many valuable suggestions and recommends the ideas of the society. In the near future I will be able to give your readers a very interesting letter from him.

I also have met Prof. Cornell, of Dallas, Texas, also president of the Farmer Congress, who has promised to give me a letter upon farmers' organization. Prof. Cornell is one of the ablest men on this subject in the West.

Now, brother organizer, get out into the field; it is my intention to bring Oklahoma and Indian Territories up to the top round. I don't intend that my deputies shall take a back seat for any. Our society has in the past four months become very popular. We should reach the million mark before harvest of 1904. In order to do this every one must be up and doing. Our local union of Mitchell, Noble county, Oklahoma, has bought one entire block, and will build a big cotton gin and warehouse. They also will build and operate a store of general merchandise. They have a fine working union, and are doing much good. The wealth of Noble county is

represented in our union, and the best business brains of the Territory, and in these new enterprises will be found one which will tend to build up the town of Mitchell. It is now one of the liveliest towns in the Territory of Oklahoma. We invite you, brother organizer, to visit our country and see what is being done. It is our aim to co-operate and work for equity first, last and all the time. We can now boast of sixty unions in Oklahoma, all of which are in working order. I would like to hear from some, and prefer to hear from State organizers and deputy presidents, also from the secretaries of all the local unions. Yours for equity,

WILLARD J. CONOVER,  
Okla. City, Oklahoma.

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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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### CHAPTER XV—Continued.

I knew myself the target for dozens of curious eyes, under the heat of which I near melted away.

"Sing, comrade, sing some sweet love ditty of a lonely forest maiden and her lover, robed in the innocence of Eden."

Had the fool no sense? I caught the imploring expression of interest on the girl's sweet face behind Madame, and determined at all hazards they should not have the laugh at me. I saw it all then; they were in league with Jerome to play a game of "bait the bear," with me for bear.

So I pitched in and sang, such a song I warrant as my lords and ladies had never bent their ears to hear before, a crooning death incantation of the Choctaws, which fell as naturally from my lips as my own mother tongue.

Their laughter hushed, for even in the court of France, sated as it was with novelties, laying a world under tribute for amusements, that wild, weird melody never rose before nor since. One stanza I sang translated into French that they might understand:

"Yuh! Listen. Quickly you have drawn near to hearken;  
Listen! Now I have come to stop over your soul;

You are of the Wolf Clan;

Your name is Ayuni;

Toward the Black Coffin of the upland, in the upland of the Darkening Land your path shall stretch out.

With the Black Coffin and the Black Slabs I have come to cover you.

When darkness come your spirit shall grow less and dwindle away never to reappear. Listen."

And they did listen; yea, attentively did they hearken, for a great pail of silence lowered upon them, so new, so strange to them was the song.

When I had quite finished, the soft, Indian words dropping as the splash of unknown, unseen waters, Madame besought me with earnestness to tell her more, and the others crowded round to hear. I do not know what evil genius of folly prompted the childish deed, but feeling safe in having found what we wanted, and moved more than I would admit by the now admiring eyes of the girl, I gathered up half a dozen daggers from the gentlemen who stood about. Selecting those whose weight and balance commended themselves most to my purpose, I cleared a small space, and having sent a serving man for a pack of cards, chose a five spot and pinned it to a tree. Standing back some ten to fifteen paces, I cast the four knives at the corner pips in quick succession, piercing them truly, then paused a minute and cast the fifth knife at the center, striking accurately between the other four. It was an act of idle vanity, yet I hated for Jerome to taunt me on the way home.

By these petty means I gained a cheap applause from the belles and gallants at Sceaux, and Jerome opened not his lips to jibe me, as I feared, but like the rest, applauded.

I had now quite regained my courage, but for the girl. I loved to think of her as but a girl; that she was also a wife I barred out of our castle in Spain. Why should I be afraid of such a timid child? Verily, I knew not.

My folly had one result I could not then

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foresee; it told some of those present, whose hand it was had cast the hunting knife which struck Yvard. I did not learn this for days after.

The approving and pleased look on the little lady's face fired me with an insane desire to further win her notice, whereat I chided myself for a vain coxcomb, and drew imperceptibly away from the company, until I gained a shady and secluded walk which led to a retired nook overlooking the valley.

The quietude of the evening's close jarred on my turbulence of spirit. For the first time a woman's voice lingered in my ears after her speech was done, a woman's smile played as the fitful summer's lightning before my eyes. Oh, fool, fool! What place had women in a soldier's life. What a discordant harmony would one angel create amid the rough denizens of Biloxi. So I reasoned, forgetful that reasons never yet convinced the heart.

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### The Unexpected.

As one who pauses at the threshold of some fabled palace of the houri, so did I stop, bewildered by the beauty of this virgin field of love, by fancy decked with blossoms, now spreading all the allurements of fetterless imaginings before me. A sudden whiff brought me the perfume of her presence, and, turning, she appeared before me, whether in the spirit or the flesh, I could hardly tell, so transported was I by the swift changes of my thought, merging beauties ever new, ever sparkling with those scarce tasted ones but just discarded. Yet there she was, a dainty thing in white. White of dress, white of face, white of spirit.

In frightened tones of far-away sweetness, her voice mingled with the air, so low, so melodious one could scarce determine when she commenced to speak.

"Monsieur, quick, listen. You are in danger. I was in Madame de Chartrain's chamber and overheard. You have letters. M. de Greville will take them from you—for her sake—they compromise her. There is other danger," she spoke breathlessly on, "other more deadly danger lurking for you here; I beseech you to leave—at once. M. de Greville will take those letters from you by force or guile. Oh, tarry not, there has been so much of blood, and this place so seeming fair; the assassin, the poison and prison houses."

The eloquence of fear trembled in her words. Half starting forward I drank in every syllable, not for the warning she would fain convey; but for their sweetness. All I could realize for the moment was that she had sought me, sought me freely. Then she was gone. Swiftly, noiselessly as she came, she disappeared. The distant flutter of her skirts among the sombre trees marked the path she went. Through it all I spoke no word, returning, as one who has received an angel's visit, to my reverie.

I was not suffered long to spend my time alone. The old beau, de Virelle, in his bluff and hearty way directed the attention of a party of ladies who were with him to where I hung over a marble balustrade enraptured at the broad expanse of valley, rosy tinted with the hues of ebbing light, boundless as the dim horizon of my own sweet dreams.

"By my faith, Captain, you should have heard the clamor over your departure. Already famous, and so soon weary of your laurels. Ah! a tryst," he exclaimed. "Verily you do better than I thought," for he had picked up a muslin handkerchief, edged with lace, which sought in vain to hide itself among the leaves. So busied had I been it escaped my notice. Instinctively I reclaimed the prize and with no gentle hand I doubt, for his touch and jeering manner desecrated the sacred relic of my vanished saint.

De Virelle scowled somewhat at my precipitation, but, meeting a no less determined air, passed the matter. His ladies affected not to see. They in their turn plied me with inquiries about the savages in America, asked all manner of silly questions, and completed with their foolish simperings the disgust I already felt at such an interruption to my thought. Yet so

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great is the force of novelty to women, they clung about me as if I were some strange tame animal brought to Paris for their diversion.

"Zounds, Margot dear," de Virelle blurted out aside, for even his dull senses saw I was not pleased, "our good Moliere must have had this hermit captain in his mind when he made Alceste to rail so at the hypocrisies of the world, and urge the telling of truth and looking of truth at all times."

"How brutally frank! What bad breeding," assented that young woman.

"This captain seems so full of weariness at our coming, and lacks the grace to veil it decently; let us go."

Finding no hand of mine raised to hinder them, these fair dames and demoiselles, with many pretty pouts and flutters and frounces, betook themselves away, followed by their faithful squire.

I began then to feel sorry at having dis-

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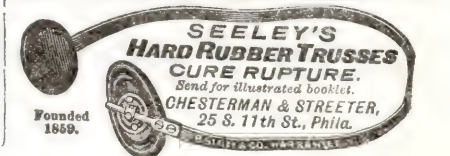


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graced Jerome's gentle teachings. The light dying away across the distant fields and streams, I resigned my solitary communion and set out slowly toward the villa. The meaning of all the girl had said now forced itself upon my attention. If this were true, and it seemed plausible enough in view of all that had transpired here, I was indeed confronted by a new and serious danger. Happily danger was not a new fellow-traveler; I merely turned over in my mind the best means to meet it.

Going rather out of my way, I found the grooms without much difficulty, and telling them we were to leave Sceaux at once, ordered the horses saddled, and made ready at a side door where I directed them to wait. My own mind was to tell Jerome nothing of it, but simply to mount the best horse and ride away alone—if that course became necessary.

I will break in a bit just here to speak of an incident which occurred that very night in the modest boudoir of Madame de la Mora. Had I but known of it at the time, it would have saved me many weary months of suffering.

Madame Agnes de la Mora sat placidly, her work basket by her side, busied about some lace she was mending. The Chevalier studied a number of military maps of Louisiana at his table. It was a pretty picture of domestic harmony, then quite unfashionable at Sceaux. A timid rap at the door, and a voice:

"Sister, may I come in?"  
"Yes, child," and her sister Charlotte slipped silently in and sat herself upon the floor at Madame's feet. There was a striking similarity between the two. Madame, for all her dignified title, being but a year the elder, and she scant of twenty. Charlotte, somewhat slighter and more delicately colored, was even of greater beauty than her sister, with much promise for the years to come. To the casual observer, though, especially when viewed apart, they seemed almost reflections one of the other, ship in the attitude of the elder, of confidence and trust in that of the younger, as she leaned her head upon her sister's knee in pensive meditation.

"Sister, I must tell you of something; I know not that I did well or ill," and she lifted her face with a surety of sympathy.

"What is it, dear, what weighty matter troubles you now?"

The Chevalier looked up long enough to say:

"Have you torn your frock or only quarreled again with the good Abbe over your task?" The girl very evidently had nothing to fear from his harshness.

"No! No! Don't tease; it's really important. This day at noon Madame Chartrain was in her chamber—you know the young man who came with M. Jerome?" de la Mora nodded.

"The same I ran into at the door?" and she flushed again at the memory of our discomfiture.

"Well, to-day noon at Madam Chartrain's I heard that danger threatened him concerning some papers or something which he has—and Madame du Maine, too, they mean him harm; and—and—well, I told him. Did I do ill, sister?"

"What is that, Charlotte? Come here."

She crossed the room obediently and stood before him.

The Chevalier asked: "How did it happen, child? Tell me all about it, where you saw him, who was there, and all."

So she went on to tell of her seeking me in the park, and her hurried warning.

"Well, what did he say to all that?"  
"He didn't say anything; I gave him no chance; I just ran up near him and told him as quick as ever I could that he had better go off somewhere, and then—and then—well, I just ran away again. He looked so startled and surprised he could not say anything. When I turned again to peep through the hedge he was still standing there with his hands stretched out as if he would have liked to stop me, but I was already gone."

The girl laughed a short little laugh and tucked her hand closer into his.

"Did I do wrong, Charles? Tell me, was it so very, very—bold?"

The Chevalier could not quite suppress the smile already twitching at his lips, though he soon looked grave enough.

"Yes, child, it was not well; beside, the affair is not yours, and it is always dangerous to meddle. There, now, don't worry, it does not matter much after all. Soon we leave here and you will never see any of them again, I hope. This is no place for lassies fair and young as you. I hope to take both you and Agnes to a new and purer land."

"Soon we leave?" she repeated, "oh, I forgot; but I don't want to, I like it here."

"Like it? I thought you hated Sceaux?"  
"Yes, I did—but—"  
"But, what?"  
"But, nothing, I just like it—now," she insisted illogically.  
"Who is this young man, Charles?" asked Agnes when her sister had gone. And he told her.

(To be Continued.)

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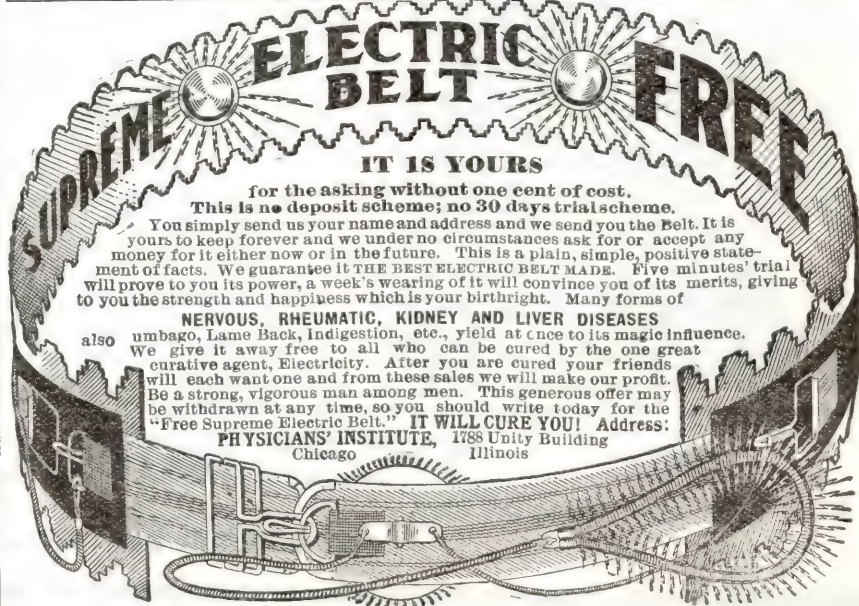
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**BAKHITO, IND. TER.**—About six years ago I commenced take medicine from quack doctors. I had Liver Trouble, Constipation and also Kidney Trouble in the worst stage. I had Chills and had Heart Trouble so bad that when the spells would come on me I would smother and fall. I was treated by three doctors, but they did me no good. My doctor bill was \$100. About four years ago I learned of **Vitae-Ore** and began its use, I had not taken three dollars' worth when I was well and doing all my work. I have taken no other medicine but **Vitae-Ore** in four years. I cannot praise it enough, for it saved my life four years ago, **MARY E. WALL.**

Address

UP-TO-DATE Dept., Vitae-Ore Bldg.

**THEO. NOEL COMPANY**  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**

SENT ALWAYS BY MAIL POSTPAID



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*A Magazine  
For Up-to-Date People*

APRIL  
1ST  
1904



**SOME STRIKING COVERS OF THE FARM PAPER**  
**J.A. EVERITT WITH A MISSION INDIANAPOLIS**

PUB



No person can calculate the great benefits that have resulted to  
farmers from the lessons taught by UP-TO-DATE FARMING on  
**CONTROLLED MARKETING • PRICE MAKING**  
And the Injury to Agriculture Resulting from **SPECULATION**

IND.





# Free Trip to the St. Louis World's Fair

## WE WILL SEND FOUR SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GREAT FAIR AT OUR EXPENSE

No doubt every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants to attend what will be the greatest fair the world has ever seen. We offer an excellent opportunity to attend at our expense. Our only regret is that we cannot send every subscriber for a couple of weeks. To decide what four subscribers to send we have made following little contest.

### OUR PLAN

Every person sending five yearly subscriptions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING on any offer we make will be entitled to enter the World's Fair Contest. Each person entering shall write a letter to us of not more than one hundred (100) words, giving reasons why UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best paper for farmers published. The writer of the best letter will be given first prize, the next second, etc.

**FIRST PRIZE—TWO WEEKS' TRIP** to the St. Louis World's Fair. Railroad, hotel and admission expenses paid by us.

**SECOND PRIZE—10 DAYS' TRIP** to the St. Louis World's Fair. Railroad, hotel and admission expenses paid by us.

**THIRD PRIZE—ONE WEEKS' TRIP** to the St. Louis World's Fair. Railroad expenses and admission paid by us.

**FOURTH PRIZE—5 DAYS' TRIP** to the St. Louis World's Fair. Railroad fare paid by us.

Any one reading one or two numbers of UP-TO-DATE will find no difficulty in writing a short letter about its good points. Remember it is not the writing that counts, nor the spelling, but the ideas expressed.

You don't need to be a scholar to enter this contest, and have a good chance of winning. The poorest written and worst spelled letter may win first prize. The ideas and nothing else counts.

### YOU MAY ENTER THE CONTEST FREE

and receive beside the paper a year, a collection of seeds and due bill.

We send five (5) subscriptions one year to Up-to-Date Farming, five (5) collections of new seeds and potatoes and five (5) Due Bills for 25 cents worth of seeds all for \$2.00. Or five (5) subscriptions without any premium to any of the subscribers for \$1.50.

CUT THIS OFF

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Indiana		
Send Up-to-Date Farming to the following names with _____ premium for one year.		
NAME	P. O.	STATE
1 _____		
2 _____		
3 _____		
4 _____		
5 _____		
Sent by _____		
Write additional names on a separate sheet. Write your competing letter on a separate sheet.		

### ADDRESS

**UP-TO-DATE  
...FARMING...**

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST DEPT.

**INDIANAPOLIS  
INDIANA**

THIS CONTEST CLOSSES JUNE 1, 1904. ANY LETTER MAILED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ALLOWED TO ENTER



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
AT 227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Entered at the Indianapolis  
Post-Office as Second Class Matter

VOLUME 7

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1, 1904

NUMBER 7

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

J. A. EVERITT - Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

### TERMS TO CLUB RAISERS

Any person may make up a club. (A club may comprise new subscribers or renewals of old subscribers) as follows:

A Club of 2 - for \$ .75  
A Club of 3 - for 1.00  
A Club of 10 - for 2.50

### ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept

Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75  
" " " 3 " " 1.00

For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer, for each member.



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrap per informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.** See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

**Renewals and change of address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line and 14 lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of March 1, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, March. 10, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the March 1, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana } Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary  
Marion County } \*\* public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and swears to the foregoing.  
[Seal] Charles E. Brigham.  
Notary Public.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Winter season with its long evenings will soon be past, and active work will begin in the fields. This reminds us to urge on those subscribers who have not sent their renewal to attend to it at once. You surely don't want this paper to stop, as it will if you don't appreciate it enough to pay for it. On your label is printed a month and year. This is the date to which your subscription is paid. You will find the subscription terms in first column on this page. Notice the price if one year, two years or three years are paid for. Also notice the terms for membership in the A. S. of E.

Now brother farmers and subscribers, send in your renewals. Every farmer and farmers' family in the United States has been benefited by what this paper has done. This paper has elevated agriculture many points above what it has ever been before. It has started farmers to thinking along lines and working along lines as never before. More than this, it has positively benefitted farmers many millions of dollars in increased prices of their products, and being instrumental in keeping prices up. 1904 will be a great year for farmers, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING will largely be responsible for the great things that will occur this year. Don't doubt and hesitate. We speak from convictions. Trust us to bring them about.

When sending your own subscription, do a little hustling to get others to send with you. Numbers are what count. Numbers are wanted on the list of UP-TO-DATE to bring farmers to the front and send the speculators to the rear.

Keep your eye on UP-TO-DATE for 1904.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS IN ILLINOIS

Organization work is being pushed in Illinois by National Organizer C. O. Drayton and Stat Organizer L. N. Staats.

Mass meetings will be held as follows:

Trenton, Ill., April 7, 2 o'clock p. m.

Highland, Ill., April 8, 2 o'clock p. m.

Greenville, Ill., April 9, 2 o'clock p. m.

Excursion rates will be made by railroads.

Farmers in Southern, Central and Western Illinois should embrace this opportunity to learn about the movement of the A. S. of E. Also to make arrangements with the State Organizer to visit their section and start the work.

Deputy National Organizer, Hon. James Barlow will address each of these meetings.

For further particulars address C. O. Drayton, Trenton, Ill.

The farm price is the basis market price, less freight and a reasonable margin allowed to the handler.

Crop planting and organization to price the crops must go hand in hand. Now is the time for both.

Farmers, to the front! Take the place that is yours by right of numbers, by the greatness of your interests, and by divine right.

Have you renewed your subscription to this paper? If not, attend to it at once. The expiration date is printed on your wrapper. Look at it.

The stock raisers of Iowa are organizing to prevent heavy shipments of stock at one time, and thereby prevent "flooding" the market and forcing down prices. This movement is right. It is the exact plan of the American Society of Equity. When stock raisers in other States join forces the thing will as surely be accomplished as that day follows night. "Controlled marketing" compels the price.

From all parts of the country come encouraging reports of a grand forward movement among the farmers for a better organization in their own interests. The official organ of the Society of Equity will do all it can to help on this great movement, but it can not do all. Each member has a special work to do in this line. He has a work that none other can do. If he neglects it, it will not be done. His work is to induce his neighbor to join the Society, attend all meetings of the local union, and help to make them as interesting as possible, and then to talk Equity, practice Equity, and teach Equity by word of mouth and by example.

We intend to make Up-to-Date Farming the greatest and best paper for the farmer published in this or any other country. It is to be a paper for all the interests of the farmer, and not merely an agricultural paper. It will encourage better farming and better marketing. Most farmers know when to plow, and how to plow, but they have permitted others to tell them when to sell and how to sell, and that telling has all been in the interest of those who buy, and not in those who sell. Our aim is to give practical suggestions as to how to raise bigger crops, and then



to sell them at a price that will remunerate the producer. It will also give hints about how to make the home more pleasant and thus encourage the boys and the girls to remain on the farms. There is a very great difference between an agricultural paper and a paper for farmers. This paper will be for the farmers and the families of farmers.

Speaking of greater yields: We will again refer to the fact that consumption has passed production on some of our important crops. This calls for increased yields, which means more intensive farming, which means increased fertility in the soil, all of which means better prices for farm crops. Give farmers the encouragement of good prices and certainty of good prices always, and they will replace the lost fertility in their soil, hire help to farm better, use the best seeds, and will quickly raise the ridiculously low averages of crops that have prevailed in the past. This is a problem that faces the world at this time. It must be met, and will only be met and solved through a higher range of prices for farm products. Mark our prediction.

In the circular letter addressed to the coal miners by the committee of officers it is pointed out that the country has reached the apex of industrial and commercial prosperity, and that the country is on the eve of a period of business depression. This is a thought that farmers should also bear in mind. The country has never known such a period of business activity and prosperity as it has witnessed since 1897. This great prosperity affected every class to some extent, but the farmers received less benefit from it than any other, although they are chiefly responsible for the condition. If business depression is to come, the only protection for the farmer is organization. He has always been the last to feel the wave of prosperity and the first to be struck by depression. But how can the country have industrial depression if the farmers will keep themselves prosperous, which they can do if they will organize and get good prices always.

Contrary to the prediction made by the "committee of officers" referred to above, this country may enter upon and enjoy a period of commercial prosperity such as will make the past long period appear as one of depression in comparison. If the greatest class of our people, the farmers, will now embrace the opportunity offered them to organize, co-operate and control their marketing, to make profitable prices, it means a transformation of rural America and a revolution in industrial America. Give to the farmers of this country certainty of value and profitable prices and they will be buyers of manufactured goods for the farm, the farm home, and for personal comfort and luxuries as will cause the wheels of industry to revolve as they never did before. The present facilities of our manufacturing would be inadequate to cope with the demand which would be permanent. Clearly every other class of people should help to educate the farmers to the necessity of organization and how to organize.

### SHALL SALARIES BE RAISED

A bill is now pending in the United States Senate to raise government salaries all along the line. It is proposed to give the President \$75,000, Cabinet officers \$15,000, and members of Congress \$8,000. The salaries of members of the Supreme Court are also to be materially increased. What do the farmers think of this proposed large increase? It is argued in favor of the measure that many presidents of railroads get a larger salary than is given to the President of the United States. That may be true, but, on the other hand, the president of the railroad gets nothing from his company but his salary. Out of that he meets all his own expenses. If he wants a house he either rents or buys one for himself. If he has servants he pays them. He pays for his own electric lights, for his own horse feed, for the supplies for his own table. If he wants new furniture he pays for it himself. If he or his family desire to take a sea voyage he pays the cost.

This is not the case with the President of the United States. The people furnish him a house; the people buy his furniture; the people pay his gas bills, and nearly all his servant hire, and a liberal allowance is made him for table expenses, and if he or his family take a sea voyage he uses a government vessel, the people paying the sailors,

the fuel bill, and all the supplies, and the cost of repairs. Under the present administration the cost of maintaining the President and his family has increased enormously, and he is now asking an appropriation of \$90,000 to build a new stable for the eight horses he keeps.

Good men, able men, all over the country are eagerly seeking a seat in the Congress at the present salary. There is not a Governor of any State in the Union that would not willingly resign his place as Governor if he could become a Senator in exchange. Chauncey Depew resigned a salary of \$50,000 as president of a railroad company to accept one of \$5,000 as United States Senator.

Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, B. B. Odell, of New York, and S. W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, are Governors of their respective States, and each draws a salary of \$10,000 a year, and each of them would gladly trade for the \$5,000 salary and a seat in the Senate. The very woods are full of men who would like to become Representatives in Congress for the \$5,000. In fact, in nearly every district in the country they are actually falling over each other in the mad race for the places. In England members of Parliament serve for nothing, and are glad to do it. This is a republic, and while public servants should be paid liberally, there is no demand, as there is no necessity, for aping royalty in the profuseness of display on the part of the officials.

When Congress shows a disposition to enact some remedial legislation in the interest of the farmers, such as breaking down injurious trusts, putting an end to gambling in futures, which makes the food and clothing supply of the country the plaything of reckless speculators, enlarging their markets, it will be time enough to ask farmers to sanction an increase in official salaries. Fully three hundred members of the House of Representatives depend upon the votes of farmers for their position, and there is not a member of the Senate that could be elected without the support of the farmers, yet what Representative in Congress, or what Senator ever thinks of the farmer after taking his seat, at any other time than the season of free seed distribution? A few packages of free seeds are expected to placate the farmer. He may be oppressed by trusts, may be victimized by the speculator, but a package or two of free seeds, and a volume or two of public documents are sufficient to reimburse him.

The labor unions may demand an eight-hour law, a weekly pay day, and it is a brave member of Congress who refuses to vote for such laws. The manufacturers demand a tariff rate that is almost prohibitive, and it is given them, but nobody listens to any cry from the farmers. Labor unions are a power, manufacturers are a power, because they are united. Farmers are powerless because they are not united. Give the farmers remedial legislation, and then come and ask them to sanction the proposed increase of salaries—and they will think about it.

### A RESOLUTION

In transmitting the following resolution Mr. Crane, the secretary, wrote as follows:

"Mr. J. A. Everitt, Publisher:

"Dear Sir—The inclosed resolution, as passed by the Rob Roy Union, may seem a little strong to you at first reading. We trust you will take no offense, but receive it in the spirit of kindness and for the good of our order as it is sent. Our action may prove of mutual benefit to you and us alike."

The Rob Roy (Ind.) Local Union of the American Society of Equity, in regular session, Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1904, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Inasmuch as we realize that the cheapest, most economical, and in fact the only practical way of the National Union communicating with members and local unions is through the medium of a newspaper; also, as the plan of crop and market reporting, as contemplated in the plan of the A. S. of E., can only be carried out through the medium of a newspaper; therefore, be it resolved as follows:

"We believe the official paper of the society—Up-to-Date Farming—in its present form and make-up is far below the standard of a paper representing an organization that can and will control the business of the world. Therefore, we respectfully urge the publisher to bring the paper to a higher standard by: First printing it on good book paper; second, occupy the first page with a lithograph of a farm scene, stock or farm products; third, cut out all patent medicine advertisements, ditto counting and guessing contests and all questionable advertisements; fourth, in their stead open up a page to "Farmers' Wants, For Sale and For Trade." Fifth, make the official paper a weekly and the price \$1 a year or more if necessary to make a high class paper as recommended.

"We believe these recommendations will be approved by



ninety per cent. of the members of the A. S. of E. We request that this resolution be published in the next issue of the official paper.

F. A. NAVE, President.  
WM. HASHAW, Vice President.  
BENJ. F. CRANE, Secretary.

[The publisher of Up-to-Date wants to hear from members and local unions with recommendations and resolutions. This is working toward co-operation. The publisher of the official paper wants to know what members want, then he will come nearer meeting the wishes of his readers. We assure one and all that no apology is necessary for making the recommendations.]

The publisher must apologize for some of the paper used in February and March issues. It was, however, that or none, as our regular paper was delayed in Michigan by storms. We will try to not have it occur again. Considering the recommendations in order as given, we comment as follows: First, we expect to always in the future use good book paper. Second, to print an illustration in colors on the first page will be very expensive. We fear the revenue from subscriptions will not allow us to do this for some time yet. Third, we will discriminate closer on advertisements in the future. There are, however, some medical advertisements that should be quite unobjectionable in our official paper. If farmers will come to the support of this paper as they should, considering what it is doing for them, we would cut out every advertisement that any one could object to. Fourth, our columns are open to the business mentioned. It will be considered the most desirable and entitled to special consideration. Send it along or correspond. Fifth, the official paper will be a weekly in the natural development of this farmers' movement. It would, however, be impossible, to publish it weekly now on account of lack of press facilities. At present it requires fifteen days to get off each issue; thirty days for the two. Our greatest need is more rapid press work, and we are trying to work this problem out now. When we are able to mail our semi-monthly issues in about three days we will seriously consider the weekly.

In conclusion: Very material changes and improvements will be made in the official paper in the very near future. We have been passing through a season of unprecedented activity, and have been too busy to consider improvements, but every energy has been directed to taking care of the daily work as it presented.—Pub.]

### CROP SCARES

This is the season of the year when the market manipulator gets in his perfect work. Honest and false crop reports vie with each other for supremacy, without any person knowing which is which. Pure fabrications are more numerous than reports with actual conditions to back them. For the speculator's purpose one is as serviceable as the other but for the farmer none of them do him any good.

It is a remarkable fact that in this great agricultural country no reliable system of crop reporting has yet been devised and put into practice. That the fake reports manufactured by the crop liar and blind guessing on such an important matter as the condition and yields of our crops has been allowed to exist this long is another evidence that our government does not intend to do anything for the farmers. "It would injure the speculative business if certainty should prevail." The speculators must not be interfered with in their business (?), even though the farmers are robbed of nearly all their just profits.

Consider, if you please, what would have been the result for farmers if the Government had put the moderate estimate on the wheat crop in July that it did later, or had known and reported the short yield of cotton a couple of months before it did. What the farmers want to know is the yield of a crop promptly when it is produced, not after the bulk of it has passed from their hands.

Speculation should stop. It must stop. What moral or legal right have a few slick individuals to put the price of the crops up or down without creating or destroying a bushel or pound of the product? Absolutely no right. If our government desired to be just, and was as strong as it should be, this gambling in the chief articles of our nation's products and consumption could be stopped in a month or week or day. We charge that our Congress does not want to be just. It knows the evil, but will not rem-

edy it until the farmers rise up in their might and demand honesty, justice. It all rests with the farmers, and if they want the barnacles on the body agriculture removed they must see to it themselves. If the vampires are to be routed from the tree of agriculture you must climb into the branches and with the club of equity for all clear the tree of all the leeches that have always sucked the very life blood from all the products produced on the farm.

Notice these figures: The wheat market fell 18¼ cents from the high price for May wheat, corn 8 cents, oats 7 cents, pork over \$3 a barrel, lard and ribs a cent a pound. The fluctuations in the cash market were, however, only a few cents. That is, the farmers have maintained a fairly steady market, but the speculators have been pawing, bellying and squeezing each other in the wildest frenzy, fighting over what none of them possessed. Wheat is about 20 cents a bushel higher than a year ago, corn about 15 cents lower. Receipts of wheat are about one-third larger than a year ago, which shows conclusively that farmers have learned the lesson of controlled marketing and are letting the supply come on the market gradually to correspond with the demand and consumption. Wheat sells for \$1 per bushel in all leading markets from Chicago east, and farmers will curtail their marketing as soon as they can not sell on this basis. We caution farmers to not be alarmed if cash wheat should drop below \$1 at Chicago, as dealers may buy so much from you that they may speculate on it. If you know your price and hold for it you will get it.

Speculators are repeating their tactics of 1903 in selling the farmers' 1904 crop out at a reduced price. While No. 2 cash wheat is worth \$1 per bushel at Chicago and old crop May wheat is quoted at 96½ cents, July new wheat is quoted at 91½ cents and September new at 86¼ cents, a discount of almost 14 cents a bushel for the new crop in September.

Farmers are informed that we don't expect any wheat crop will be produced in this country that should in equity sell for less than \$1 a bushel. Therefore, prepare your granaries, control your marketing, and under no circumstances let your crop go into public elevators for other people to hold and use as a club to beat down prices. This is true of every other crop and is a vital matter for EVERY INDIVIDUAL FARMER. Organize! Organize! Get into unions. If you wish, call them dollar wheat clubs in wheat districts, 60-cent corn clubs in corn-growing sections, 12-cent cotton clubs in the cotton country, tobacco clubs in the tobacco district, stockmen's clubs in the cattle country, etc.

### CONCERT OF ACTION

The great object of the American Society of Equity is to secure concert of action among the producers of America. The Society is not organized to fight anybody or any other society, but to secure such a concert of action among the farmers as to bring about a better condition of affairs, so far as the conditions relate to the producing class. It certainly needs no argument to convince any farmer that business conditions with that class are not of the best. It ought not to need an argument to convince him that the present condition can not be improved unless there is a concert of action on the part of at least a very large number of farmers. It is not expected—it would be folly to expect—that all the farmers of America would unite in this concert of action. Nor is it necessary that they should. Therefore, the point that is sometimes made against the Society—that all farmers will not join it—has no weight.

In Connecticut, at one time, there were about thirty cotton mills. They found a demand for all they could produce, and even more, but competition and an insane desire to secure more than their individual share of the business reduced the price so low that it was unremunerative. Several efforts were made to get a concert of action among the various operators, but there was always a hitch somewhere. At last about one-fourth of the mills entered into an agreement not to sell until better prices prevailed. They kept their looms busy, but piled up the product in warehouses. The other three-fourths laughed heartily at this folly, as they called it, and went on manufacturing and selling at the old prices. At last they could not fill their orders, and buyers had to look elsewhere. The elsewhere was the mills that were holding out for a better price. The buyers had to have the goods, and finally paid the price demanded. Three-fourths of the mills had been operating at a loss; one-fourth sold at a profit. Some of their unfortunate competitors were forced into bankruptcy. It was not folly on the part of the one-fourth to hold out for better prices, but the height of wisdom.

There is a demand for everything the farmer produces. He would be foolish, indeed, to expend time and labor in



## Capital Stock vs. Individual Control

Recently there has been much publicity given to various farmers' (?) organizations incorporated with capital stocks ranging from \$50,000 to \$50,000,000. The theory of the individuals incorporating is that a large sum of money is needed to handle the farmers' crops to secure good prices. Of course the farmers are expected to put up the cash at the rate of \$10 per share, and the glittering inducement is held out that by belonging to the association he will save handling charges on his grain and get carload rates. They also figure that by taking the farmers' grain and putting it in company elevators they can control the marketing and compel a good price.

What some people don't know about true co-operation by farmers would fill several volumes, and what they do know could be put in a little book. Let us analyze this form of co-operation. In the first place, the scope of operation will be limited and they can not hope to make it anything like universal with the farmers. **FARMERS WILL NOT BUY THEIR CAPITAL STOCK.** Farmers are a little bit too wise in this day and generation to put millions of dollars in the hands of other people, no difference how safe the plan looks. There is not a law on the statutes of our nation or of our States that slick lawyers can not manipulate to the disadvantage of the multitude of stockholders in a corporation of this kind, even though it was possible to get the multitude, of which there is no reasonable prospect.

But suppose they do sell enough stock to make a show of business, the speculators on boards of trade still make the prices, and all the stockholders can expect to gain will be a little saving in freight and commissions. It is expected to build numerous elevators to contain the farmers' grain. While this is one of the objects of co-operation by the plan of the A. S. of E., it is quite secondary and it is not expected that elevators will cut much of a figure in securing profitable prices for farm crops. We recommend granaries on the farm as far superior to elevators, because it costs nothing for storage, and the grain does not become **VISIBLE**, besides money can be borrowed at most places on grain in a good granary as well as on grain in an elevator. We recommend a good granary on every farm

where the farmer is absolutely master of his goods and the world can not use them as a club (as visible supply) to beat down prices. Being master of his goods he can market any day when the price is right and withhold the moment the market will take no more at his price. He can hold over even from one year to the next if he desires, without storage charges eating up his principle (the grain). Should farmers store their grain in elevators there will absolutely be no certainty about controlling marketing. It will begin to draw storage charges as soon as put in, and this accumulating month after month will frighten many farmers to sell at just the time when the market needs their support. If granaries had been common with wheat growers in 1903 we would have seen dollar wheat months before it came.

In conclusion: We warn farmers to keep out of all capital stock companies. They can not make profitable prices for you and maintain them if they had fifty times fifty million dollars capital. Profitable prices can not be maintained by money, because taking your produce at a profitable price is only half of the transaction. Your company must then find a purchaser **AT A HIGHER PRICE**, and there will come failure in time. The secret of profitable prices for farm products is to decide on the price a crop is worth in the first place, then market your crops only when you can get the price, and let an annual crop go on the market to meet an annual demand over a period of twelve months. In this way elevators will soon be a relic of an old, vicious system, and the farm or union warehouse will be as common and numerous as our farms or the unions. Control marketing, keep the produce in the hands of the people who produce it until the consumers want it, and the problem of certain, uniform and profitable prices for farmers is solved. On the other hand, if you continue to dump the bulk of your crops as soon as produced, let them go into warehouses and elevators, where they are "visible supply," you will perpetuate the gambling boards of trade forever, and the farmers will always play the old, uncertain, hit-or-miss, guessing game as in the past.

The plan of the American Society of Equity is the only safe and absolutely sure one for farmers. Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper in the world that is teaching farmers this plan to control marketing and compel the price.

## FARM FENCE

Don't hesitate. Rely on our statements. Years of experience with an ardent ambition to excel has made us master of fence construction. We use only the



best, High Carbon, heavily galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire. To get this good enough, we make it ourselves. The weave is so perfect that full strength of every wire is preserved. The strain is equally distributed. Every twist is an expression of strength. Every line a suggestion of symmetry. The whole fabric so flexible that it staples to the posts as you would nail a board. Confidence in our product rests on a foundation of practical experience, guided by practical sense. Don't worry. **We'll Pay the Freight,** yet sell to you direct at **WHOLESALE PRICES.**

## HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG, PIG TIGHT.

Horse High is high enough, Bull Strong is strong enough, Pig and Chicken Tight is tight enough. **SENT ON TRIAL**, with privilege of returning same at our expense, any time within thirty days if not found entirely satisfactory, you to be the judge. Write us. This will get you in communication with us. We have something more to say to you. Our catalogue is full of fence sense, and shows the various styles we make. It's free.



## DIRECT TO

**KITSELMAN BROS.,**

Box 289 Muncie, Indiana.

## THE FARMER

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

Going to Paint This Spring?

**STAR BRAND BARN & FENCE PAINT**

In ½-barrel lots Per gallon. .... **48 cts.**

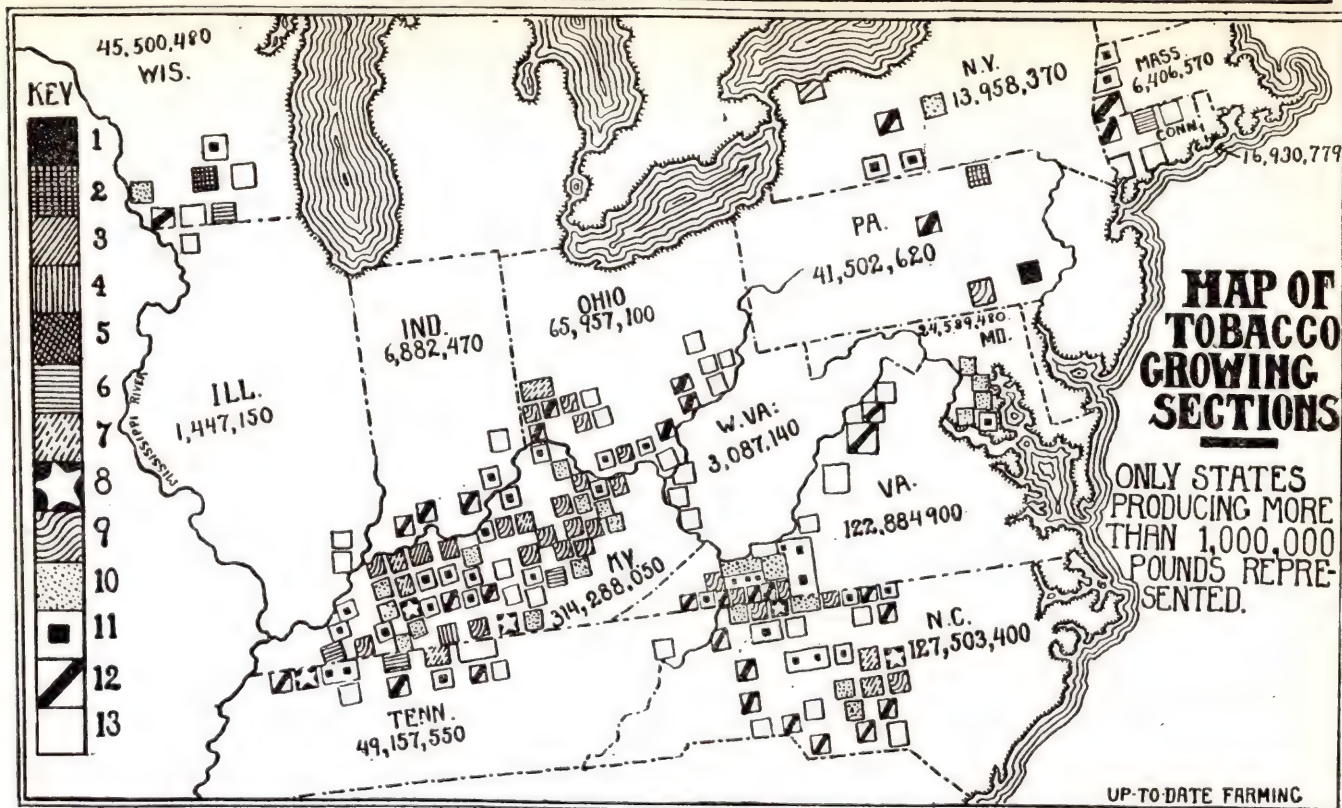
**Don't Pay Two Prices**

and then get an inferior paint in the bargain. Our Star Brand Ready-Mixed Barn, Fence and Roof Paint will wear longer, look nicer and cover more surface to the gallon than any medium-priced paint on the market. You could not buy as good a paint at home for less than 75 cents to \$1.00 per gallon in single gallon lots.

**SEND FOR FREE PAINT COLOR CARD** showing all the other paints we carry, at lowest prices for reliable paints. Be your own dealer. Buy direct from us and put your dealer's profits in your own pocket.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,** Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO.





MAP OF THE TOBACCO PRODUCING SECTIONS

No. 1 represents a county producing over 22 million lbs.; No. 2, 20 to 22 million lbs.; No. 3, 18 to 20 million lbs.; No. 4, 16 to 18 million lbs.; No. 5, 14 to 16 million lbs.; No. 6, 12 to 14 million lbs.; No. 7, 10 to 12 million lbs.; No. 8, 8 to 10 million lbs.; No. 9, 6 to 8 million lbs.; No. 10, 4 to 6 million lbs.; No. 11, 2 to 4 million lbs.; No. 12, 1 to 2 million lbs.; No. 13, 300,000 to 1 million lbs.

We want to correspond with people in every one of the tobacco producing sections at once. Any grower, farmer, merchant or officer of town is requested to write to The National Union of the American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Tobacco

Tobacco has always been one of the prominent products of the United States, and for a century it was the only crop raised for export. The Puritans of New England and the Dutch of New Amsterdam gathered and exported peltries and furs, but tobacco remained for more than a century the only product of the soil raised for export, except a limited amount of rice in South Carolina. The history of tobacco is one of interest. It was discovered growing wild in some parts of North America, when the English first came, and they found it cultivated to some extent by a few of the Indian tribes. The origin of the name is uncertain. By some authorities the name was derived from Tobacco, a province, a province of Yucatan; others that it came from Tobago, one of the Caribbee islands, while still others give the honor to Tobasco in the Gulf of Florida. It matters little how, when or where the name was given it: it is of the plant itself we are interested in. The weight of authority is that it was first observed at St. Domingo, Cuba, in 1492. The Spaniards found the natives using it freely, and they at once fell into the habit, and by 1520 all Spaniards who came to America in search of adventure were smoking the plant and singing its praises.

There is some dispute as to when it was first taken to England. On one hand it is claimed that Sir John Hawkins was the first to introduce it in 1565. It has generally been credited, however, that Sir Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake in 1586 introduced it to London society. In their expedition to the Virginia coast they found that with the Indians it was the emblem both of peace and of war. If the chief passed the pipe it was to be peace; if he let it fall war resulted. The plan soon became very popular with the people of London, and so great was the demand for it that the government undertook to suppress the traffic. In 1664 King James, the pedant King, issued a proclamation against it, to which he gave the sounding title, "A Counterblaste Against Tobacco." At first it was not used as at present, every person smoking at his own home, or on the street, or wherever he pleased, but there were "tobacco houses," where the users would assemble and smoke until satisfied. Pipes were kept for the use of the patrons, and the tobacco sold by the pipeful.

In 1684 a tax of 6s 10d a pound was laid on tobacco in

England. During the reign of Charles II an attempt was made to introduce its cultivation in England, but this was forbidden by law. In this country it was the staple article of commerce, and in Virginia it was made the measure of values. The pay of all the ministers of the established church in Virginia was fixed in tobacco, and several times came near causing a revolution. One of the great complaints of the Virginians against the parent government was the shipping law, which forbade the shipment of tobacco in any other than British vessels, and to any other than British ports. This was for the purpose of cutting off the trade with Holland, which was growing to large dimensions.

Almost from its first discovery the plant has been a favorite theme for poets and painters. Byron, in "The Island," thus pays a tribute to the soothing effects of tobacco:

"Sublime tobacco! which from east to west,  
Cheers the tar's labor or the Turkman's rest;  
Which on the Moslem's ottoman divides  
His hours, and rivals opium and his brides;  
Magnificent in Stamboul, but less grand,  
Though not less loved, in Wapping or the Strand;  
Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,  
When tipp'd with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe."

Tobacco has found its way to every part of the world and its consumption increases with every year. In France and in Austria it is a government monopoly, and a decree recently issued has made it the same in Japan. It pays enormous revenues to our government, to England, to Spain and to Italy. During the late war between the States, and for many years afterward, it was one of the chief sources of internal revenue to the government, and without the tax levied upon this great product of American farms the United States would not have been able to reduce its tremendous war debt with a rapidity that aroused the wonder of all nations. Tobacco to a limited extent is cultivated in a number of the States of the Union, but by far the greatest part of the output comes from Kentucky. In 1900 the product of Kentucky amounted to 314,268,050 pounds. The total output for all the country, the same year, was 868,163,275 pounds.

A few years ago a tobacco trust was formed, and since that time the cultivation of tobacco has been an unprofitable employment. The total number of tobacco growers



in the country in 1900 was 308,317. This vast army of workers, with a capital invested in land, and the necessary machinery for the successful cultivation of the soil, mounting up to many hundreds of millions of dollars, for years has been at the mercy of a few firms of tobacco buyers, who have united together to rob the producers. They arbitrarily fix the prices they will pay, and because of a lack of organization among the producers they are able to force the producer to sell at the price fixed. Nor is this all. They work the jobbers. Being determined to make all the profit, and not being ready to raise the price to the consumer, they compel the jobber to handle their tobacco on a margin of two per cent. If the jobber is lucky enough to sell seventy-five thousand pounds in one year, then the trust magnanimously gives them five per cent. on all sales over the seventy-five thousand pounds.

The low prices that have prevailed have led many tobacco growers to abandon its cultivation, while others have materially reduced their acreage. It must be evident, by this time, that the growers have but one remedy against this gigantic evil. They must combine, or go out of the business. The trust does not desire to drive them out of business, for that would put an end to its enormous profits, but it will continue its oppressions so long as the growers yield. The growers can, if they will unite in an organization so strong that they, and not the trust, can fix prices. The law offers no remedy against this giant cor-

poration, that sucks the life blood from so many thousands of farmers, so the farmers must seek another way out of the difficulty. Organize! organize! and say to the buyers that hereafter you can not get a pound of tobacco unless you pay our price! Producing the great bulk of the tobacco raised in this country, Kentucky alone is able to establish an equitable price on tobacco if the growers in that State will combine.

The map will give a good idea of where the tobacco is grown in the various States. No State is marked where the total crop was less than 1,000,000 pounds, and sections producing less than 300,000 pounds are not marked. The work of organization has already begun in all the tobacco-growing sections, and the agitation is rapidly spreading. The A. S. of E. is now growing more rapidly in Kentucky than in any other State. Leading tobacco growers are taking hold of the movement, and the merchants in the towns and cities are lending their aid and encouragement. They realize that their prosperity is closely linked with that of the tobacco producers. If the grower gets a remunerative price for his product, the merchant gets an increased trade. This fact the merchants through the tobacco sections fully realize, and therefore they are in full sympathy with this movement to better prices.

Organizers will be sent into every tobacco growing section, and every effort will be put forth to unite the producers in a concert of action.

## Notice to Subscribers and Readers

This paper is fighting the farmer's battles for freedom from speculators and his right to price the product of his investment and toil as no other paper has ever done.

It has been instrumental in raising prices on some crops and maintaining prices on others, so farmers secured for the 1903 crops, hundreds of millions of dollars more than they would have received if Up-to-Date Farming had not taken the stand it did.

This paper has taught you that by controlled marketing you can compel your price. It will continue along this line until every crop the farmers produce is controlled for marketing, and profitable prices are compelled.

The publisher now makes an earnest, urgent appeal to every subscriber who has not renewed to do so at once. We want to keep your name on our list and we need your help. To readers who are not subscribers, we ask you to join the army of farmers who are striving for better conditions and guaranteed prosperity on the farm for all future time. Farmers it is up to you. There is only one paper fighting for you these important battles. It is this paper, Up-to-Date Farming. The subscription price is only 50 cents; published semi-monthly. With membership in the A. S. of E., \$1.00 (or 50 cents extra.) See 1st. column, page 2, for terms in detail.

**RENEW NOW. SUBSCRIBE NOW**

## SAVED A BILLION DOLLARS TO THE DAIRY FARMERS & BUTTERMAKERS OF THE WORLD

That's what the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are estimated to have done since their invention twenty-five years ago. From creamery to farm their use has spread all over the world, until now more than 500,000 machines are in use. No other invention ever did nearly so much for Dairying.

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121 Youville Square  
MONTREAL  
75 & 77 York Street  
TORONTO  
248 McDermot Ave.  
WINNIPEG

## THE GAMBLER IN THE GRAIN PITS AND THE FARMER IN THE DARK

(A. HUNTER)

It is said the good old farmers  
Are a-rooping in the dark,  
While the gambler in his grain pit  
Is a watching like a shark.

Let him take the Hoosier war club  
Of farming—Up-to-Date;  
Aim to hit him, do not spare him,  
Just swat him o'er the pate.

Let your bugle notes be sounded  
Along the old Wabash,  
Till it hits the Mississippi  
With a deep resounding swash.

And is carried on his waters  
Till it reaches to the sea,  
And proclaims the joyful tidings,  
That the farmers are set free.

## SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

(PEARL ULILLA DAVIS)

One just man, a man alone,  
Awakened his dreamy brothers;  
And farmers near and farmers far  
Joined with the thousand others!  
Where men have failed, he persevered,—  
Success has crowned his dealings;  
And million soon will join the boon  
Of Equity's great sealing!

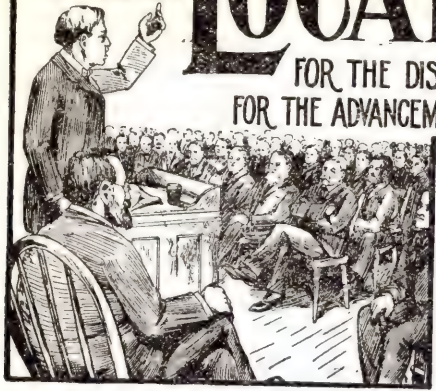
And yet some sit apart and sigh,—  
They say their crops are poor;  
They know that prices are so low,  
Yet dare not ask for more.  
Friends, friends, can you doubt Equity,  
Now based by righteous light;  
Where thousands see that Equity  
Has raised the prices right?

The great need you've been wishing for  
Is now within your reach;  
Yet blind you are to see the power  
The Union has for each.  
Still as they believed in olden times,  
And sought Jesus in peace,  
So now they grasp great Equity  
And justice links increase!



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

What did you do at the last meeting of the local union?

\*\*\*

How long has it been since you organized a new union?

\*\*\*

How many new subscribers to Up-to-Date were reported at last meeting?

\*\*\*

Is there any material remaining in your neighborhood for the committee on new members to work upon?

\*\*\*

Cannot the committee on new organizations find some near-by locality where a new local union could be formed?

\*\*\*

Who is your best speaker? Get ready for the picnic season. There is no time for dull meetings now. Get a great big move on you and hustle.

\*\*\*

The meeting is a failure which does not awaken a new interest in somebody or give somebody a new idea.

\*\*\*

Don't think because we have dollar wheat we are going to have two-dollar wheat. The burden of all discussions in the local unions is Equity. When an equitable price is offered, sell.

\*\*\*

The only trouble with the wheat market is that the dollar was a little slow in coming—the most of the wheat is out of the farmers' hands. More general organization and a little more general withholding from the market would have brought the dollar sooner, and it would have found much more of the wheat on the farms where it grew. How shall it be with the harvest of 1904?

\*\*\*

What has been done shows what can be done and points to the necessity of the "million united farmers." Let us have them before the next wheat crop is ready for the market.

\*\*\*

Present indications point to the fact that the equitable price for next harvest's wheat may be more than a dollar. Let every effort be directed to securing the equitable price, whatever it is.

\*\*\*

Peter Laring, of Sumner county, Kan., writes that the farmers in that section are slow to take hold, but he thinks they will become active friends of the organization when they fully understand its purposes.

\*\*\*

From Howell, Mich., J. P. Lockwood writes: "We all have a part to take. While some may not be able to take up the work of organization, yet you are certainly able to add at least one name to the roll of honor during the next week. If we all do this we would have the million members in a short time. Think how strong we would be in a few days if each member would just get one more, in the next week, and some of us can do even better than that. Do not

stop at one member, but get all you can. Our success will largely depend on the number of members we enroll, and the sooner we get the members the quicker the machine of co-operation will be set in motion." This is a good suggestion. Let every member report a recruit at the next meeting of his local.

\*\*\*

James W. Barnett, of Salem, Ind., writes: "I have read the book, 'The Third Power.' I consider it a revolution to the farmers. If all of them had access to it I am sure they would join the army of Equity. . . . If we will all put our shoulder to the wheel, and push with all our might, the American Society of Equity will make us free, and we can then demand a fair price for all our products—and get it."

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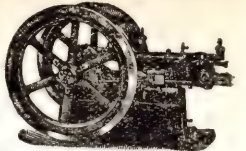
"The American Society of Equity is a cause that must eventually triumph. The cry of the husbandman must be heard in the land, and when it is heard by the Lord of Sabboath it will certainly humble the oppressors of the people and righteousness shall be exalted in the earth. You are fighting a winning fight, and you certainly have the sympathy of all good people who understand the noble work you have engaged in."—J. Lewis Lee, Conway, S. C.

\*\*\*

J. A. Everitt, Pub.: The members of the A. S. of E. all value the official paper very highly and eagerly look for every issue. You are giving the farmers just the kind of education they need

## GEMMER Gas and Gasoline Engines

Built to fulfill your particular requirements for power. Economical, safe and satisfactory. GUARANTEED in every respect. If you are interested in securing a High Grade Engine for a low price, write our Consulting Engineer for Gas Engine Information of value, FREE. GEMMER ENGINE & MFG. CO., 1620 Park Street, MARION, IND.



## SAW MILLS

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2000 feet per day. All sizes. Shingle Mills, Planers, Trimmers, Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills etc. Fine catalog free.

DE LOACH MILL MFG. CO., Box 850, ATLANTA, GA. Meet us at St. Louis.

## Farmers' Handy Wagon

With 4-Inch Tire Steel Wheels



Low and handy. Saves labor. Wide tires, avoid cutting farm into ruts. Will hold up any two-horse load. We also furnish Steel Wheels to fit any axle. Any size wheel, any width of tire. Catalogue free. EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., Box 68, Quincy, Ill.



## 20th CENTURY Wagon Box and Rack

One of the most convenient, useful, and labor-saving articles ever offered to the farmer. Substantially made and finished from best materials. Malleable castings and very strong. When closed it is available for hauling corn, potatoes, wood, live stock, etc. By suspending canvas or muslin from top, inside, will hold 100 bushels of bulk grain.

SIDES CAN BE LOWERED INSTANTLY And it becomes a solid rack for hauling hay, straw, fodder, sheaf wheat, etc., with ample strength and capacity for three tons. Very convenient for husking corn with side lowered as shown in cut. Made 14 feet long and regular widths. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices, freight prepaid. Write for Catalogue and prices. MODEL MFG. CO. Box 18 Muncie, Ind.

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Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.





above everything else. It is strange to all of us here why other farm papers do not see the farmer's business in the same way and help to push it to a successful issue.—C. O. Drayton, National Organized.

\*\*\*

A. J. Doss writes from Scottsburg, Ky., that the A. S. of E. is taking hold of the minds of the farmers in that section. He says that the producers of tobacco need the Society, as they are forced to sell their tobacco at cost of production, or even below. Some of the producers are holding on to their crop, but others are forced to sell because of the need of the money. "The dark tobacco belt," he says, "needs an organizer in every county during the summer months." Around Scottsburg the producers have agreed to limit the tobacco acreage to two acres to the hand. He reports that on February 20 they held a district union at Dripping Spring, at which three locals were represented and great interest shown.

\*\*\*

A. E. Lawson writes from Montezuma, Ind., that in his judgment the only source for redemption for the farmers is through the Society of Equity. He endorses the plan and purpose of the Society, and adds: "All we have to do is to be patient and make our issue a general topic of our daily conversation. An Equity Society is a good place for everybody." He also has a kind word for the official organ of the Society, and speaks of it after the following fashion: "The little Up-to-Date paper is a welcome visitor to our family. Its ideas are bright and encouraging. It makes me want to be more up-to-date in my farming."

\*\*\*

An Ackley, Iowa, dispatch to the Dubuque Telegraph says: "Organization and co-operation seem to be the watchword of the present century. The farmers are now planning and organizing farmers' unions all over the United States and Canada. The American Society of Equity seems to be the most popular with the farmers, owing to its practical plans, and it is to be hoped that the agriculturists of America will soon become thoroughly organized into one grand national organization. The farmers in the vicinity of Abbott, Hardin county, held a farmers' meeting in the Hazel Green schoolhouse Feb. 6th, which was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and at this meeting the farmers organized a local union of the American Society of Equity. This union will be known as Abbott Union No. 1, of A. S. of E."

\*\*\*

Rob Roy, Ind., Local Union reports a growing interest in the Society in that neighborhood. The union has adopted a system of gathering useful statistics, to be tabulated twice a month. In tabulating reports from a dozen farmers the local finds that on the 15th of February that those twelve farmers had on hand 42,119 bushels of corn, of which only one-fourth would be marketed, the other three-fourths to be fed. Out of 9,415 bushels of wheat raised, only 1,000 bushels are now in the hands of producers. Of 13,405 bushels of oats only 900 remain.

\*\*\*

Don't misunderstand the position of the A. S. of E. It is that the farmer shall have an equitable price for all his products; and an equitable price is a price that compares in fairness, everything considered, with the price of all other industrial products, and that the farmer is the proper person to determine this price, especially so since the producer of all other products determines their price.

But the A. S. of E. does not say that farmers must sell at the equitable price. Sometimes the market may run above that, and in such case it is entirely legitimate for farmers to have the benefit of it. The equitable price fixed is the minimum price, and members of the Society will not sell below that price; they may sell as much above it as the

market may offer. But when farmers are offered the equitable price they are advised not to hold for a higher one, as that would bring them within the field of speculation. On the other hand, they are not to rush the whole crop in on the minimum market, as that would lead to congestion and stagnation. Just enough to supply the demand and keep the market steady is the purpose of the A. S. of E. And such a thing is entirely within the power and province of co-operation.

Bounce them out of the ruts. It may jolt them considerably, but let them jolt. I refer to the agricultural press. They persist in cultivating only one side of the field, and they are working one old ox under a yoke made for two. They are urging the farmer to raise more stuff, but they absolutely refuse to aid him to get a fair price for it. If they will put the fair price ox under the other end of the yoke to which is attached the increased yield ox, they will find they can plow a much straighter furrow, and that it will be of much greater benefit to the farmer. But they have got into an awful deep rut. Bounce them out of it.

\*\*\*

Can't any local union have a boys' contest this year? Send for one or two bushels of the very best of seed corn. Divide this among the boys of the neighborhood, giving each, say a quart of the seed, on condition that they will plant it separate and apart from all other corn, and exhibit five or ten ears of the product at a special meeting held for that purpose next fall. Offer several premiums on these exhibits—say, first, \$3; second, \$2; then five of \$1 each. This makes \$10 in premiums, a sum which could certainly be raised for that purpose in any local union. You will be amazed at the corn exhibit you will have and at the interest you will awaken, and the good you will do. Have your exhibition in advance of the county farmers' institutes, so that the same exhibits can be displayed at the county institute. Not one of you will ever regret this course.

[To help along the suggestion of the editor of this department I will donate a bushel of the very valuable new white corn, Pride of Indiana, to any local union that will organize a new union and ask for the corn when reporting it, and use it as suggested above. The selling value of this bushel of corn is \$2.—J. A. Everitt.]

### THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

#### Fourth Meeting.

There was not much discussion at our local union meeting last week; nobody had time to talk, and several good speeches went home without being de-



**WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT**  
and send 4 Huggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, - \$7.25  
With Rubber Tires, \$15.00, 1 mg. wheels 3/4 to 4 in.  
Great Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$9.00. Write for  
catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct.  
Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. U. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

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**AGENTS "MEND-A-RIP"**  
Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching  
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Will save the price of buying  
MANY TIMES A YEAR. A Perfect  
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To show it means a sale. Agents  
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agent made \$20 last day and writes to hurry  
more machines to him. Write for terms to agents.

**J. W. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.**

## Our Best Advertisement

is a satisfied customer. If any neighbor or acquaintance of yours has had business dealings with us, has ever purchased a Split Hickory Vehicle or Harness, ask him if we did not fulfill every part of our agreement, and furnish him with a perfect and high grade vehicle at a very moderate and satisfactory price. **WE WANT YOU** to be our "advertisement" in your neighborhood. We want your neighbors to acknowledge that your buggy is the best, handsomest, most comfortable and the best bargain for the price they ever saw. They and you will agree on this fact when you receive a 1904

**Split Hickory \$50**  
**Special TOP BUGGY**

136 Page  
Catalogue  
FREE



The highest type of buggy possible to be built for the price and everyone accompanied by our 2 Year Absolute Guarantee. When the buggy arrives you are permitted to use it before you decide to keep it. We allow you

**30 Days Free Trial**

If it proves all you expect, you will wish to keep it. If it disappoints you in any particular, send it back to us at our expense and it shall cost you nothing. Read the following partial description of the 1904 SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL:  
**Wheels**—Seven patent, 38 and 42 inches high or higher if wanted. Tire 1/4 inch by 1/4 inch thick, round edge.  
**Axles**—Long distance, dust proof, with cemented axle beds.  
**Springs**—Oil tempered, graded and graduated, 3 and 4 leaf. Wooden spring bar furnished regularly.  
**Bailey loop** if preferred.  
**Upholstering**—Finest quality 16 oz. imported all wool broadcloth cushion and back. Spring cushion and solid panel spring back.  
**Top**—Genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters with heavy waterproof rubber roof and back curtain, lined and reinforced.  
**Painting**—Wheels, gear wood, body and all wood work carried 100 days in pure oil and lead. 16 coats of paint with the very highest grade of finishing varnish. Gear painted any color desired. Body plain black, with or without any striping.

This buggy is furnished complete with good, high padded patent leather seat, fine quality, full length carpet, side curtains, storm apron, quick shifting shaft couplings, full leathered shafts with 36 inch point leathers, special heel braces and corner braces.

Send for our FREE 136-page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness.

**NOTE**—We manufacture a full line of high grade Harness, sold direct to the user at wholesale prices.

**The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.**  
(H. C. PHELPS, President),  
4222 Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## \$1.90 BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILK TRIMMED HAT

A REGULAR \$5.00 STUNNING SPRING AND SUMMER PATTERN HAT FOR \$1.90.

**OUR OFFER:** Cut out and return this ad, enclose \$1.90, and we will send you this newest style dress hat by express. Examine it, note the fine materials, try it on and see how becoming it is, compare it with the most expensive hats at your home milliners' and if you do not say it is a value that is simply astonishing, the prettiest, most stylish and becoming hat you ever saw, if you don't believe it is worth every cent of \$5.00, return it to us and we will immediately return your money. This is a richly designed dress hat for spring and summer. The latest style. Very fashionable and becoming to young and old alike. Made of black shirred Louisiana silk.

**A BEAUTIFUL PATTERN HAT** and fine quality, shirred silk chiffon.

Hand made on a silk wire frame. The shape has a graceful, rolling brim with a pointed dent in back. The facing is made of shirred and stitched, best quality black Louisiana silk, while the trimming is overlaid with hand shirred, black silk chiffon, same extending in gathered folds to the bell crown, which is made of black silk hair braid. Black satin and silk flowers and black satin foliage are beautifully arranged in front of the crown and side of brim. The trimming of part of the crown and part of the brim is overlaid with black silk Chantilly lace, which extends in folds to the back of crown. A prettily designed, new shaped gilt ornament is artistically arranged below the shirred silk chiffon, while a loop of gold cord is arranged on the left facing extending to the bandeau. Bandeau is trimmed with black silk and satin foliage and black silk lace. The hat as described, in all black with gold cord, makes a very rich and beautiful appearance, but can also be ordered in WHITE, PINK or LIGHT BLUE, with trimmings to match.

**\$1.90** barely covers the cost of material. We make this extremely low price merely as an advertisement for our millinery department. If you order this new, stylish, richly designed dress hat you will be saving more than one-half in price; you will be getting one of the handsomest styles that will be shown, a hat that carries city style and distinctiveness in every feature. Our free Millinery Catalogue, sent on request, shows astonishingly low prices on our complete line of spring and summer hats, shapes, trimmings, laces, veils, ornaments, feathers, ribbons, etc. Very interesting to every lady, including those in the millinery business or thinking of starting in the profitable retail millinery business.

**WRITE FOR OUR FREE MILLINERY CATALOGUE**, for the lowest prices and prettiest hats ever shown.



\$1.90

**Order Today. Address: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**



livered. It was the time for an exhibition of butter, jellies, pies, cakes and bread, the exhibits to be served as a lunch after the awards were made.

And there were exhibits! Nicer cakes, purer jellies, finer butter, better pies, and lighter bread could not have been found anywhere, and they were displayed in such a way as to tempt the most lagging appetite. The awards were made by a committee from a neighboring union and everything went off highly satisfactory, and with the best of feeling.

Mrs. Bowers won first on cake, Mrs. Lambert on butter, Mrs. Riley on pies, Mrs. Williams on jelly, and Mrs. Barton on bread. The prize winners were promptly appointed a committee to serve the exhibits.

And now is when the fun commenced. With malice prepense, as the lawyers would say, the serving ladies conspired to get everything out of joint, and prove the existence of a world of chance. Everything was served out of proportion. Either there was too much bread for the jelly, or too much jelly for the bread. The pies were as apt to be cut in slices as in triangles, while the cakes were cut in minute squares, or in flakes. The bread turned up all crust or all crumbs. They had started out for a good time, and they had it, yet everything was entirely orderly—proceedings could not be otherwise at the crossing, yet it must be confessed that many faces reminded one of the old time "candy pullin'." Jokes, jollity, good cheer and good will were the prevailing elements of the entertainment, and everybody went home happy.

What the next "outbreak" at the Crossing will be, it is difficult to say; somebody is ever ready to spring a surprise, and it always turns out to be an enjoyable and profitable one.

#### A PERTINENT ANSWER TO A PERTINENT QUESTION

"How shall the farmer get good help? I will divide \$5.00 among those who send in the best answer before February 25th."

The above is quoted from the "Farm and Home" of February 15th. I will answer by asking: How does Farm and Home get good help? How do trusts get good help? Farm and Home gets good help because, I take it, their com-

positors, pressmen, etc., have a schedule of prices which Farm and Home is governed by, and advertising and other work is rated accordingly. Farm and Home fixes its own price on its product. Corporations get good help, because skilled labor has its scale of wages, brought about by much suffering and loss in the matter of strikes, which corporations are bound to pay. Their products are advanced to meet this scale. So also trusts, of whatsoever name or nature, whatever they pay in good wages, is charged up to the consumer. The country is prosperous and no serious complaints are heard, except where some necessary article is selected by a trust and prices that are extortionate are demanded.

The classes specially alluded to have prerogatives, where good wages are demanded for good help; in this, that they set their own price on their product or article of commerce. "How shall the farmer get good help?" Just as soon as he advances to that position in the business world that is held by all other producers. By organization. Call that organization what you please, but it must be an organization formulated along business lines, and with one specific point in view, viz: To control the price of their products; to do this, its ramifications must extend all over the States and Territories, and must be conducted intelligently and with marked executive ability. Instead of dumping their products onto the market blindly, as is now the case, allowing speculators and gamblers to fix the price, they themselves must be posted as to supply and demand and ship intelligently, with a standard price fixed; by this means they can plan intelligently, as do other business men. When this is brought about, intensive farming—which must come—will be the

rule. And shall farmers get good help? will solve itself. He will be able to pay for it.

ARAGON,  
Pymont Poultry Farm, Fulton, Ky.,  
February 15th.



#### IT IS A FACT

that poultry pays a larger profit for the money invested than any other business; that anybody may make a success of it without long training or previous experience; that the Reliable Incubators and Brooders will give the best results in all cases. Our 20th Century Poultry Book tells just why, and a hundred other things you should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write to-day. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry.

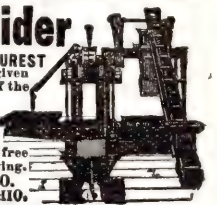
RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box B-140 Quincy, Ill.

#### The Most Cider

of the BEST QUALITY and the PUREST form can be secured from a given quantity of apples by the use of the

#### HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS.

The only press awarded medal and diploma at World's Fair. Get our free illustrated catalogue before buying. HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. 18 MAIN ST., MT. GILEAD, OHIO.



#### Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

#### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



#### 30 Day's Free Trial Standard Washer

We prepay all freight charges and deliver this direct to your door, absolutely free of charge. You try it thirty days, if you don't find it all and more than we claim, ship it back; we will pay return charges. This is different from any other washing machine ever made. Takes dirt out of wristbands, neckbands, collars, etc., thoroughly as it cleans blankets, sheets or pillow cases. Washday is a pleasure instead of a drudge. Don't delay but write at once and we will ship you a washer FREE by the next freight.

Don't Send Us a Cent, but drop a postal card to

WIARD MFG. CO.,

72 West Ave., East Avon, N. Y.

## FARMER'S INTEREST CORN

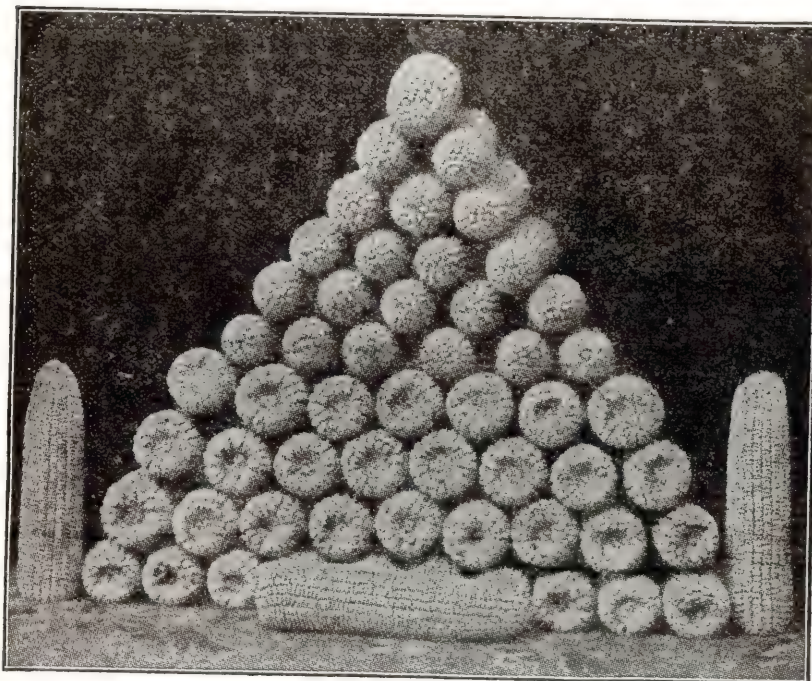
Absolutely without a peer as a profitable variety to grow  
Unequaled in productiveness  
and all fine qualities

THE FARMER'S INTEREST CORN has an enviable reputation of winning the leading prizes at all corn shows and expositions where exhibited, including Indiana State Fair for the past nine years. Nine prizes at Illinois State Fair 1902, one of which was for the best bushel of corn open to the world AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL AT PARIS IN 1900. Also has won hundreds of prizes at county fairs where exhibited by our customers. It has proven THE LARGEST YIELDING CORN KNOWN IN THE CORN BELT, on all kinds of soil.

It shells heavy and weighs heavy, is high in protein and has high feeding properties. It is a corn that would increase the corn yield many million of bushels if generally grown solely on account of its superior yielding propensities. A thorough bred corn like FARMER'S INTEREST would be cheap at \$10.00 a bushel for seed to any farmer who has been planting mongrel kinds in the past. The best seed is none too good on such an important crop as corn, and the FARMER'S INTEREST is the best variety for all sections south of Michigan that can be found if you would travel the country over. We challenge comparisons and tests.

160 Page Catalog FREE, if you have not received it, where this remarkable corn is fully described.

Price By mail, pkt. 10c, large sample ear 30c, 1 qt. 40c, 3 qts. \$1. By freight or express, 1-4 bu. 75c, 1 bu. \$2. 2 1/2 bu. in 1 bag, \$4, 5 bu. or more \$1.50 per bu. A certificate of genuineness is given to each purchaser.



Photograph of one bushel of Farmer's Interest Corn. This was the highest scoring bushel of corn on record

J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana



LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

NO. 40.

NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., March 15, '04

Dear Mr. Everitt:

Things are swinging into line again for the spring's work. We are planning for a vigorous campaign here on the farm. Everybody is busy and happy. Happy folks are always busy. I used to think that it was happiness to scrap along most anyway. If we had enough to eat, nothing much to do and plenty of time to sit in the shade of the back porch and dream, that was about all there was of life. Now I know that we were not living at all those days. We were just killing time; and of all the unprofitable things any man ever did that is the most so. Eating, drinking and sleeping is not living. Living, as I look at it now, is doing something to make the world better. It was the best day of our lives when we began to look toward the sunshine. At first it dazzled our eyes a little, but now it is all right. We are at last seeing things in their right light.

The seed potatoes went with a whew. One man took them all. That inch advertisement we had in your paper did the business. The man who bought them was a seedman. He asked me to send down a few fair samples of the different kinds, which I did. The next week we shipped him every bushel we could spare, at fine prices, too. The buyer said they were the best of anything he had seen this spring. Our land seems to be especially adapted to the growing of potatoes. And then, I think a great deal of the credit for this crop is due to Tom, our splendid German hand. He certainly was faithful in caring for the crop all the way along. I let him know how I felt about it when the check came for the pay; and when I slipped a five-dollar bill into his hand, as a kind of appreciation of his good service he was the happiest man in town. I never shall be any the poorer for it. Of course I paid Tom a fair price for his work, but I think it no more than fair that we should go a little farther sometimes by our help and let them know in substantial way that we think they have had something to do with our success in life. We mean to keep Tom as long as we can. He has done a fine winter's work getting out timber for the barn, hauling away potatoes and other stuff from the garden and farm and caring for the stock. He has put almost lumber enough on the ground to build the new barn, too.

I have about made up my mind that the Carmen No. 3, the Sir Walter Raleigh and White Mountain are as good potatoes as we can grow here, for late varieties, I mean. Those sold the other day for seed were all of those kinds. They seem to do well for us, do not rot as badly as some other varieties and yield first rate. Some of the neighbors complained of the rot last fall, but we did not have much of it.

Tom has somehow found time to get out a good share of the manure in addition to all his other work. We have

been studying this problem of drawing out manure in the winter and have come to the conclusion that if we have a field where the ground is quite level and not subject to overflow or washing from some other field, it is all right to get the manure out there while the snow is on the ground. On other pieces I certainly would not think of doing so. A year ago I took a trip across the State and in many places I saw hundreds of dollars' worth of the best barnyard fertilizer floating down stream on the spring floods. I am not able to stand such losses myself, and I do not know of anybody that is in this part of the country. Folks that have such farms ought to wait till the floods go down before drawing out the manure from their barns.

Right along this line let me say that we have been getting one of the low-down wagons advertised in your paper. I believe they will save the farmers' strength as much as any one thing ever invented. When you think of the tons and tons of stuff we must lift every year, do the best we can, it makes me glad some one thought about lowering the wheels. They do not cost much and think of the backache they save!

Seems kind of tough, but I must tell you that the poor, sick neighbor we wrote you about last month has gone away to stay forever. He was too far gone when Chipper found him. The doctor went there faithfully, and we all turned in and did all we could to nurse and coax him back to health, and it did seem for a while as if he would pick up and get around again; but all of a sudden he took a bad turn and almost before we knew it he was gone.

His folks are left in bad shaps. You know how it is. He had not been strong all his life. Some folks called him lazy, but there wasn't a lazy hair on his head. He was not able to do as the rest of us did and that is all there is about it. So he never had laid up anything for a rainy day. When it came he was right out in the wet and cold; and now his wife and everybody are dreadfully bad off. Somebody, a great many years ago, built a little shack of a house down on our woodlot, close by the road, and wife and I thought if they were a little nearer to our house we could look after them a little better. So we moved them up one day last week. Everybody has been good to them, and so they are as comfortable as you could expect. We go down often and see if they have things to make them comfortable. The poor widow is almost broken-hearted, but she is beginning to look up once more. She comes up once in awhile and helps mother and it is quite a bit of relief, for we have the carpenters here now working on the new barn. We mean to have it ready for the hay crop this season. You remember there is a slight rise in the ground just back of the old barn? Well, there is where we are going to locate the new one. Tom and I spent the fore part of the week plowing and scraping for the basement. We thought if we could make it a basement barn it would be warmer for the stock and add to the room considerably. When the boys were home last week we stuck

the stakes and turned the first shovel full of earth. The young chaps keep up their interest in the old farm. It seems as if the more we do to make it handy and more beautiful the better we all like it. I believe if every farmer would take pains to fix up the farm and make it just as comfortable and convenient as possible, the young folks would be more contented and willing to stay in the country.

Well, Chipper has been curled up in a big chair reading while I have been writing. Now he stretches himself and says, "Uncle, the clock's struck eleven. Everybody's gone to bed but you and me. Let's see which of us can get there first." So I lay down my pen and hustle to beat my little man. Time does fly when I get to talking with you and I always leave a lot that I want to say. But I guess it will keep till next time. So good night.

Yours truly,  
DAVID DOBETTER.

## "He that loves a rosy cheek," uses only Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

**WIRE FENCE** at Wholesale. A 48-inch stock fence 2 1/2¢ per rod. Send for price list and FREE catalogue of Wire Fence and full line of Fence Supplies.  
W. H. MASON & CO., Box 71 Leesburg, Ohio.

### The Apple



**TRYING TO RUN A GAS ENGINE WITH A 20C. DOOR BELL BATTERY?**

Find it pretty up-hill work trying to operate a gas engine with a battery.

**THE APPLE IGNITION DYNAMO**

Does away with battery troubles. Always reliable. Attached in a moment. No trouble starting engine; makes a hotter, steadier spark that gives same more power and speed. Neat in design. Dirt, dust and oil proof. Write to-day for particulars.

**The Dayton Electrical Mfg. Co.**  
99 Reibold Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

**\$3.60**



**A \$50.00 WATCH FOR \$3.60**

Chain and Charm FREE.

**GUARANTEED FOR 30 YEARS**

This is a Genuine Gold-Filled Engraved Watch, in appearance, double hunting-case, stem-wind & stem-set, and fitted with a high-grade ruby jeweled movement. Send this to us and we will send you the WATCH, WATCH-CHAIN AND CHARM C.O.D. \$3.60 and express charges. Examine before paying. If as represented, pay \$3.60 & express charges and it's yours. Write if you desire Ladies' or Gent's.

**GUARANTEE WATCH CO., Dept. 150 Chicago**

# The Dealer's PROFIT is Your LOSS

Would you pay a horse dealer 150 dollars for a horse if you could buy that same horse from its owner for 100 dollars? Would the addition in price make the horse any better? Does the profit the fence dealer makes from you make the fence any better? You can save the dealers profit by buying **ADVANCE FENCE** direct from the factory at Wholesale Prices. We sell it on



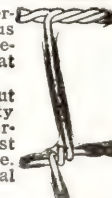
woven, having no cut wires to become unfastened. This method of weaving with all continuous wires furnishes the greatest possible amount of strength from the wire used. Write today for our Free Fence Book, illustrating and describing 23 styles of fence. Also telling all about the fairest offer ever made. **WE PAY FREIGHT** on 40 rods or more. Your name and address on a postal card will bring our fence book with Wholesale Prices.

**Advance Fence Company, 7623 Old St., Peoria, Ill.**

## Thirty Days Free Trial.

You are to be the judge. If you are not perfectly satisfied you can return the fence to us at our expense and your money will be refunded. No conditions attached except that you give the fence a fair trial.

**Advance Fence** is made throughout of the best quality of galvanized steel wire. It is entirely inter-





### A GOOD WORD FROM FLORIDA

To the Editor of Up-to-Date Farming: Your late issue of Up-to-Date brings renewed inspiration for the cause of causes—stability of remunerative value for all products of labor, beginning with those of the soil. It includes and embodies all that has been taught or preached of specialties, and it can not be but that all leaders of thought who are looking for the direct route to higher and better things and to relieve the stress of life will, when their minds are opened to this proposition, grasp its expanding possibilities, be inspired by its direct and ready helpfulness and advocate and proclaim it everywhere.

Two things the commercial and social sense of this generation is bound to get rid of, which have been the chief causes of anxiety and bankruptcy from the beginning:

1st. Open competition (or commercial suicide), under which history says 96 per cent. of all men in business have failed.

2nd. Supply and demand, where value falls off as quantity is increased.

These two contribute directly either to desperate and reckless measures or to listless indifference, both of which are inconsistent with twentieth century life and must go. Any leadership that fails to recognize these facts is holding back and blocking the wheels of progressive development. In this progressive effort and education the A. S. of E. is in the lead, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I see these ideals, which I have for many years been standing for, taking firm hold of the best minds of our period and being so ably advocated and elaborated by your earnest, forceful and vigorous paper.

The book, "The Third Power," I have read, studied and re-read, and although many of its propositions were not new to me, many were new, and all were carried to their logical conclusions, and as an educator in its most vital and far-reaching undertaking for the uplifting of productive labor is without a rival, and should quickly find its way into the hands of every one aspiring to help his fellow.

Between the trust which multiplies its stock a thousand fold and then raises prices and cuts down wages to pay interest thereon, and helpful co-operation, which would maintain remunerative values for all products of soil and labor and let the productive value of lands and plants follow, there is all the difference that has ever been described between the saint and the sinner.

A. R. CARHASS.

Boston, Fla., Feb. 27, 1904.

### SPECULATIVE PRICES AND PROFITS

A recent discussion in Congress brought out the evils of speculative price fixing them in a stronger light than ever before. Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, said the so-called beef trust comprised seven firms who fixed prices of beef cattle and beef products without any reference to cost of production or supply and demand, and that the price to the consumer was not at all influenced by the price to the producer.

He recited the case of a constituent of his, a prominent stockraiser, who shipped a train load of fancy steers to Chicago. In search of the best market he applied to all the buyers, but could get but one bid—none of the other buyers had any offer to make.

He had to sell to the firm that made the bid, and at the price offered. But his curiosity had been aroused, and he determined to see what disposition was made of his steers. So he kept a watch upon them. At night they were divided equally among the seven companies comprising the trust.

Mr. Martin then took up the Chicago market and showed the following results: On February 1, 1903, the price of good to extra steers was \$6.50 per hundred weight, and the price of that grade of beef to retailers was \$8.37½. August 1, 1903, the price of that grade of beef was the same, but the price of good to ex-

tra steers had dropped to \$5.17. During the month of August, declared Mr. Martin, 293,000 steers were sold in the Chicago market, which, at the prices quoted, made a net profit of \$3,882,263, of \$144,317 for each of the 26 business days of the month. This is the sum paid by the stockraisers of the community to these seven combined companies for fixing prices upon beef cattle.

Mr. Stanley, of Kentucky, then spoke on the tobacco question. He declared, with emphasis, "the tobacco trust has killed competition, and therefore tobacco growers are completely at its mercy. There are 120,000 growers, he said, who, since the advent of the trust, only earn 35 cents a day."

It is encouraging that these things are being made subjects of discussion in Congress, and that the evils of speculative control of prices are being so emphatically stated; but the remedy for the trouble will never come from Congress. There is but one power that can overthrow these monopolies, and that is the power that creates the products. Speculation can not touch them, and monopoly can not control them, so long as they are in the hands of the producers, the original and first owners. Prices must be fixed while they are still in these first hands, and they must be fixed by the producers themselves through efficient co-operative agencies, as proposed by the American Society of Equity.

He who does not believe this can be done makes a complete surrender to speculative monopoly, and abandons the hope of liberty, justice and civilization.

If the producers would contribute to their own cause one-tenth of one per cent. of what they contribute in the shape of profits to monopolies, a single season would not elapse until they would be masters of the situation, and the stream of millions flowing into monopoly's coffers would be turned into their own pockets.

## Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

WILL you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. We hope such will read this. The Tubular talks for itself and is bought for itself.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret.

We will sell you a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other from the same milk to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the whole cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Pierpont Morgan is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife. A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalog A-138 explains better.

Sharples Co.  
Chicago, Illinois

P. M. Sharples  
West Chester, Pa.



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



## GOLD DUST

softens the water, cuts the grease from cups and saucers, pots and pans and makes real labor seem like play.

When you stop to think that dishes must be washed 1095 times a year, this means something. Buy a package of Gold Dust today and try it.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, —Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

**GOLD DUST makes hard water soft**



A WORD FROM OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla., March, 1904.  
J. A. Everitt Pres. of A. S. of E.:  
Dear Sir—As some of our people would like to hear from this great and wonderful territory of Oklahoma I will try to tell you and them what we are doing and how we like to read Up-to-Date Farming. Well, as you know, our society of A. S. of E. is rapidly increasing its membership, and also the deputy presidents are beginning to be scattered over the territory, and every person who once becomes a member pledges himself to get another. We think, in fact we know, it is the best organization that ever presented itself to the farmers of the United States. It is the means by which we can elevate our minds and educate our sons and daughters. We can at the same time build up our bank accounts on the right side of the ledger, as well as improve our homes and farms and make them beautiful and attractive. We can build and beautify our public highways, and those of us who have been members know and realize the great benefits already derived from it.

As to Up to Date Farming, we can not find words strong enough to express how we appreciate it. To say it is heartily welcomed in every home is too mild.

Now, let me say right here that none of us want to see it pass from the hands of J. A. Everitt. It is he who has brought about this movement—this grand and noble American Society of Equity.

We are being flooded with many other farm, or would-be farm societies, but they all have that old plan of stock company and building features. There is but one plan the Oklahoma farmers will pursue, and that is the plan of the American Society of Equity. We want a more rapid growth in every state and territory, in Oklahoma as well. We want our territorial organizer, Willard J. Conover, to go as our representative to the St. Louis convention, and every local union should see to it that proper steps are taken to send him. He is an earnest and devoted worker for the cause and amply able to handle any and all problems that confront him. It is through his efforts that we farmers are beginning to see our way to successful organization in Oklahoma and Indian

Territories, and we are happy to say that we thank you for your wise and good judgment in selecting him as territorial organizer.

Now, in conclusion, let me again say that we farmers of Oklahoma are loyal to our official paper and society. Every farmer should read "The Third Power," and every friend of a farmer.

Yours in Equity,  
OKLAHOMA FARMER.

AN EARNEST PLEA

Editor of Up-to-Date Farming:  
On looking over the Wallace Farmer, which I take (and it is a good paper), I saw an article written by a subscriber, asking him why farmers should not organize and price their goods, and also Wallace's reply.

When I got your paper of February, I saw the Farmer's reply, and your remarks on them. I do wish every farmer would read it and study it; it would do them good. My observations have been that farmers, as a rule, do not read enough; they simply scan or run over their paper; don't study as they ought and get the gist of the writer. If they did, I believe every thinking farmer who reads the Up-to-Date Farming would be a member of the A. S. of E.

Farmers, there is no other way but to organize and price our own goods as other people do. Why do we lurk along in the deep rut and let gamblers and other corporations kick dirt in our faces? Farmers, don't be so slow, but come out and into the union and help us. The crop reports will be worth that to us and many times more.

Just think, if we increase our members a little faster than we are now we can trouble the price makers next fall, and if you will make a rush, which you surely ought, we can price our goods next fall.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Riverside, Iowa, February 17th.  
Teacher: "Johnny, can you tell me what classical music is?" Johnny: "Yes, ma'am. It's any kind a fellow can't whistle."—Credit Lost.

"Cheer up," said the minister; "you'll meet your three wives in heaven." "Parson," gasped the man, "that's just what's a-botherin' of me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

**FARMPOULTRY at Farmer's Price** Cir. Free  
Also Lice Killing Nest Eggs. Sample mailed 5c, doz. 50c. Agts wanted. D. A. MOUNT, box A, Jamesburg, N. J.

**GET LAMBERT'S**  
Death to lice—the kind that successful poultrymen have used for twenty years. It kills lice anywhere—just the thing for sitting hens. Never disappoints—always sure. Sample 10c. 100 ounces \$1.00. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. D. J. Lambert, Box 400, Apponaug, R. I.

**BUILD YOUR OWN INCUBATOR**  
You can do this easily with common tools and Save More Than Half. Our Complete Book of Plans instructs fully. We sell you at cost all fixtures like Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. No Experiment. Handsome Catalog Free. CHANNON, SNOW & CO., Dept. M Quincy, Ill.

**LITTLE CHICKS DON'T DIE**  
when fed and tended right. Feed Mrs. Pinkerton's Chick Food and make good profits. Write now for free catalogue on chick raising and learn too about our prize winning, pure bred birds.  
ANNA L. PINKERTON CO. Box 21, Hastings, Neb.

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## Storyettes

### WHOLESONE LITTLE STORIES WITH A MORAL

HENRY BURNS GEER

#### THE OLD WAY THE BEST

A funny thing happened the other day in a southern town. A man charged with murder had been on trial for several days, and the jury had been out about forty hours, and it seemed that no verdict could be reached. The Jurors room was down on the basement floor of the court house, whereas, the court room was in the upper part—two floors above; a passenger elevator being the connecting link serving as a means of easy communication between them. There was much interest taken in the trial, and the court-room was crowded daily with spectators who hourly expected a verdict. And, right here let it be added that a broad flight of stairs also connected the several floors of the building.

Late in the evening of the second day, a boy rushed into the court-room, and up to the judges bench, and without awaiting an introduction, or permission to speak, exclaimed:

"If you please, Mr. Judge, the jury in the Nolen case is hung."

"Hung?" interrogated the judge; "then go back and tell them to come in and announce the fact in regular order."

"But, sir," replied the boy, "they're hung up, and can't come in." This vexed the judge, and his brow darkened:

"What do you mean, you little rascal; this is no place, and no time, for levity."

"Taint nuthin' like that air; them fellers started up in the elevator in a bunch awhile ago, an' I reckon the current went off. Least wise, they're all about half way 'tween this floor an' 'tother, an' can't get no higher." This caused a buzz of excitement about the room, and the judge ordered a deputy sheriff out to investigate the matter.

Sure enough, he found the elevator, loaded with the jurymen, stuck about ten feet down from the court-room floor. In reply to the enquiry if a verdict had been reached, the foreman replied in the affirmative, adding:

"We find Jerry Nolen guilty of murder in the third degree, and recommend him to the mercy of the court—here it is"—handing a written verdict attached to the end of a cane, up through the front opening in the elevator car door. Then he added:

"This is the first one of these dang things I ever rid in, an' I wanted the boys to go up the old fashioned way; but they lowed as they wanted to ride."

It is not always wise to take chances. Some times the old way is the best, even if it does require a little exertion to pursue it.

#### THE VOICE OF THE MUTE

"Simon Skinner,—Provision Broker;" was the way the sign over his door read. He didn't have much of an office, for he dealt over the curb, chiefly; and somehow, his trades always wound up with a balance in Simon's favor. It was fool's money he was gathering in, and the fools were fast making a rascal rich. He had a way of protecting Simon, that was beautiful to behold, and the call for "more margin," was habitual with him, for his fool patronage was chiefly from the country towns, and he knew how to pull the strings so as to wind up the ball in Simon's favor everytime.

It had been a busy day, and the market had fluctuated like a shuttle-cock. You see, the big "bears" and the big "bulls" were having a great fight o' it, and it pleased Simon immensely, as it gave him a chance to strike both going and coming, and before the day was over he had called on his patronage—both long and short to re-margin, and he had closed but a large per cent, to the joy and profit of Simon.

He was sitting at the table at home toying with his scissors; when, to his

great surprise, as he opened them, they gave a short cry of protest. He started. Again as he opened them, the cry was repeated. He gave a nervous, silly, laugh, and taking the tongs, threw a piece of coal on the fire. With a cry of agony it burst with a loud report—scattering fragments of slate and pyrites over the room. Simon rose up, pale and trembling, and reached for a glass, took a drink of water, but the glass fell from his nerveless hand and with a wailing cry of protest burst into a hundred fragments on the hard oaken floor at his feet. The clock on the mantle ticked out a protest against the endless circuit of eternity it was set to record. The wind rose, and wailed a stinging protest against the race of the elements. Then, the door, with a protesting creak opened, and a bank clerk moved silently forward. With a look of reproach he handed Simon a bank book with a false entry. Simon knew where the money was. Again, the door opened with the same protesting creak, and a man with a pistol in his hand, the blood flowing from a hole in his temple fell forward to the floor—expiring with a groan of despair. His pockets were turned inside out. An empty purse lay beside him. A demon riding on the wind as it whistled around the corner—leered at Simon, with a diabolical leer. A woman, poorly clad—leading a little child, with pale, thin cheeks, entered next, and gazed silently at Simon, with sad, mournful eyes. He bent over and covered his face with his hands; but, not for long, for he heard afar the steady tramp, tramp, tramp, of strong men, and voices that were not afraid. He peered through the door, and he saw them coming. With a shriek of terror he cowered in the corner. It was the advance guard of the American Society of Equity, bearing aloft a banner inscribed: "Down with the Provision Gamblers."

They found Simon Skinner the next morning—not dead, but a poor simple idiot, sitting at his own fireside—a victim of a guilty conscience.

#### THE CARD UP THE SLEEVE

We saw a real live "dollar-a-bushel-wheat" man today. A genuine farmer, and a reader of Up-to-Date, of course. He called on us at our office, and he wore a happy expression. We have known this man for thirty odd years, but never knew him to be in a more happy and hopeful mood than he was to-day.

"I got it!" he exclaimed.

"Got what?"

"Got a dollar for my wheat." And then he told us how it happened.

"I take Up-to-Date, as you know, and I've been reading after you fellows for a long time—so long, in fact, that I imbibed the idea that we would get dollar wheat in time for my 1903 crop; and so, I just held on to it. They offered me seventy-five cents, eighty, and on up to about eighty-seven cents last fall; but I just said to them: 'Gentlemen, if you want my wheat, you can have it for one good big dollar a bushel, and not a cent less.'"

"And so you held on to it—'a la Up-to-Date?' we put in, interrogatively.

"That's just what I did, and I got a dollar a bushel for every bushel I had, last week right in my own town."

"That's pretty good; and now what do you think of the A. S. of E.?"

"I think it's all right, and a good thing to stick to. But, say," he added, confidentially, "you fellers didn't say anything about the big far east war; nor what figure it has cut, before or since, in advancing wheat. How about it?"

"How about it!" we exclaimed—"how about it! Why, that is simply the first card we had up our sleeve."

#### THE GIRL WHO KNEW

There are some people who regard the younger female members of the family,



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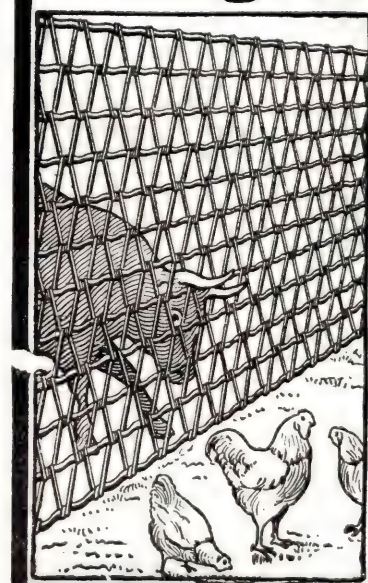
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somewhat after the Chinese custom—as a sort of a nuisance to be tolerated and pitied, simply because they exist. But, let it be said for old Prentiss Taylor, that he wasn't built that way, for every one of his seven girls had been given a good common school education, and old Prentiss would raise his cane in a minute, on the boy who didn't treat his girl with becoming courtesy. There was one among them—Miss Zelda—who had from the very first manifested such superior intelligence generally, that her father decided to send her off to a first-class seminary, and give her a general course in the higher branches of education. The old man could not very well afford it, for fully one-fourth of his farm consisted of rocky glades and ledges. In fact, his place was known as "The Glades;" but, once his mind was made up to do it, he never hesitated; nor did he let himself regret it; although the bills for Zelda's college learning did cut a big hole in his rather meagre income.

He held out for three years—getting poorer and poorer each year, and he heaved a great big sigh of relief when the last bill was paid—Zelda had her diploma, and was enroute home.

"Now, mother," he would say to the good wife; "when Zel. gets home, and gets a chance to show what she knows, I'm sure she'll get a job some where that will pay back a heap more'n it's all cost us."

"I hope so, Prent, indeed I do; but somehow I feel like it's just money wasted. Think of the other girls, they aint done no good yet on their school learnin'."

"Just you wait, just you wait, mother, I'll bet Zel. makes her mark, and makes money, too."

Finally the day came that brought Zelda—a sweet faced, graceful, intelligent looking girl of nineteen summers; who by her very actions and speech made her father proud of her as soon as he met her at the station. Everybody who knew her, and who didn't, was there—crowded up to say how glad they were to see her again, and to shake hands with her.

"Father," she said, as they neared the old home; "let's drive across the glades to the stable-yard. Do you know, I've been thinking a good deal about the old soapy, yellowish looking rocks down there, lately."

"Why, Zel, what in the world put them old worthless rocks into your head. I wish they would all sink out of sight," replied the father.

By this time they were in the glade, and Zelda surprised her father by springing out, and breaking two small boulders, by striking them together.

"O, papa, papa," she exclaimed, "it is just as I thought. O, I am so happy."

"Goodness, me, child, have you gone crazy?" cried old Prent, jumping out and running up to his daughter with a scared, pitiful look in his eyes.

"Crazy! Not a bit, but I've found a fine bed of high grade phosphate rock. It's worth more than all the rest of the farm and all the growing crops. I studied geology, at college, you know," the "knowing" young woman added, by way of explanation.

This time the old man just stood still with his mouth open staring at his daughter—a stare that was finally broken by a glad, hopeful look—a hope that was later fully realized.

There are others—many of them, who do not know a good thing when they see it.

\* \* \*

**A Common Enemy**

Things down at Rodney had waxed pretty warm. The boys were divided. There was the "Rodney Gang," and the Rodney "Junction Gang," and the rivalry between them was keen unto cutting. Rodney, you see, was the old town; but the Junction was on the main line of the new railway, and it was fast catching up in size and population with it's elder rival. And so, it came to pass, that there was much jealousy and bad feeling between the boys from the two respective towns; and it finally got so bad that it was not safe for a single boy from either place to venture down

to the creek to take a swim, or to go elsewhere out of shouting distance of his comrades. Nor, was this all. Small squads were often chased by larger ones, and many a black eye, and bloody nose was the result of a stoutly put up fistic encounter between the rival factions. Things had gone on in this way for about a month, when one day something happened:

A squad of the Junction boys were just leaving the creek, where they had been in swimming—about five of them—when, just as they were starting out across the prairie for town, they were espied by a big gang of the Rodney fellers—some ten of fifteen in number. Here was fun for the latter. With a good big "Injun" yell, they lit out after the smaller gang. The latter, although armed with good stout sticks, thought it the better part of valor, to make a home run of it; and so they made for town, pursued by the others. They had been on the swift pass only about fifteen minutes, when a new factor appeared on the scene. It was nothing more or less than "Woolley"—farmer Pierson's old Merino ram. With head down, and fire in his eyes, he was making straight and rapid headway for the big Rodney squad. The smaller gang wheeled about and looked their surprise and concern.

"Say, boys," said Fred Wharton, "Them fellers aint' armed—not a stick in the crowd. That old buck will butt them all over the prairie. What'd ye say, let's go back and help 'em."

"What, go back there and get licked by 'em?" said little Pete Reynolds.

"No. I'm not afraid of that. Let's go back, and help them whip old 'Woolley.' Come on!" With this, Fred wheeled about and started straight for the "Rodney Gang,"—big and threatening as it looked. All the other fellers wheeled and took out after him.

The Rodney boys gave a shout. Old "Woolley" was still making straight at them. The Junction boys veered out to head him off. This brought a ringing cheer from the larger crowd, as the boys took up the race again—swinging off towards old "Woolley" too. The two gangs bunched up about thirty yards ahead of the ram. He was still charging forward. Fred grabbed a stout stick from one of the smaller boys in his crowd, and handed it to Tom Norton, the leader of the Rodney gang. Then they swung about and faced the ram. Not a word had

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been spoken; but, as the enraged animal charged up, Fred and Tom cracked down on his fore-shins with their clubs with a force that brought him to his knees.

"Now, boys," shouted Fred, and with a bound he lit on old "Woolley," with Tom a good second. In less than three minutes, the old terror of the prairie went down under the united force of some fifteen boys, who but a short time before were bent on pounding each other; but, in the presence of their common enemy all that was forgotten, and each one shared in the glory of a common victory. Old "Woolley" was tied securely with old suspenders and pieces of coat lining, and carried in triumph to and through Rodney, and on out to the Junction; where the boys held a great "pow-wow," swearing eternal friendship for all time to come.

Wouldn't it be in keeping with the noble example set by those boys, for the various farmer organizations throughout the country to do likewise, and unite against a common enemy—the stock gambler?

\*\*\*

### The Orchard That Was

Pike, is a great lover of fruit, and there is nothing else raised or gathered on his place that he takes more pride in; and his favorite way of entertaining his guests of a Sunday and on holidays, is to take them out to look at some of his newly planted trees; for Bud says he can set a tree out so that it will grow every time. This is his common boast, and it became so common, that it is thought—but the fact has never been established—that some one of his friends got tired of hearing it so often, and so set about to turn the tables on Bud. But, be that as it may, there is a fact to be mentioned, that has never ceased to be a source of wonder and chagrin to Bud, as well as one of amusement to his friends.

It happened in this wise: Bud had but recently set out a fine lot of June budded peach sprouts—about three hundred of them, over on an hill field back from his house about a half mile; and, as usual, he took much pride in the way the job was done. And so, when a couple of his friends called the other Sunday, a trip back to the new peach orchard was one of the first things suggested by Bud. They strolled back through the woodland down the slope in good "Injun" fashion, and as they reached the region of the orchard, their host said:

"Now, gentlemen, right up this hill-side, and over this fence you will see the finest young orchard in this State—if not in this whole country. This orchard cost me—why blame it all—where is that orchard!"

Yes, indeed, where had the orchard gone to? There was the northwestern slope—a good site for a peach orchard, and there were a number of holes with the dirt broken about the edges like as if the tree had been lifted after planting, but nary a tree was there in the whole field. Bud was thunder-struck, and was soon cussin' like a Turk. Some one had stolen his orchard. His friends gave him the laugh. He never said a word, but simply turned about and went home.

"He ought to plant some of the principles of the American Society of Equity in his heart, and think more of his neighbors, and less of himself and his work," remarked one of his visitors, as they strolled homeward.

It is reported that some ten days later Bud found his new peach orchard all nicely "heeled in" in a bunch on the southwestern slope of the hill; but he hasn't said "tree" since it's original disappearance.

\*\*\*

### Why They Didn't

It was in August—hot and dry. The meadows were barren and serene, and in the surface of the surrounding earth there was no moisture. Bee-pasturage was exceedingly scarce, with good indications that it would become much scarcer. Certainly a very unfavorable

time for bees to swarm—a time indeed when all good, wise and well behaved bees were exerting themselves to gather what little nectar the occasional dewdrops drew from the drying and dying roots of the flowers; or hid themselves away and about to gather pollen and to construct comb. There was one stand in the apiary, however, which had all along been noted for its erratic and notorious inhabitants—a colony that seemed to have inherited the spirit of an evil genius, and which appeared to do the unexpected and the undesirable act whenever possible. This particular colony seemed to be peopled with drones and idlers, and such as loved an excursion better than good honest work; and so, when a few of the very worst spirits in the bunch came out on one of the hottest and driest of afternoons and said: "Come fellers, let's to the woods—let's swarm"—there was a great stir and buzzing in approving fashion; and soon the cry was raised at the kitchen door: "the bees are swarming, the bees are swarming!" Then there was a great rattling of pans, and blowing of horns, until Ned Pearce, an experienced apiarist chanced along, as the bees were streaming out of the hive:

"Stop your fuss," he exclaimed, "I'll bring 'em back all right." He went to the front of the hive and knelt down, looking eagerly at the outward flow of bees. "Ah!" he exclaimed presently, as he reached right down among the bees and picked something up. What ever it was he slipped it into a little perforated box; and then he deliberately sat down on the hive and waited.



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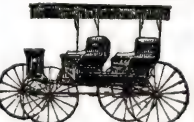
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Well, sirs, you ought to have seen those bees. After all had gotten out of the hive, they circled around like a flock of pigeons. They seemed to be lost. They started off several times, only to swing about again; when presently, they just turned tail, and all went straight back into the old home again.

"I thought so," said Ned, triumphantly, as he took the queen bee out of the little box, cut off one of her wings with his pocket knife, and turned her loose at the entrance from whence she promptly disappeared within. "There, now," Ned added, "you fool bees won't try swarming any more this year, for your queen can't fly, and you know better than to leave her, for the simple reason that she is the mother of the next generation, and without her, your race would be extinct when you pass away." And it is even so.

How like some people those bees were. Great hands to raise a fuss, and to pretend to be anxious to do something, and yet utterly helpless without a well-equipped leader. It takes organization, co-operation, and able leadership to make things work out right in this day and generation.

### LOOKING THE WRONG WAY

It was common talk, and common belief, that there was buried treasure on the old Burn's place. It was said to be Spanish coin, and tradition had it that it had rested in the earth thereabouts for nigh onto three centuries, but still the belief was strong that it was there somewhere, for it had come down as a tradition from generation unto generation. But, just where? That was the rub. Tom Burns had done just like his father and his grandfather before him; he had dug the old place pretty much all over, but not a single piece of the chink had he unearthed.

There came a night one September, however, while the wind blew strong, and the rain swept down in great gusty dashes—a night when all was dark without, and the evil spirits seemed to stalk abroad, and good people kept closely indoors. It was midnight by one hour past, when the sound of horses hoofs were heard beating and sloughing in the rain riven road that led through the lane. The sound of horses and their riders, who said not a word as the dogs sprang from their kennels, and barked fiercely as the calvacade swept by. The wind hastened its wild pace, and fairly bent the maples and the cherry trees that lined the lane, to the ground; and shook the old house to its foundations. And then it suddenly—with a wild, dying shriek—sobbed and lulled down, as the rain ceased, and then all was still as the grave. The moon shot trembling beams between the rifts in the clouds; as again the thunder of horses' hoofs were heard sweeping down the lane—this time from the westward by the creek; and as they swept recklessly past the house, strange forms and faces—faces hooded after the manner of the seventeenth century were seen, and this time there were words, but in a language unknown to those who, awestricken, peered at the riders through the half-turned slats in the upstairs blinds.

The next morning, just as the sun was rising, an investigation was made. There was a revelation, for down by the creek, under a giant oak tree, the ground had been dug up for several feet; and this, too, in the most unlikely spot on all the farm for buried treasure—and from the openings made, old iron pots had been taken, for they still lay about empty and broken, with here and there a small Spanish coin—but the great treasure had flown with the wild riders of the still wilder night; and the tradition of the Burns homestead became a fact—but a fact that now was barren.

The old grandmother came down to the scene of the pillage; and as she stood there beneath the grand old tree, she cast her eyes upward; and then, pointing to the trunk up where the first fork began, she said:

"Thomas, had thee looked up more for guidance, and down less thee would have found the treasure."

Their eyes followed her gaze, and behold: Up there in the bark was a great cross engraven, and another, and the spear of the anchor pointed with true accuracy to the spot where the wealth had been found!

Some people would rather dig in the dirt, than to look up; or to follow the methods that the condition of things makes necessary to success.

### A Chance to Make Money

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; any one will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc.

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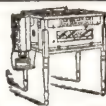
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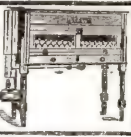
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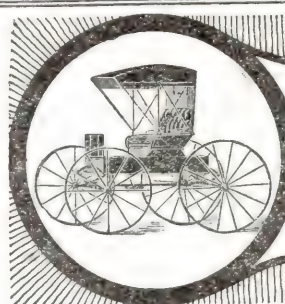
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## HOW TO BUILD A RURAL TELEPHONE LINE

BY  
GEO. G. WINANS

The farmers of this country should have a telephone system joining them together. Time is money, and the telephone is a time saver, and therefore a money maker for the farmer. It is cheaper to talk than it is to walk or ride. The time has arrived when the farmer must realize the importance of being in touch with his neighbor and with the world.

The greatest hindrance to the general use of the telephone, is the lack of knowledge on the part of the farmers who desire telephone service, of how cheap it can be had, and just how to go at it to organize their own company, and build and operate their own lines. The object of this article is to urge the farmers to build and own their own telephone lines and to show them how easily it can be accomplished by acting together co-operatively.

The first thing to do is to organize a telephone company. Talk the question, and make the farmers understand the value of the telephone; that it is a good business investment and not a luxury; that a telephone in the house saves hundreds of miles of driving during a year; a time saver and a positive personal convenience.

A telephone in the house enables one to call a doctor, and in case of an accident may be the means of saving a life, by saving the time it would take to get the doctor. You can give a general alarm in case of fire or burglars. It will save many a trip to town. It will put you into quick touch with the telegraph, railroad station, bank and grain elevators; also keep you posted as to markets. In fact, the telephone makes it possible for the farmer to transact business at the farm, that otherwise would take him away from home and cause him to lose valuable time. It will also save him from the discomforts of travel, which in a winter like the past one, would be a great item. The telephone eliminates the loneliness of farm life. It makes the community all one family. It enables the farmer's wife to visit with her neighbors, and helps to pass pleasantly many a lonely hour.

People who have a telephone have de-

cided advantage over those who do not. In fact, you cannot be up-to-date without telephone connection. You may save the entire cost of your telephone in one business transaction by keeping posted on the market. I have never known of an instance when a farmer has taken out his "phone" when once installed in his home. This speaks volumes in its favor.

After the neighborhood has been canvassed and it is found that ten or more will take instruments it will be safe to organize a company. I think a simple co-operative company is best. In this case each subscriber pays his share of the cost of installing the system, and the future running expenses and repairs. The writer of this article was one of sixteen subscribers who organized this kind of a company, and built eight miles of line costing each member \$20. We have yearly dues of \$4, which pays all running expenses and also creates a sinking fund that will keep the line in perfect repair. We have the best long distant instruments and direct connection with the Bell Telephone system, which enables us to reach all points. Any of the large telephone lines of the country will be glad to get your business, by you paying the regular toll rates when you desire to use their lines, and will put in a switch board free; that will give you direct connection.

Farmers can furnish their own telen phone poles by making a bee. They can cut the poles and distribute them along their line, at no cost to themselves but their labor. They can also stretch the wire and do all the line work. I think it advisable to hire some experienced lineman from the company which they desire to connect with, to superintend the work. It will cost for material outside of the poles, about \$12 per mile; instruments from \$10 to \$14.

The telephone is in easy reach of all farmers. Every farmer should have one. Every farmer should also belong to Am. Society of Equity, and obtain profitable prices for farm products, and he then can have those things that will make him a happy and prosperous business man.

### BEES.

The spring is the best time to begin with bees. It is generally conceded that bees play a very important part in the cross-fertilization of our fruit trees and where they abound fruit is more plentiful.

In buying sheep notice the fibre of the wool. If it is smaller than normal size you may conclude an insufficient ration has been fed, or if there is a decrease in its diameter at any point sickness is more than likely the cause.



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save millions of dollars for farmers every year. Every up-to-date farmer should have one. It keeps you in touch with the markets—connects you with the city—the doctor—the depot—and your neighbors, and the best of all. Write to us and we will send you FREE our booklet, How to Construct a Farmer's TELEPHONE LINE. Address Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 520 West Water St. Milwaukee Wis.

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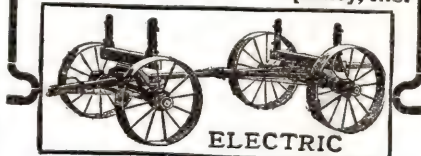
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This rebus can be solved by anyone who will give it a little time and study. It represents an old saying, and \$200 in cash will be given to those who can tell what it means and also suggest another old saying that we can use in another contest of this kind. This contest is a test of your ingenuity and if you succeed in sending in the best and nearest answer and sentence we will award you the first prize of \$100. For the next best, we will give \$50; for the next best, \$25; next best, \$15, and next best \$10. All prizes will be paid in cash and be awarded by a committee of three disinterested persons. The only condition is that you comply with our easy conditions, which are that you will agree to get at least four subscribers among your friends for the Household Guest, our interesting monthly magazine, at our club price of 25 cents each. To make it easy for you to comply with the conditions and get the subscribers we will send you 4 handsome pictures, size, 16x20, printed in beautiful colors, suitable for framing, so that you can give one to each subscriber. Do not send any money, simply send your answer. We will

enter it and send you subscription blanks and pictures so you can get the four subscribers, and if your answer is the best there will be no trouble about your getting the prize. We also give you choice of articles from our premium list for obtaining these subscribers, such as Rings, Watches, Sewing Machines, Dinner Sets, Dolls, Lamps, Silverware, etc., full particulars of which we will send you. In addition to this contest you will be entitled to compete without further condition in another contest in which we give

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# Farming From an Up-to-Date Standpoint

BY AN UP-TO-DATE FARMER

No. 24.

It is announced that one of the Middle West States last year expended in round numbers \$2,000,000 worth of commercial fertilizers. This is an immense sum, and it is to be hoped that the farmers who paid it received good returns for their money. It may be seriously questioned, however, whether they realized for their crops a sum anything like the two millions, over and above what they would have taken in had they not been thus lavish in their expenditure for this form of fertilizer.

It is rather to be presumed that the farmers of this great State felt compelled to invest their money in fertilizers or see their crops dwindle down to discouraging proportions. For it is a fact that all over the country, especially in the West, conditions have changed so that the old-time bumper crops can not be grown without resorting to other forms of fertilizers than those found in the virgin soil. The day has gone by when we can stick down the spade, turn up a bit of the earth, drop in the seed and expect great returns.

Right here is one of the most absorbing problems of the Western farmer to-day. How can we keep up our soil fertility? Has it come to be a fact that we must spend millions of dollars every year to bring the crops we once grew simply by the turn of the hand? If so, what is going to be the outcome of that kind of farming? Will the liberal use of commercial fertilizer permanently increase the quality and the value of our farms?

Some of the most thoughtful farmers of this country fear that we are courting disaster in neglecting to bring our farms up by the use of natural fertilizers. They believe that to rely so implicitly upon this form of fertilizer is to admit that we have at our command no other means of keeping our soils from deterioration. But that is not a fact. There are hosts of farmers all over the country who do not resort to the use of commercial fertilizers. They do not need to, for the reason that they can produce better results through more natural methods. The fact is, very few of us, comparatively speaking, realize what treasures of soil fertility we may gather up from earth, sky and sunshine by the use of proper and up-to-date methods.

We need not stop here to argue that it will help us immensely to use some commercial fertilizer. Every man who has investigated at all on his own account knows that by combining a reasonable amount of well-mixed commercial fertilizers with those made on the farm we may greatly increase our soil productivity.

But after all, our salvation lies in saying the cheaper and more natural elements of fertility which lie right under our noses, almost without money and without price. Commercial fertilizers may be simply the lazy man's resort for escaping work. It may be only one way of robbing nature and throwing over upon the men who come after us more severe problems than any we have had to grapple with. That is not right. Everyone of us knows it. In fairness, then, let us meet all the questions that belong to our day and generation bravely and like men.

The new and enterprising "up-to-date" farmer is looking now with longing eyes for the promised automobile plow. He also has dreams of the time when he may do other kinds of farm work with gasoline or some similar power in the place of the patient and steady-going horse. It is a pleasant fancy and it is by no means impossible that the time may come when the farmer who is fortunate enough to own a level tract of land may mount his automobile and speed away across his wheat and corn-fields, making the dust fly in clouds as he stirs the soil with his harrow or seeder; but for the downcast man whose land stands up on edge, with countless "cradle-knolls," the dream is one which is not likely ever to be realized. Still, no one can safely predict what may not happen in this intense age. Stranger things than any we have mentioned have come true.

If there is any one thing which troubles the up-to-date farmer more than another it is how to get pure grass seed. For years I have been working hard to find some seedsman who will guarantee his seeds to be pure and free from adulteration. Sometimes I have thought I was in sight of such a man. My heart has bounded at the prospect. I am sure

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Send us a postal for our Big FREE 1904 Buggy and Harness Catalog, fully describing all these vehicles, and our full line 1904 styles; also our Great Free Book explaining how Co-operation reduces the price of everything. Don't buy a Buggy or Harness until you get our Great Free Illustrated Books. Freight rates guaranteed: money refunded if goods are not perfectly satisfactory. **GOODS SHIPPED ON THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL.**  
**FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Dept. 370 J, Cash Buyers Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**



there must be such men somewhere. I have great faith in the integrity of men. When I lose that I shall be ready to leave this world; and so I am still on the hunt. In the meantime, it appears that Congress is going to try to make men honest by law in this important particular, at least. Can it do it? The bill now before that body forbids the adulteration of blue grass, orchard grass and clover, under heavy penalties. There is hope in this measure for the farmers of the country; and yet, what a fight we have before us even if the bill should become a law to rid our farms of the foul stuff with which they are already infested!

\* \* \*

Go where you will, you will find weeds without number. It is stated to be a fact that in some parts of the West farmers are compelled to shear the long hair from the legs of their horses and tie their tails up in burlap, to keep them from becoming loaded with cockles. I have quoted this from an article recently published in the Twentieth Century Farmer. It seems almost incredible and still many of us who live in the East and Middle West know that we now have a thousand weeds where once we had one, and the evil is constantly growing.

\* \* \*

A good many farmers are wondering whether it is best for them to set out apple trees this spring. Once in a while we hear a man say: "I never shall live to get any benefit from them if I do set them out, so what is the use of spending time and money that way?" No good man will ever talk that way. It is the very height of selfishness. If we never do anything except for self we might about as well not live. The men who have made this old world better are those who have forgotten self most completely and worked for the boys and girls coming after them. So set out trees. Be careful to choose a good place, not some out of the way corner, under the impression that that will be "good enough." Only the very best place is good enough for the orchard. Then select trees that will grow well in your locality and will bear fruit suited to your climate and market.

Here's to the Up-to-Date Farmer: He is carrying the world on his broad shoulders. May they grow broader and stouter as the burden becomes heavier, and the smile on his face reach clear round the world!

#### SHALL FERTILIZERS BE APPLIED BROADCAST OR IN THE HILL OR DRILL

Plants obtain their food through the roots and the most active roots are the young and fibrous ones. A study of the root systems of all our common plants will be a great surprise to any one who makes the study or examination for the

first time. The area and depth covered by the roots of all our plants will astonish most farmers who have never considered the matter. When corn is but six or eight inches high the roots of the plants will be found to be extended out two or three feet in all directions, or to be running from row to row and going much deeper than is ordinarily plowed. The roots of a tobacco plant will almost always cover two or three times as great a surface as the leaves of the plant can shade. Even the roots of potato plants before maturity will extend from row to row under the common system of planting.

Now, taking these facts as to the root system into consideration, it would seem to present a strong argument in favor of broadcasting the fertilizer. Wide distribution brings phosphates and potash salts in contact with a greater amount of soil waters and thus increases their availability. In case of raw bone and other organic substances broadcasting would favor decomposition and the natural agencies for rendering it available. Putting bone, acid and other organic fertilizers in the hill will often produce fermentation that will kill germinating seed.

There are times and circumstances, however, when it would probably be advantageous to apply fertilizers in the hill or drill. Such cases would probably be caused by the following considerations:

1. When small quantities are used to give the crop a rapid start, while the natural fertility is sufficient for growing a good crop after it is well started. As a general rule, it is best to apply nitrate of soda when the young plant has about exhausted the supply of food derived from the parent seed. (The dressing should be renewed once or twice at intervals of a few weeks during the period of active growth.)

2. The application of small quantities of phosphates, kainit, etc., will sometimes protect plants from cut worms and root lice in the early stages of their growth.

3. Under some circumstances the application in the hill or drill will have a tendency to retard the reversion of soluble constituents and thus keep them for a longer time in a form more available to certain crops. This consideration may obtain in some cases with such crops as potatoes.

The seeds of melons, squashes and cucumbers, when two to four years old, produce more fruit with thicker flesh and less vine.

Plow under the green crops early before they take out the moisture, which the succeeding crop can use. A week counts a good deal.



#### Five Million Fruit Trees

painted with OTWELL'S TREE PAINT last year. Trees benefited and pests kept away. More farmer agents wanted. Terms and circulars free. W. B. OTWELL, Carlinville, Illinois



#### EVERGREENS AT 1/4 PRICE JUST TO INTRODUCE THEM.

100 8 to 12 inch, any of the following varieties, prepaid, ONLY \$2.00 White Pine, Hemlock Spruce, White Spruce, 150 Arbor Vitae, or 25 of each for only \$2.00 Illustrated Booklet on Planting, FREE with every order. Catalogue Free. Order quick while the supply is still very complete.

EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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Fruit and Ornamental, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs & PLANTS

TESTED 50 YEARS.

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**LARGEST**  
Clover, Grasses,  
Timothy and  
Fodder Plant  
Seed Growers  
in the U.S. Operate over 5000 acres.

**FOR 8 CENTS**

and the name of this paper we will mail, free, samples of Clover, Grasses, Fodder Plants, etc., together with mammoth 140 page Seed Catalogue, worth well over \$100 to even wide awake farmer. Send to-day. F. 04.

**JOHN A. SALZER**  
**SEED CO.**  
LA CROSSE, WIS.

## PANSY SEED

### 12 PACKETS 15C

12 PACKETS best Large Flowering Pansies worth 60 cents at the very lowest prices and so d by many seedsmen at 10 cts. a packet, \$1.20. The following are the varieties by colors. All are large or giant flowering:

Spotted Yellow, Spotted White, Fancy Striped, Rosy Lilac, Flery Red, Fire King, Sky Blue, Silver Bordered, Mammoth Butterfly, Dark Margined, Black and White, Giant White.

We make this offer to introduce our choice flower seeds into thousands of new flower gardens. You've never been offered as great a bargain by an old established reliable seed house before. Simple directions for sowing and cultivating on each package which will guarantee you the finest bed of pansies you ever beheld.

Enclose a dime and a nickel in a plain letter and we will mail them to you at once. If you want many more seeds, flower or vegetable or corn or potatoes for the farm or bulbs or anything for the garden and farm, ask for our catalog, 164 pages. Address

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind**



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THE KIND OF HUMUS

Prof. Ladd, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, is authority for the important statement that humus derived from wheat straw, wheat stubble or grains of any kind does not have the water-holding and absorbing constituents as does the humus derived from red clover, vetches, brome grass, etc. It follows, therefore, that the growing of green crops affords a better type of humus in the soil.

Farm Wastes

Wasteful feeding, care and disposal of stock, wastefulness in saving and applying manure, improper care of implements, losing methods of marketing, lack of promptness, poor culture and poor seed.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer

Dry, unleached wood ashes are a most excellent fertilizer, containing as much as seven or eight per cent. potash, which is in the best possible form, that of a carbonate and readily available for use by plants. They are one-sided, having no nitrogen and only one and one-half to two per cent. phosphoric acid. This deficiency in the latter constituent is easily cured by the addition of superphosphate. Ashes neutralize the acidity of soils and have a solvent action, as well as improving the texture. The market value is ordinarily \$5 per ton.

NOTES

In plowing a field that washes badly it is a good plan to run the furrows crosswise.

Weigh as well as measure the oats selected for seed—the heavier the better.

Sorrel flourishes on sour land. Wherever it is abundant you may conclude an application of lime will be beneficial.

One ton of apples worth \$20 removes 60 cents worth of fertility, while one ton of wheat valued at \$25 removes \$6 worth.

Tobacco stems are valued mainly for the potash they contain, but from 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen is present. On the basis of 4 cents for potash and 10 cents for nitrogen they are worth \$8 to \$9 per ton.

USE PLENTY OF HORSES

A gang plow turning two furrows, to which is attached a harrow, requires, on ordinary soils, about six horses to pull it, but one man is sufficient. Horses are cheaper than men. From five to seven acres per day may be turned over and left in good condition. But it requires more brains to use six horses than two.

Twenty years ago two horses to one man was considered about the proper proportion. With our improved machinery, one man can use three horses for cultivating and more for gang plowing. He can use as many as six horses on a train of implements that will prepare the ground and leave it smooth and fine on top to retain moisture.

It pays to use sufficient horse power to move an implement easily, that it may go along at a rapid gait and not require so much resting to cool off.

PASTURE FOR HOGS

At the Kansas Station \$11.90 was realized from an acre of rape and \$24.10 from alfalfa pasture in ninety-eight days, July 25 to October 31.

Feed.	Grain consumed in lbs.	Total gain in lbs. of grain.	Grain consumed per lb.
1. No pasture ....	3,801	1,023	3.71
2. Rape pasture ..	3,244	1,076	3.01
3. Alfalfa pasture..	3,244	1,078	3.00

Assigning the same value to the grain fed the hogs on rape pasture, we have 877 pounds of pork credited to the grain and 199 pounds credited to the rape. At six cents per pound, the selling price of hogs at the time, this would be a credit of \$11.90 per acre for rape. In a similar manner the alfalfa is credited with 201

pounds of pork, equal to \$12.05, and as there was only half an acre of alfalfa, this makes a rate of \$24.10 per acre.

The shoats on pasture enjoyed their diet and seemed satisfied. Those in the dry lot seemed hankering after something green.

PLANT THE MULBERRY

The mulberry furnishes fruit and shade and when planted near the strawberry bed or orchard it lures the birds away from the market fruit.

\$50,000.00  
Cash Given Away  
TO USERS OF  
Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of *Lion Coffee*. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our **\$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest**, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the *St. Louis World's Fair*; the second relates to *Total Vote for President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. **\$20,000.00** will be distributed in each of these contests, making **\$40,000.00** on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is *nearest correct on both contests*, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize .....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize .....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each .....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 each .....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 each .....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 " .....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 " .....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 " .....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 " .....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize .....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize .....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each .....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 " .....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 " .....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 " .....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 " .....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 " .....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 " .....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEP'T), TOLEDO, OHIO.



## NAVY BEANS

For growing this crop a good loam soil is best. It should be well prepared, but not be made overrich, as this has a tendency to cause the crop to run to vine rather than seed. A phosphite or potassic fertilizer is the proper one to use, with a small percentage of nitrogen. The crop does best on land heavily manured for the previous crop, as after a potato crop. Cultivation should be frequent during the early growth of the plant, but should never be done when the plants are wet with dew or rain, or they will rust.

The most critical period in the handling of the crop is the curing of it. If the weather should be wet after the vines are cut and during curing the beans are almost certain to be stained or mouldy. After threshing the beans should be hand picked if the best price is to be got for them. On suitable land in a good season the yield should average 20 to 30 bushels.

## NUTRITIOUS AND PALATABLE FODDERS

Cut rye for hay or feeding in the green state as soon as the heads appear, otherwise it passes very rapidly from the soft to the woody state.

Cut the clover early as well. Early cut hay is more palatable for the stock and what is lost in weight is gained in the increased amount of protein secured. After flowering the older the plant is permitted to grow the less nutritious it becomes. Not infrequently over-ripe clover results in inflammation of the stomach and often in death.

## ARTICHOKES

These tubers are fully equal to potatoes as a feed for stock and some feeders consider them superior to beets, turnips or carrots. Hogs are fond of artichokes when they once acquire the taste for them, and as supplementary food they are a valuable adjunct to corn and other grains. The yield is large and artichokes are less liable to fail in a bad season than other root crops. Planted in hills three feet apart on well drained land they yield from 200 to 600 bushels per acre.

## BARLEY

Barley is one of the earliest grains to mature, but should not be sown until the ground is well warmed up. The crop does best when sown immediately after the land has been plowed. Then if the weather is warm it will come up quickly and push forward rapidly, so that the weeds will have but little chance to grow.

Probably no grain can be grown farther north than barley. Reports show good yields as far up as Alaska. The yield is best in a cool climate.

## BARNYARD MANURE

The horse produces about 55 to 60 pounds of manure daily, the cow 65 to 70 pounds, sheep 3 to 4 pounds, and pigs 7 to 8 pounds. The amount varies according to the feed used and the age and condition of the animal.

Rating nitrogen at 15 cents, phosphoric acid at 7 cents, and potash at 5 cents, horse manure is worth \$2.25 per ton, cow manure \$2.50, sheep \$4.00, and pig \$3.00. The droppings (liquid and solid) for one year from a horse would amount to \$25, from a cow \$30, sheep \$2.25, pig \$3.00. Figure a little and see how many dollars you are wasting each year.

For every 25 sheep to be fed with roots at the rate of 5 pounds a day, during the feeding season of 5 months, devote about one acre to this crop, which will yield ordinarily 300 bushels per acre.

When an animal shows by its coat, by its appetite, by its alert, active manner that it does not lack in vigor, then reserve it for breeding.

## "THOMPSONS' COLT WAS A FOOL"

Because he crossed the river to get a drink. When you have a farm, home, patent or other property to sell, or want to buy, do not waste time but go to an active Real Estate Agent who knows his business, and he will do better by you than you can do yourself. Below is the address of a man who has been very successful in making good sales lately. Write and tell him what you have and he will give you his honest conscientious opinion about it free. J. Allen Stephens, Real Estate, 267 Willard Bldg., Muncie, Ind.

## NEW CATALOG OF VEHICLES

The Royal Carriage Co. has kindly sent us a copy of their new 1904 catalog. They show a large variety of Buggies, Surreys, and Carriages, and the low prices are printed in large plain figures. They also show a large line of horse goods needed on every farm. Any one intending to buy a vehicle of any kind this year can have a catalog sent to his address by writing the Royal Carriage Co., 423 E. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

## PLANT SEED IN WELL PULVERIZED SOIL

A first element in the production of a good crop is proper preparation of the seed bed. Among implements intended to secure this desirable end, none, so far as we know, is more perfectly adapted to the purpose than the Acme Pulverizing Harrow and Clod Crusher, manufactured by Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J. It pulverizes and makes fine the clods, so that the seed may have quick starting, and the soil be in condition to nourish and make a vigorous growth from the first. Many good things are said about this harrow in agricultural papers. We do not believe it possible to speak too strongly of its worth. It is advertised elsewhere. Writing direct to the manufacturer will bring all information.

## GRAPE VINES

STARK GRAPE NURSERIES are in the heart of the famous Chautauque Grape Belt, which produces the finest vines grown in the U. S. We have an immense stock of all leading sorts; quality perfect; prices low as those of any reputable grower. Send us your orders—one vine or a ear load. A complete line of fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Price List free.

**WE BUY COINS** Look out for the White Cent It is valuable. Send 10c for folder. Box 1, Danville, Ohio.



**GAIN ACRES** by clearing that stumpy piece of land. **THE HERCULES** Stump Puller pulls any stump. Saves time, labor and money. Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia.

## AGENTS WANTED

Our scales make a good line with specialties, implements, machinery, mill supplies, nursery stock, separators, foods, etc. Fine catalogue, liberal contract, no expense, no experience. Write for full particulars. Act Quick.

**OSGOOD SCALE CO.,** Binghamton, N. Y.  
231 Central Street.

**GINSENG** Fortunes in little gardens; easily grown; hardy everywhere. Seeds and roots for sale; plant in spring or fall. Complete Ginseng book and copy of "Ginseng Culture" magazine 1c. Write today and get posted.  
**OZARK GINSENG CO.,** Dept. 64, Joplin, Mo.

## 10 Packages 10c.

**Vegetable Seeds.**

Lettuce, Beet, Onion, Cucumber, Cabbage, Carrot, Squash, Melon, Radish, Turnip, enough for your garden only 10 cents. Catalogue Free.

**1-4 lb. Best Mixed SWEET PEAS 10c.**

All the above mailed post-paid for 15 cents in silver or eight two-cent stamps to any address.  
**E. C. HOLMES SEED CO.,** Medford, Mass.



## FREE TO ALL!

Send for our 120 page Illustrated Catalogue of PLANTS, SHRUBS, FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SEEDS, ETC.,

mailed free to any address. 60 Greenhouses and 30 acres well stocked.

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**This is an Honest Business Proposition to Boys & Girls** who want to earn money by giving us one hour of their time. It is not a "fake," for we do just what we say, and will give \$100.00 to any person who can prove to the contrary. It is not a toy instrument run by a crank, but a genuine clock work Graphophone that plays all the latest songs and music equal in tone to any \$50.00 machine made. Send us your name and we will forward you a Complete Canvassing Outfit that will enable you to secure 16 subscribers to "Cheerful Moments," our large, handsomely illustrated Home Journal, filled with bright, original stories and other interesting matter for young and old. The subscription price is only 25 cents a year, and you can secure 16 subscribers quicker than you think. When you have sold the 16 subscription cards which we send you, return them to us with the \$1.00 collected and we will ship you the Graphophone with music at once. There will be no delay, and you will be more than delighted with your present. Address  
**Cheerful Moments, Desk 89 154 East 23d Street, N.Y. City**



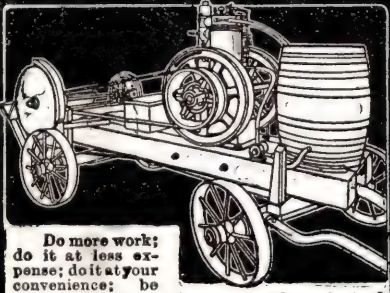
## Up to Date GARDENING AND TRUCKING

Enclosed find 50 cents for copy of "The Third Power" which I have just finished reading, and loaned it to Prof. J. A. McDowell. I would not part with what I learned in this book for a considerable sum.

J. H. HARPSTER,  
Millersburg,

R. B., Coneaut, O.: "I write you regarding my last year's celery crop. I had 30,000 plants set out in doubt rows on ground heavily manured. The varieties were White Plume, Pink Plume, Giant Pascal, Giant Golden Heart, Golden Self Blanching, Grand Surprise, Eureka and Winter Queen. It had the best of care and attained full growth. Earlier varieties started to blanch September 15, by using straw and boards eighteen inches to two feet high. This worked all right and celery blanched nicely and found good market, but Giant Pascal, Golden Heart and other late varieties which I blanched in this way were worthless, every stalk being hollow; also that which I had not started to blanch—24,000 plants—were a total loss. Can you account for this in any way? I would like to remedy the matter and avoid a repetition in future."

Your varieties were all good and it is hard to account for the behavior of your



**Do more work; do it at less expense; do it at your convenience; be master of your own farm; be independent of hired help; do the work when you like and do it quickly and cheaply; take the power to the work, and save lugging work to the power. Our Portable Gasoline Engine can be quickly moved to any part of the farm, doing any kind of work that any power can do and doing it more cheaply. When all portable work is over, put in barn or workshop to do stationary work. No previous experience necessary. Catalogue free on request. Portable Engines, 3 1/2 H. P. up. Stationary Engines, 1 to 60 H. P. Special price to the first buyer in each county.**

**American Gasoline Engine Co.,**  
33 Kennebec Street, Portland, Maine.

celery, except the almost unprecedented weather of the fall. Upon my own grounds the late crop was very poor in quality, and to properly blanch it was nearly impossible. There was also much trouble in the great celery growing district, and I failed to see any that was prime, wherever grown. The hollow stalks, however, indicate that something besides unfavorable weather was partially responsible. Lack of vitality in the seed may have had much to do with it, and I would advise a change of seed. A more probable cause I think may have been a deficiency of potash in the soil. Good height and size of stalk would indicate no lack of nitrogen; but I think hollowness would indicate lack of potash. Were it my case, and intending to use the same soil again, I would apply a heavy dressing of unbleached wood ashes. Sulphate or muriate of potash would either of them answer the same purpose, and I would try either the ashes or 300 to 500 pounds per acre of one or the other forms of the potash.

### Club Root and Cabbage

Mrs. D. A. Lockhard, Punxsutawney, Pa.: "Last spring I received some O. K. seeds and had lovely cabbages both of Everitt E. and Houser; but lost nearly half of the crop by big root and lice. I think the Soyam's seedling tomato blighted, as they took the dry rot and did not look well. Can you tell me what to do for these troubles, and especially big root, which is my worst enemy at present."

The trouble with your cabbage is club root; and in England is known as "five finger." It is a very troublesome disease and will live in the ground several years. It will attack everything of the crucifera family, or those vegetables bearing seed in the pod.

The best known remedy is to apply air-slaked lime at the rate of 3,000 pounds to the acre. Find how many square rods of ground you have. Divide the amount of lime given by 160, the number of rods in the acre, and the result will be the number of pounds for one square rod. Apply the lime after plowing and work it thoroughly into the ground. Do not plant anything of the cabbage family on that ground again for two or three years. But sow the lime, also, wherever you plant the cabbage. If anything is affected with it, pull it up and burn or boil it, roots and all, and do not leave them lying around, as the spores will spread. In this way I think you will get rid of it in time, but it will require much care. The cabbage louse is occasioned mostly by bad weather and perhaps may not appear this year. Whale oil soap, one pound to six gallons of water, is a good remedy. Apply it with a sprayer and be sure to get it onto the under side of the leaves.

### Tomato Blight

Doubtless the difficulty with the tomatoes was rust rather than blight. In this case, the leaves, and perhaps stems also, would turn red or brown; but with blight they would turn black and die. In either case spraying with Bordeaux mixture is the best remedy known. It is safest to begin with the spring when the plants are quite young and continue it at intervals of ten days or two weeks until the fruits are nearly grown.

The dry rot would probably be a dis-

ease of its own regardless of the rust, and the spraying would also prevent that.

### Early Rhubarb

Mrs. John B. Wood, Gladstone, Mich.: "We like the paper and the cause it espouses, and so shall send in our subscription. In your January number was a question and article on rhubarb. May I give my grandmother's way of growing it? Her plan was to manure thoroughly in the fall and turn barrels upside down over each hill. Early in the spring, as soon as danger of frost was over, the heads were knocked out to let in the sunshine and air, and it was surprising how fast it would grow to get up out of the barrel. This is a good way in the north with the cold, late spring; and I think it would also be good in the south to shelter it from the hot sun."

The article referred to was relative to forcing it in winter time in dark cellars. The plan above outlined is a very good

## BALTIMORE FIRE!



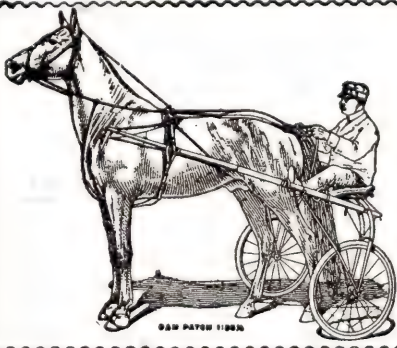
Memorial Picture of the great disaster in history. \$200,000,000 in property destroyed! Tremendous seller for Agents. We will send an assortment of these pictures post paid. You sell at 25 cts. each and send us the money and we will send you a handsome Shawl, Genuine Diamond Ring, Telescope, Trimmed Hat, Lamp or other premium of your own selection from our list. We take back all unsold goods. We run all the risk. Don't waste time trying to sell trash. Write today. INFORMATION CO., 75 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

## Which Sample Book Do You Want?

New spring sample books now ready, containing a liberal number of fabrics for you to select from. Put a mark in front of the sample book you want, cut out this ad and mail to us in an envelope. Our clothing satisfies—all of our customers say so. We have the latest spring fabrics and our prices are remarkably low. Don't buy until you have seen our samples and prices. Which book do you want? Write today.

- ..SAMPLE BOOK W: Men's Ready-Made Clothing. Samples and descriptions of over 50 styles. Suits, \$5.00 to \$16.50; Trousers, \$1.25 to \$4.50.
- ..SAMPLE BOOK V: Men's Made-to-Order Clothing. Contains samples of about 40 styles. Suits, \$11.50 to \$16.50; Trousers, \$3.25 to \$4.50. Also "Points on Dress," with illustrations, measurement blanks, tape-line, and full instructions.
- ..SAMPLE BOOK V2: Men's Made-to-Order Clothing; like V, but better grades. Suits, \$18.00 to \$30.00; Trousers, \$5.00 to \$8.50.
- ..SAMPLE BOOK V3: Men's Midsummer Outing Suits and extra Trousers, both ready-made and made-to-order, showing samples. Prices, \$3.75 to \$12.50. Also Alpaca and Serge Coats and Vests, Linen Dusters, etc.
- ..SAMPLE BOOK V4: Men's Spring Overcoats and Rain Coats, both ready-made and made-to-order, showing samples. Overcoats, \$7.50 to \$16.50; Rain Coats, \$6.50 to \$22.50.
- ..SAMPLE BOOK U: Youths' and Boys' Clothing. Samples of Suits and Trousers, ages 9 to 19, with illustrations showing styles; also describes and illustrates styles from 3 to 8 years, including Children's Washable Suits.
- ..MACKINTOSH SAMPLE BOOK: Samples and style illustrations of Ready-made Mackintoshes for Men, Women, Youths and Misses.
- ..CORDEUOY SAMPLE CARD: Corduroy Suits Ready-Made and Made-to-Order, also by the yard.
- ..STRAW HAT AND SUMMER CAP CIRCULAR.
- ..WOMAN'S SPRING APPAREL CATALOGUE: The latest in everything for women.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts. 69  
Chicago



**DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4**

## DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4 Fastest Harness Horse in the World

HOLDS FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:

Mile Record, 1:56 1/4	Mile Record on Half-Mile Track, 2:05 1/4	Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, 3:04 1/4
Half-Mile Record, 0:56	Mile Record to Wagon, 1:57 1/4	Two-Mile Record, 4:17

## HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

Printed in Six Brilliant Colors—Size 21 by 28 inches

We own the World-Famous, Champion Pacing Stallion, Dan Patch, and have Fine Lithographs of him. They give complete record of all his Races and Fast Miles and are Free of Advertising. The large Lithograph will show Dan hitched as you see him in this engraving.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO YOU FREE Postage Prepaid

IF YOU ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS—AT ONCE—

- 1st.—How Much Stock of All Kinds Do You Own?
- 2nd.—Name Paper in Which You Saw This Offer.

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.**



one for getting it early in spring out of doors; and it can even be done with good effect in the spring. If done just as soon as the frost is out it will very much hasten the growth.

#### Insect Pest

Our Pennsylvania subscriber is only one of many thousands that are having to do battle with the garden insects and pests. As soon as spring opens and vegetation starts, they are on deck and ready to begin their work; and the only way to deal with them is to be there first. Just here I wish to speak a good word for Perto-Insect-To-No. Up-to-Date has it with full directions for use, and it is easily applied and also effective for many, if not all, of the garden pests. The O. K. seed catalogue tells all about it, and it is well to have it on hand and ready in time.

#### Garden Implements

We should have plenty of them, and make sure that they are in first-class

working order right now at the beginning of the season. A Man-Weight wheel hoe intelligently operated will destroy more weeds than four or five men with hand hoes. And there are many other implements equally effective in their way. All of them are obtainable through Up-to-Date, and it is the very best of economy to expend some money in their purchase. Labor is scarce and high, and a tool that will do the work of one or even more men will very soon pay for itself.

#### Side Lines

The lines of demarcation between farming and trucking are rapidly vanishing, and to-day it is difficult to say where the former leave off and the latter begins. On a trip last fall through a country formerly entirely devoted to the raising of cereal crops and stock growing, the changes were amazing and crops for the canning factories were largely taking the places of the old enterprises. What is implied in these changes? Simply that the old line farmers will more and more take up these side lines and thus the changes will come.

The canning industries have come to stay and are calling loudly for these changes. Not only this, but the ever-increasing city demands for the raw vegetable crops must in some way be met; and it is up to the tillers of the soil to be alert and active, and so be able to successfully meet these new conditions.

#### Timely Things

The long continued and intensely cold weather of the past winter has shortened the visible supply of vegetables to an extent hitherto unknown. It follows that prices will rule high, at least during the fore part of the season. The money is nearly always in the early vegetables; but this year it will be doubly true. So the admonition is to get an early start and plant liberally.



**FREE TRIAL** of the **BEERY BIT**  
Even a Lady can hold an ugly horse  
Cures hicks, shyers, runaways etc.  
FOUR bits in one. **TEN day TRIAL**  
Prof. J. BEERY, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.** For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, **BARRY CO.**, Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.



**DEATH TO HEAVES**  
Guaranteed  
**NEWTON'S** Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.  
A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles.  
Strong recommends. \$1.00 per can. Dealers, Mailer Ex. paid.  
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

## BEE SUPPLIES

Everything used by Bee Keepers  
Root's Goods at their prices  
Large, Illustrated catalogue free

**WALTER S. POWDER**

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.



**\$2.48**  
FOR NON-EJECTOR.

**\$2.98 FOR**

**AUTOMATIC SHELL EJECTOR,**

guaranteed highest grade single barrel breech loading shotgun made.



**\$10.90** buys one of the highest grade hammerless double barrel breech loading shotguns made.



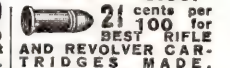
**AUTOMATIC REVOLVER, \$2.75.**



**Automatic Hammerless REVOLVER, \$3.50.**



**\$1.29 per 100 for Best Loaded Shotgun Shells made.**



**21 cents per 100 for BEST RIFLE TRIDGES MADE.**

For lowest prices ever known on all kinds of guns and sporting goods, for our **10 days' free trial offer**, pay after received terms, quality guarantee, for an offer that will astonish you, write for our **Free Gun Catalogue**.  
**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**

**FREE GOLD WATCH**  
This watch has **SOLID GOLD LAIN ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT**, fully warranted to keep correct time; equal in appearance to **SOLID GOLD WATCH** guaranteed 25 years. We give it **ABSOLUTELY FREE** to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 11c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid when sold, send us \$2 and we will **POSITIVELY SEND you the WATCH and CHAIN.**  
**LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept.-69 CHICAGO**

## GRAINS OF GOLD

### FREE TO FARMERS.

Last spring, we introduced the new **Golden West Corn**, and it was at once recognized as so superior to all other varieties that we could not supply one-fourth the demand. The only variety of corn bred on true scientific principles: **first the plant, then the ear, and it has astonished every one who tried it by its vigorous growth and wonderful productiveness. Ears large, grain long, cob small color bright golden yellow.**

**FREE**—We want you to see it and will send a small sample with a copy of our large 136 page illustrated catalog free if you mention this paper. Our catalog is the most valuable book published for practical farmers. It will pay you to see it.  
**IOWA SEED COMPANY, DES MOINES, IA.**



## DR. HESS Stock Book Free

A treatise on the diseases of stock and poultry, written by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), sent free to any address on receipt of answers to the following questions: How much stock have you (number of head of each kind)? What stock food have you used? Mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College says of it: "I think Dr. Hess Book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference."

# DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

possesses wonderful tonic properties that revive all the vital organs, increasing the appetite, strengthening the digestive power, so that wonderful and lasting systemic strength is established. Gives rapid growth to horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; makes them immune from disease.

**Information Bureau.**—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and stock feeders furnished on application.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

**Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.**

It is horse sense to keep your horse's condition at the best by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic. Given in tablespoon doses, it fits a horse for hard service; purifies the blood; improves the coat; removes dropsical swellings and stocking of the leg; prevents cracked or greased heel; expels worms, cures distemper, indigestion, constipation, scratches and is a tonic to the organs of reproduction. Dr. Hess Stock Food is especially good for mares in foal and for growing colts—as well as for fattening horses for market. It is called a food for want of a better name; but in reality it is a doctor's prescription for producing the results desired. It is the only stock food made by a graduate of both veterinary and medical colleges; the only stock food endorsed by them and used by successful practitioners. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$5.00 (except in Canada and Pacific Slope) smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.



Names of Farmers Wanted

The Valley Farmer wants names and addresses of farmers anywhere in the U. S. They want to get them interested in their big farm magazine which now has a circulation of over 100,000 copies and is acknowledged to be the best farm paper in the West. The subscription price is 50c per year, but if any of our readers will send them five farmers' names and addresses and ten cents in stamps or silver they will enter you as a subscriber fully paid for a whole year. Address Valley Farmer, 521 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

PATENTS

48-page book Free highest references  
Fitzgerald & Co., Dept. H, Washington, D. C.

RURAL MAIL BOX FREE.

To the first person sending us the address of anyone canvassing for petitions for a new route we will enter an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.

\$10 PREMIUM WITH \$10 ORDER

Lady agents wanted everywhere. Best offer out. Write for price list and premium list. General agents wanted. Great Atlantic Tea Co., Mansfield, O.

WANTED

Salesmen for the farming districts to sell the Greatest Combination Pipe and Monkey Wrench on the market. Samples furnished at cost. Address M. G. EWER, Manufacturer, Battle Creek, Mich.

CLEAN CUT CAKE TIN

FREE TO AGENTS

Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. \$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K C HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$2 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1044, Detroit, Mich.

FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain. ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 86 Chicago

\$200 A MONTH

Active Man or Woman in each county to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents for Eureka Oil Gas Stoves for cooking. New and wonderful invention. Customers more than delighted with our improved burner. Agents coming our way. Enormous demand. Rapidly replacing. Makes its own gas from kerosene. Cheapest, cleanest fuel. Sells at sight. Standard Gas Lamp Co., 141-143 Ontario St., Chicago.

FAMILY RECORDS

Beautiful colors, background solid gold; space for photographs, date of birth, marriages & deaths, etc. Tremendous sales. Agents delighted. We will send an assortment of Family Records and other beautiful pictures postpaid. You sell them at 25c each, send us the money and we will send you a handsome Shaver, Genuine Diamond Ring, Telescope, Watch, Trimmed Hat, Banquet Lamp or other premiums of your own selection from our large premium list. We pay postage and take back unsold goods. We run all the risk. Don't waste time trying to sell rubbish. Our Family Records sell on sight. INFORMATION CO., 138 Pontiac Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANGELS WHISPER

This charming picture, size, 16x20 in., many beautiful colors, should be in every home; we will send you an assortment of Angels Whisper, Marriage Certificates, Memorials and other pictures, postpaid; you sell them at 25c each. When sold send us the money, we will send a handsome Ring, Watch, Pocket Knife, Harmonophone, jewelry, Silverware or any present of your own selection from our large premium list. We give credit, pay postage and take back all pictures unsold. Do not neglect this grand offer. W. G. DAVIS, Dept. 46 1204 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago

Up to Date ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUIT

Readers are invited to ask questions. Address Orchard Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Mrs. D. A. Lockhard, Punxsutawney, Pa.: "Please tell me through Up-to-Date how to prevent the larger black ants from destroying my fruit trees."

Mrs. D. A. L. does not state where or how the ants work, and thus it is hard to give a remedy. It would be a very uncommon thing for them to work at the bodies of small healthy trees. However, they do often congregate in decayed parts of trees and especially where the bark has loosened from the body, leaving a fissure where they can make their nest. In this case thoroughly dusting with cayenne pepper for a few times would rid the trees of them. They might also form their hill too close to the tree roots and thus work injury to the trees, although it by no means would be a common occurrence. If this is the trouble, procure from your druggist a can of carbon bisulphide. It is sold in one pound cans and should cost only 20 to 25 cents. Bank up around the tree with soil four or five inches high and far enough out to cover the entire hill. Firm the soil well, and with an iron rod half an inch or more in diameter make two slanting holes, one each on opposite sides of the tree. Start the holes six inches or more from the tree and go deep enough to enter the hill. Pour a tablespoonful of the liquid into each hole and cover quickly with soil and press it solidly down with the feet. Do not inhale the liquid or let it come in contact with fire. Make sure of these precautions. When through using, cork tightly, tying the skin back over the neck of the can, and it will keep for a long time.

Now the most probable thing is that the green lice do the real damage and the ants are after them. Ants are dairymen and the green lice are the cows which they milk. When you see the ants skurrying up and down a tree, it is a pretty sure sign that the green lice are working upon the tender shoots and leaves, and the former are simply caring for and milking them. When troubled again, see if this is not the case. If so, the remedies are simple. Steep tobacco stems or leaves in water and spray the trees, or dust them thoroughly with air-slaked lime when damp with dew.

Orchard Work

Spray the fruit trees before the buds start. Use four pounds of sulphate of copper to fifty gallons of water.

If the plums rotted last year they will rot worse this year without extra precautions are taken. Remove every vestige of the mummy fruit from the trees, and clean up every trace of it under them. Burn it up and spray the trees thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture instead of the copper sulphate solution. This also should be done before growth starts. The pits as well as the mummy fruit will swarm with the germs of rot and the disease will increase rather than diminish unless great care is taken to

MONEY, \$ \$:

Shrewd, reliable men write E. T. BEHR, La Crosse, Wis.

Gold Rings FREE

Sell 10 p's of Smith's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure at 10c. each. We trust you; when sold send money and we'll send 2 rings or choice from our premium list. Agents wanted. Rosebud Perfume Co., Box 44, Woodboro, Md.

BUCCIES FROM OUR FACTORY \$26 50

Write for Catalogue. ITS FREE. Before ordering compare our prices on Buggies, Surreys and Wagons. 100 styles. Our prices talk. Buy Direct, Save Middlemen's Profit. ROYAL CARRIAGE CO. 423E. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

\$100,000 offered for one invention; \$8,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. CHANDLER & CHANDLER, Patent Attorneys 910 F Street, Washington, D. C.

FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has a SOLID GOLD LAID ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted to keep correct time; equal in appearance to SOLID GOLD WATCH; guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send us your address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold, send us \$2, and we will positively send you the WATCH or FIB. SCARF. EAGLE JEWELRY CO., Dept. 58 CHICAGO.

A Home for \$600

We publish a booklet telling how to build it yourself without architect or carpenter. Also two other houses at \$800 and \$1,200. Complete plans and specifications. Every detail of construction clearly explained. Also tells how to furnish 6 rooms complete with good grade furniture for less than \$600. A very interesting and instructive book. Will be packed free with orders if requested or mailed on receipt of three 2-cent stamps. 5c Address Adv. Mgr. Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

DEMING SPRAYING

brings fruits and flowers. We make the right appliances. Special adaptation to every need. HAND, BUCKET, BARREL KNAP-SACK and POWER SPRAYERS. 20 styles. Nozzles, hose, attachments, formulas, every spraying accessory. Write for free catalog. The Deming Co., Salem, O., Western Agents, Hanson & Hubbell, Chicago.

MAKE YOUR ORCHARD PAY

There will be no trouble about the profits if you spray your trees and vines with a Hardie Spray Pump Each of the working parts of this machine is made of heavy brass so accurately fitted that there is no friction, that's why they work so easy. Our catalogue tells you all about it. It's free The Hook-Hardie Co., 64 Main St. Hudson, Mich.

SPRAY PUMPS

The Pump That Pumps SPRAY PUMPS Double-acting, Lift. Tank and Spray PUMPS Store Ladders, Etc. HAY TOOLS of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices. Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, Ohio.



destroy the spores. If old trees are to be grafted, do only a portion of it this spring. Two to three years, owing to age and size, should by all means be allowed for completing the work.

In pruning remove just as few of the large limbs as possible; better to save them all if it can be done. Where this must be done, saw three or four inches from the body and cover thoroughly with good paint. White lead and yellow ochre with raw linseed oil is a good paint.

### DE LOACH SAW MILLS

Readers of this paper must have noticed from time to time the advertisement of the De Loach Saw Mill Co., Box 850, Atlanta, Ga. We wish to suggest that to any one engaged in the saw mill business, in fact in most any kind of wood working machinery, this De Loach advertising is deserving of careful consideration. They are right in the center of a region where the highest grade of materials, lumber, iron and steel, as well as fuel, can be had for less money than anywhere else in the United States. What is said of materials can be emphasized with regard to labor. The consequence is that the De Loach people have every facility for turning out saw mill and wood working machinery of a superior character at a lower price than can be produced elsewhere. It must be borne in mind, too, that Georgia is a great timber region. It is but natural that their machinery for cutting and working should have reached a high degree of perfection. The De Loach Variable Friction Feed, is employed both in saw mills and other machinery. They manufacture all kinds of saw mills from the little four horse power pony mill, cutting some 2,000 feet a day, up to the largest capacity mills made. Other items than saw mills are edgers, trimmers, planing mills, shingle and lath mills, stave machines, rip saws, cord wood saws and other saw mills, stave machines, rip saws, cord wood saws and other saw mill adjuncts. They also manufacture buhr mills, mill stones for wheat and corn grinding, turbine water wheels, etc. They publish a large descriptive catalog, well illustrated, which is mailed free. Anyone interested in saw mill or kindred machinery would do well to write for copy.

### HER WEDDING RING

I heard a lady say last night  
She'd put away her wedding ring  
To keep it safe—away from sight—  
Her wedding ring! Her wedding ring!

And there was one her proud head tossed—  
Proud in the youth of comely spring—  
Who coolly said that she had lost  
Her wedding ring! Her wedding ring!

I heard another lady say—  
And 'twas a most inhuman thing—  
That she had sold for food that day  
Her wedding ring! Her wedding ring!

A woman pale—a woman lost—  
Whose children may not round her cling,  
But yesterday to shame had tossed  
Her wedding ring! Her wedding ring!

And there was one who madly stung,  
Whose every word was mortal sting,  
Whose eye was fire, whose wrong returned  
Her wedding ring! Her wedding ring!

But there was yet one undismayed,  
Who never knew what love could bring,  
Who by her own shy glance betrayed  
Her wedding ring! Her wedding ring!

—EDBERT R. MORRISON.

## TRIAL PACKAGE FREE!

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion or any form of stomach trouble? I want to cure you. I am talking straight at you and mean just what I say. I will send a package of my stomach tablets FREE to any person who will write me in good faith. My Stomach Tablets cured me of dyspepsia when every thing else had failed and I want you to try them. I am a druggist of over twenty years experience and the very best thing I ever knew for the positive cure of all stomach troubles is my

### STOMACH TABLETS

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Gas on Stomach and all ailments, such as poor appetite, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness and loss of energy are quickly cured by my Stomach Tablets. They assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They do this by setting things right in the stomach. Write at once and the FREE TRIAL PACKAGE will be sent by return mail and you will be cured soon.

JOHN MORROW, Chemist

138 Forest Bldg.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Mrs. Mahoole—"Shure, thot 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' made a good boy out of me Mickv." Mrs. O'Toole—"O'im glad to hear thot." Mrs. Mahoole—"Yis, ut gave him a tender heart. Phoy wud yes blave ut, whin he cum out av th' gallery he tried to murder six kids that luffed whin little Eva doied."—Chicago News.

Teacher—"If I had two apples and gave each of you half a one, how many would you have?" Pupil—"I'd have a whole one; I can lick the other feller."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I hear Br'er Thomas say dat all de hell what comin' to yer is right here, on dis earth." "I dunno how he can say dat. He only been married three times."—Atlanta Constitution.

Bob: "Couldn't I be the mother sometimes, instead of always being the doctor?" Nellie (scornfully): "How could you be the mother when you haven't got a lap?"—Punch.

"It is said of John D. Rockefeller that he never worked for a salary in his

life." "Then it is not surprising that he doesn't actually know how much he is worth."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"And do you think," he asked, "that men progress after death?" "Well," she replied, "if they don't, it would almost seem useless for some of them to die."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**WANTED** —10 Men in Each State to travel, tack signs, and distribute circulars and samples of our goods. Salary \$60.00 per month; \$3.00 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Company, Dept. M, Atlas Block, Chicago.

**WANTED** To prepare 1,000 young men and women for government positions. Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Mail Service, etc., by mail. Send stamp for trial lessons. Danville, Correspondence School, Danville, Ohio.



## PALMISTRY

TAUGHT BY MAIL AT HOME. Learn profitable profession and interesting pastime. We GUARANTEE to teach you how to become a successful Palmist or refund your tuition. Booklet FREE "Know Yourself" STUDENT'S SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY Drawer 1, St. Louis, Mo.

# MYSTERIOUS POWER OVER DISEASE

## Wonderful and Miraculous Cures Performed by a Mighty Healer

### At Last There Seems to Have Been Discovered the Secret of Long Life and Perfect Health

(From Hearst's Chicago American)

FORT WAYNE, IND., (Special Correspondent) In response to numerous requests your correspondent called on the now famous Dr. James W. Kidd to learn, if possible, the secret of the mysterious power by which he was effecting so many wonderful cures. Dr. Kidd was found at his office busily engaged in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

"It is hardly necessary to say that I am busy" said the doctor. "In those files are thirty-five thousand letters that we received and answered last month, but I am always willing to explain, as far as possible, my discovery, especially to newspaper men, because I know that they will publish the information, and I want the whole world to know that there has at last been discovered a remedy which will cure every ailment."

Will it cure every case?  
"It will cure every disease that I have been called upon to treat in my experience in thousands of cases, and has positively cured thousands of afflicted people who thought that they were beyond all earthly help."

What do you call your discovery?  
"The Elixir of Life." Dr. Kidd here showed the correspondent a number of small egg shaped capsules containing various colored liquids in which floated small tablets, and said: "Doctors have known and used nearly all the remedies which constitute my discovery for years, but the proportions and the method of compounding are my secret."

Do the doctors accept or use your discovery? was next asked.

"Not as a rule, because I do not care to explain or give my secret to them. It is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment and naturally I am jealous of the honor which it brings me."

Do your patients seem to appreciate what you do for them?

"Yes, indeed. In this set of letter files are thousands of letters from grateful cured patients, and I am receiving more every day. They are the greatest source of pleasure and satisfaction to me, and the only pay that I ask for the years of study that this discovery cost me. Here are a few which are particularly interesting to me, because they are patients whom I cured two years ago, when I first made my discovery, and before I was as sure of the results as I am now. They are all enjoying perfect

health now. You may publish as many of them as you like, as I have their permission."

Your correspondent copied the following extracts word for word, from a few. The following from Miss Sarah Penington, Milton, Iowa, tells a thrilling story of her cure: "It does not seem possible that a person paralyzed as I was could be cured in 18 days. When you got the statement of my case, I was perfectly helpless, had to have a friend write to you in my name. Now I feel that I am cured. I will always praise and thank Dr. Kidd for what he has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

A. C. Blair, a prominent attorney of the firm of Blair & Green, Charleston, W. Va., writes as follows: "I received your treatment for nervousness, indigestion, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, twenty days ago. It is truly 'The Elixir of Life.' I am agreeably surprised at the wonderful result. I have suffered for more than five years and was getting worse all the time. I have improved daily since beginning your treatment. I now feel ten years younger. Instead of having to pull myself up the court house steps by the railing I now run up as I did ten years ago." Ten days later Mr. Blair reports as follows: "I am restored to perfect health, sleep well, eat hearty, digestion good, kidneys and back cured, nerves in fine shape."

Your correspondent was shown hundreds of other testimonials telling of miraculous cures of apparently every disease with which man or woman was ever afflicted, and was firmly convinced that Dr. Kidd only too modest in his claims for his marvelous discovery.

Can your "Elixir of Life" be used by patients at home?

"Yes, with my instructions and with equally as good results."

Is it true that you are giving away treatments to all applicants?

"Yes, and I expect to continue until its virtue is known all over the world. You can tell your readers that I will send every sick or afflicted person a course of treatment prepaid especially for their case by mail postage paid and absolutely free. To be sure of personal attention ask them to describe their case and address my private office as follows: Dr. Jas. W. Kidd, 83 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind."

As the doctor asks for no money, it would seem that every reader afflicted in any way, no matter the disease, should take advantage of this liberal offer.



## THE RADIUM NEW LIFE PILL ANTI-COMPLAINE

The great Blood and Stomach Remedy. Imparts new Life, Tone and Activity to the whole system.

**PRICE PER BOX 25 CENTS**  
If your druggist doesn't keep them, address,  
**INDIANA CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
DEPT. 1, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## RHEUMATISM

**Cured  
Through the Feet**

External remedy so successful that  
the makers send it **FREE ON  
APPROVAL to anybody**  
**TRY IT**

If 100,000 men and women, suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been cured by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial?

Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay **One Dollar** when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise you pay nothing—you decide.



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FORM 145

### LOCATING THE BROODER

A day before the chicks are hatched the brooders should be arranged in position and the floors covered with one-half inch of fine gravel or river sand. The lamps should be lit and the brooders warmed to a temperature of 95 degrees under the hover.

**Indoor Brooding.**—Where there are sudden changes it is a good plan to put the brooder in a little coop or house. Such a building should have a floor space not smaller than 8x10 feet. The floor of the pen should be dry sandy or gravelly soil, covered lightly with chaff or short straw, and the chicks receive all their dry food scattered through the litter. As soon as the weather is suitable, the chicks should be allowed outside.

**In rearing early chickens the brooder should be placed in an unoccupied but warmed room of the house and the floor covered with building paper, dry sand and litter.**

**Outdoor Brooding.**—When the season becomes warmer and the weather settled, the outdoor brooders can be run to best advantage in an orchard or open shed where the chicks can have both shade and sunshine and a run to grass. If the brooder is so placed that it is a little sheltered from the direct rays of the hot sun it will run more evenly, but it should be located where it can be easily sunned a part of each day.

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	Eggs set.
Three eggs make one chick.....	3
Two chicks make one mature bird	6
Two mature birds make one cockerel .....	12
Ten cockerels make one 93 point cockerel .....	120
Ten 93 point cockerels make one 94 point cockerel .....	1,200
Ten 94 point cockerels make one 95 point cockerel .....	12,000
Ten 95 point cockerels make one 96 point cockerel .....	120,000
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The 98 point cockerels are found only on paper.	

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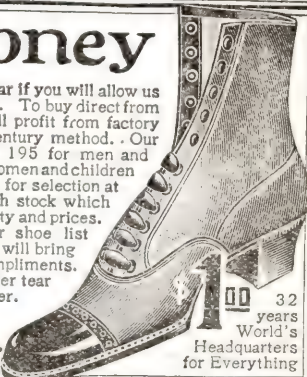


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**PROF. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 19, Battle Creek, Mich.**



# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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### CHAPTER XVII.

#### The Flight from Sceaux.

The responsibility brought by the possession of such valuable state papers oppressed me greatly, to say nothing of the perils which would beset their custodian if it became Jerome's purpose to reclaim them. I thought it most prudent and proper under present conditions to see the dispatches safe in de Serigny's hands—then, at least, I would be absolved from any blame in the matter. Serigny held me responsible, and it would perhaps be the part of wisdom to act independently of Jerome, report fully to Serigny, and if it were then his wish that the investigation concerning Yvard and Madame du Maine be pressed to further discoveries, nothing would be easier than to return to Paris almost before Jerome could miss me. I need tell Serigny nothing of my suspicion of Jerome; even if true, his animosity would vanish with the cause which gave it birth.

There was much to acquaint Serigny with, much perchance he knew already. Paris swarmed with rumors. Every lip was busy with second-hand gossip coming, as each relator declared, from the most reliable sources. "My cousin, who is laundress to the Countess de Lamoignon, says," and upon this immaculate authority the butcher upon his morning rounds detailed the most delightful and impossible gossip to his customers.

"Pierre, my son, the valet, who is in the confidence of the Duke of Gesvres, heard His Grace say with his own lips"—and so the wine-room stories flew, gathering strength and falsehood as they went. But the story of to-day gave the lie to that of yesterday, and no man knew the truth.

War with Spain filled every mouth, yet none had a why or a wherefore. The King said "war," and all his nation echoed. No, not all. Many there were who gave voice to the cry with hearts that rebelled, with clear brains questioning the right of one man to plunge a whole people into renewed slaughter. These held their peace for the sake of their necks. "I am the State," Louis had declared, and such ideas were not for the canaille to have; they must curb their tongues to cheat the gibbet. Being a soldier and under orders, I had no right to form opinions, but, sobered in some degree by these reflections, paced about until it came time to take horse and away.

"In the name of the wandering Ulysses, Placide, where have you been these two good hours?" said Jerome, suddenly coming toward me.

"Has it been so long? I tired of the crowd and strolled alone through the gardens."

His quick eye caught sight of the handkerchief tucked snugly in my belt.

"A lady? And so soon?" he bantered me.

My tell-tale flush permitted no denial, nor did I care to discuss it. As we talked we drifted into a small room just off the main hall.

"By the way, Placide, had we better not place our dispatches in some safe hiding until we leave here? It might be suspected we have them. The devil only knows what that scheming de Valence and du Maine may not unearth. Their spies are everywhere."

I agreed with him. It was as well; anything to gain time and allay suspicion. But I understood my lady's warning was true; his earnestness convinced me.

"Where do you carry them?"

"Sewn in the lining of my cloak," I replied. A lie, but pardonable.

"Why, you careless fellow; they may be lost. Where is your cloak?" seeing I did not have it.

"In charge of Damien; he is trusty."

"Better have it yourself; wait here, I will go and fetch it."

I congratulated myself on this diplomatic stroke, for Jerome was about to start off in all haste when Damien himself ap-

peared, and before I could stop him, delivered the message.

"The horses are saddled and at the door."

"Go and wait with them."

Jerome had taken my cloak from the fellow's arm, for in fact he had it, and now laid it across his knee. His blank expression showed utter astonishment at the disclosure.

"What does this mean? We are to rest here to-night?"

"No; I ride to Paris."

"Why?"

"I am afraid."

"Of what?"

"Of everything. We are in the house of our enemies, and it is the quality of courage to be discreet."

During this brief dialogue Jerome was stealthily running his hands through the lining of my cloak until he comprehended I had misled him. I could almost put his thought in words. Together we arose, laying each our hands upon the half-closed door, he to hold it, I to open it, steady-eyed, and each reluctant to cause the breach we knew must come.

"Placide, the papers are not here," he said in a quiet tone, yet full of determination.

"I know it."

"Why have you deceived me then?" for he could mask his purposes no longer. "Hand me those dispatches."

"No. My orders are to place them in the hands of Serigny."

"But I must have them."

"And I tell you as firmly, you can not."

"Listen, Captain," he begged in altered tones, "those dispatches may compromise Celeste. Let us taken from them anything which implicates her in this miserable intrigue, and deliver the rest. That is easy. I can open and close them again so it can not be told."

"My orders are not to open them."

"By God, you will!" he burst out with volcanic fury. "No, no; I am too hot. We can lose them; tell Serigny they were never found; tell him Yvard carried them off; tell him he never had them. We can fix a tale."

"It would be a long story, and a liar must needs have a good memory."

I was playing for time, time to think, time to get away.

"But I will go with you to Serigny," he insisted, "tell the lie and make him to believe. Pshaw, man, you know not the ways of the world, at least not at the Court of France."

"Think, Jerome, of the war, of our people in the colonies, of our honor?"

"I care not for it all," the wild passion in his voice made me almost fear him. "All that is as nothing to me where Celeste is concerned. Oh, Placide, think of it! I love her, love her, love her—do you comprehend what that means to such a man as I? I, who have loved her almost from her birth, have seen her taken from me and sold—yes, sold by her money-loving father, sold sold! I, who have borne all her husband's leers when, flushed with the insolence of rank and wine, this shriveled bridegroom bore her as a piece of ornament to his house, in Paris. Can I bear to lose her now?"

"But, Jerome, you would not be such a coward as to permit our brethren in the colonies to be slaughtered, while you tell your pitiful lie to shield a woman? It can not be done. What a fool you are come to be. Man, man, where is your courage?"

"I care not. Love for such a woman would make of Truth a liar, and of Jove a fool. Think, Placide, think of her, Celeste, in the Bastille, the irons cutting into her delicate hands, those hands which I have so fondly held within my own—the cold stone for her bed. Or, worse: the block, the headsman and the jeering rabble. Have you no feeling, man? Suppose there was some woman whom you loved—a guilty love, I grant—but so strong, so deep, so overpowering, you could not master it? Suppose she was threatened, would you not protest her even if you lost your life; yea, bartered away your honor?"

A pale little tearful face thrust itself before me as he spoke, and I knew my own weak heart. I confess his pleading staggered me, and I hesitated. He came closer; all the love and fear of a strong

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and desperate man wove itself into his words.

"Could you only have seen her two hours ago when you left her chamber; have heard her sobs, felt the tremble of her heart when she threw herself, just as when a child she used to do, into my arms pleading for protection! Those dispatches will ruin her. She so calm, so proud, so brave to all the world, wept like a terrified baby upon my breast. Placide, I'd die and go to hell to save her. She so cold and pure, her very name is a reproach to this flock of butterfly women. This woman loves me, loves me even though that love be what men call dishonor. Bah! I hate the word. Her father never sold her heart. No, that was mine, forever mine. Had I but foreseen this I'd have left you rotting in Bertrand's dungeon. No, no, Placide, I meant it not; I'm not myself; forgive me, comrade; pity her and pity me."

I vaguely wondered what there could be in the packet to cause him so sincere an apprehension. But I must think of my people and be strong. I denied him once for all. He sprang at me with the fury of a demon. Being the cooler and stronger, I threw him off easily and reached the door as he came again with his sword. It was a delicate predicament. I could easily kill him. Wild with a lover's fear, he left his front open to my blade, but I'd had enough of death. He paused to shove a table from his path, which gave me time to open and slip through the door.

In a moment he rushed out behind me, pale and panting. The corridor, deserted, echoed to our flying steps. I ran on ahead making my way toward the horses. Meeting people outside, we had to slacken our gait, smile, and conceal the realities of the situation, the necessity for which he apprehended as quickly as I.

Four horses stood ready, and choosing the one I thought best fitted for a hard chase—it was evident we could not afford to fight it out at Sceaux—and to fight seemed now his purpose—I vaulted lightly into the saddle, and before Jerome could hinder, had jumped the low wall and taken the direct road to Paris.

Practiced horseman as Jerome was, it took him no time to follow, and his grooms joined in the chase.

On, on we sped. Trees, fences, walls and people all melted into one motley and indistinguishable stream. In the open road we strung out, according to the speed of our mounts, one of the grooms dropping farther and farther in the rear. The distance between Jerome and myself, despite his frantic belaborings of his brave steed, grew steadily greater.

Just before we passed a crooked lane off to the left, leading whither I knew not, Jerome turned in his saddle and called to the two grooms now well to the rear.

"That way quick; to the Versailles road. Cut him off."

The fellows obeyed, reining their horses into a swinging lope, as, less hurried, they took the lane indicated. Jerome thence rode on after me alone. The situation was now becoming awkward. I had acted without cool consideration heretofore, taking the Paris road because it was the only one I knew, and trusting thereafter largely to fortune. Now, as I caught occasional glimpses of the city spires, the towers of Notre Dame, I must perforce remember I had no hopes from them. The crazed man behind knew the city well, while to me it was a labyrinth of difficulty. I had no friends, while he counted many. I must act, and that quickly. Had I but known enough to turn down that lane into the Versailles road I could have reached the palace without molestation, thanks to my good luck in picking the best horse of the lot. Thinking of the lane brought an idea which promised well.

Moderating my speed gradually I suffered Jerome to draw nearer. I then called over my shoulder that as we were now man to man, we might dismount and fight it out upon a piece of level sward beside the road. His horse was nearly spent, and inflamed to fury by the fear of my escape, he eagerly agreed. While we parleyed, I worked myself into a position near his horse's head, and as he prepared to alight, snatched my sword and with a quick upper cut severed one rein near the bit. The blade having cut his horse slightly under his throat, he reared and plunged, and finding himself uncontrolled, started madly off down the road, Jerome cursing, screaming and clinging to his mane.

I had to laugh at the success of my stratagem, for though it was a scurvy trick to play an old friend, it was much the simplest way out of the difficulty to dispose of him in this bloodless fashion. I put my horse about now without interference. When I wheeled down the lane toward Versailles, Jerome's clatter and dust was just dying away over the crest of a distant hill, making most excellent time in the direction of Paris.

Now that this new danger was past, I rode on heavy-hearted enough, for I had

grown to love Jerome, and blamed him little for his sudden touch of fury. For I was nearly in the same boat, borne on by the same strong currents as Jerome.

Verily, what will man not do for woman? Love had turned him from a courteous nobleman of France, a brave and kindly gentleman, into the frenzied coward who would lie to his master, slay his friend, and turn traitor to his countrymen. A god could not love and be wise.

I jogged along slowly, seeking to rest my horse, for I could not tell how soon I must look to his speed for safety. It was necessary also that I should see the two fellows who watched the Versailles road before they caught sight of me. Possibly an artifice might avail me where force would fail.

Presently from a slight eminence the broad highway could be seen winding out of Paris, glistening in the starlight, for it was now after dusk, twisting in dusty undulations toward the distant palace of the King. I drew rein among some trees which served for shelter, and scanned the way to see if the watchers were in sight. The lane, before it entered the Versailles road, branched out into two portions, one bearing away toward Paris, while the other traversed a piece of low ground that struck the main road several hundred yards in the other direction. Within the irregular triangle thus formed the two grooms had thrown themselves upon the ground, being distinctly visible in a little clearing.

(To be Continued)

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One ounce of Food fed with grain to the steers when fattening for market will put flesh on them and save you money on grain. A healthy animal wastes no food, it is all transformed into flesh. For calves you are raising, or ones you are fattening for veal, you can obtain the most wonderful results by using one-half measure of Wilbur's Food mixed with one pint of ground oats or corn meal.

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Hogs, you know, are the most susceptible of animals to contagious disease. But you know, too, if they escape contagion, they are kept cheaper than any other stock. There is either "make" or "break" in raising hogs. If you keep your hogs healthy, they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat, you know how quickly they die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems. We believe there is only one thing in the world that will do this and that is Wilbur's Food. It is not a medicine, it is a pure food made from pure barks, roots and seeds. Hogs like it and hundreds of hog raisers say it is the only thing they can feed which proves satisfactory. Every hog that eats it will improve at once. If fed for thirty days the hog will be in perfectly healthy condition and fatten fast and cheaply.

#### FULLY PREPAID.

All charges for bringing these goods to you are fully prepaid by us. We shall not ask for any money for these goods nor hold you under any obligations to us for receiving them, THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY FREE. You should take advantage of this great offer at once. There is much to be gained and no cost whatever to you. Cut out the coupon below and mail today—Now.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TODAY

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 14 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Please send me free of charge and fully prepaid one free dollar box of Wilbur's Stock Food, one free 25 cent box of Wilbur's Poultry Food, one free 25 cent box of Wilbur's Sure Louse Killer and one free 25 cent box of Wilbur's Gall Cure. I understand there is not one cent for me to pay for these goods either now or in the future.

Name .....

Post Office .....

Express Office ..... County .....

Freight Office ..... State .....

Name of Railroad .....

Kindly answer these two questions.

Have you ever tried Wilbur's Stock Food? .....

Does anyone sell Wilbur's Stock Food in your town or near you? .....



### Prevents Abortion.

The health of young animals depends almost altogether upon the health of the mother before delivery. Wilbur's Stock Food makes rich red blood and gives the young animal a good start in life. By counteracting colds and soothing the nerves while the mother is in delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Food PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Food fed in small quantities to young animals will make them grow large, strong and fast.

### Wilbur's Poultry Food.

WILBUR'S Poultry Food is an egg maker and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard but will also prevent disease and save birds. We put out the largest package of egg food hat has ever been offered for the money. Every poultry raiser and every farm wife wants Wilbur's Egg Food because it pays them to use it. It makes hens lay and produces larger heavier birds. A 25c package will be sent you FREE as one of the four parts of this offer.

### Wilbur's Louse Killer.

Wilbur's Sure Louse Killer does away with lice every time. It is sure and complete death to ticks, mites and small parasites of all kinds whether on animals, fowls or plants. The directions are simple and the results are sure. Wilbur's Sure Louse Killer also makes a remarkably effective sheep dip. Every poultry raiser and every stock owner, farmer or gardener should keep Wilbur's Sure Louse Killer on hand. A full sized 25 cent package ABSOLUTELY FREE as part of this offer.

### Wilbur's Gall Cure.

Saddle and harness galls are cured while the horse is working. Cuts, bruises and old sores are healed up quickly by the use of Wilbur's Gall Cure. This is more than a mere salve. It does something which no salve will do. It not only presents healing agents to the wounded flesh, but effectually keeps out of the sore all air and dirt and reduces the inflammation. A 25 cent box of Wilbur's Gall Cure is part of this great offer of FREE GOODS for a test.

### ABSOLUTELY FREE.

These packages are offered FREE to get you acquainted with Wilbur's goods and to get you to give Wilbur's Stock Food and farm supplies a thorough test. We send them to you absolutely free with transportation charges fully prepaid to your railroad station. We make no charge whatever for these four packages and there is not one cent for you to pay out upon them either now or in the future.

### OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

Nearly a quarter of a century in successful business has given us a very enviable position in the business world. Any banker can tell you whether we are responsible and the publisher of any large agricultural paper can tell you if we do as we agree. Further than this we refer you to any bank or wholesale house in Milwaukee or to R. C. Dunn & Co., Bradstreet or any other commercial agency, and the First National Bank of Milwaukee in particular.



OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS.

WILBUR STOCK FOOD COMPANY, 14 SECOND STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
AT 227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1904

NUMBER 8

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of the American Society of Equity



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

J. A. EVERITT

Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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### Proof of March 15, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, March. 25, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the March 15, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 150,000. S. E. Cullum, State of Indiana } Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary  
Marion County } as public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and  
swears to the foregoing. Charles E. Brigham.  
[Seal] Notary Public.

## \$ Wheat

What did we tell you?

60c Corn

It will come. Remember what we tell you

Forward march.

Build that granary.

Farmers to the front. That's where they belong.

Speculators to the rear. That's where they belong.

Will equitable prices or politics be first with you in 1904.

Let profitable prices be first this year, politics second, or twenty-second.

Co-operation! Concert of action! Fair prices! should be the motto of every farmer in the land.

Have you noticed how cash wheat hangs to the dollar mark at Chicago, regardless of the speculative price?

### NOTICE TO TOBACCO GROWERS

We want tobacco growers everywhere and merchants and officers in towns in tobacco growing districts to correspond with the National Union of the American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. The object is to organize the growers so profitable prices may be obtained. There is absolutely no salvation for the business except through organization, and the plan of the A. S. of E., is the only practical one.

If the people who are desirous of seeing this industry put on a basis of certainty and profit, will act at once, the trust will buy the 1904 crop at the grower's price. No trust or power on earth can prevail against the power of our producers combined. This is your opportunity. Will you embrace it?

A Million, A Million United. Are you working for them? It means profitable prices for 1904.

Organize local unions of the A. S. of E. everywhere. They will be the strength of our farmers, and the farmers are the strength of the nation.

Suppose Secretary Wilson did discover that the people are being robbed by the meat trust, what does this discovery benefit producers or consumers?

If farmers will prepare that granary before the next harvest, they will get their price for the first bushel of grain instead of waiting several months, as in 1903.

Members are urged to wear the emblem of the Society. This is very important. Any member who may lose his emblem can secure another by remitting 6 cents to the National Union.

For some years past the farmers of America have been educated in the school of adversity, and adversity is a bitter and hard task-master. They have learned their lesson well, and are now ready to guard their own for the future.

You can't make men honest or moral by statute law, but by proper laws one great source of roguery in America may be entirely cut off, or at least greatly curtailed. We mean speculation in food products. Will Congress ever see it?

Perhaps the 1904 wheat crop will be large enough to justify a 90-cent price, or so small as to demand a \$1.50 price. Whatever the crop is, the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date Farming will see to it that the grower receives an equitable price.

Look out for some sensational leaps and tumbles by the speculators between now and harvest. Don't get scared about future prices. The amount of grain in farmers' hands precludes the possibility of any large surplus being carried over.

Offerings of wheat are light enough to keep the cash market at \$1.00. Farmers, don't you see how easy it is? Will you ever be such idiots again to dump your grain soon after harvest and let the speculators and gamblers price and manipulate it?

The farmers cannot be too strongly impressed with the necessity of building granaries on their farms for the purpose of carrying their grain instead of placing it in elevators. In elevators it forms the basis for the speculators, and speculation is the bane of the farmer. Build granaries!



Cattle raisers, cotton growers, tobacco growers, wheat growers, corn growers, fruit growers, in fact all producers of food stuffs or clothing products, are equally interested in the movement in favor of organization to control marketing and command remunerative prices. They must all join the Society of Equity.

The American Society of Equity appeals to the intelligence of the farmer. If the aims and plans of the Society did not commend themselves to the thoughtful and prudent it would not be worthy of membership. The growth of the Society has established the truth of the declaration that it appeals to the reason, the sober thought of the farmers.

The merchants, the manufacturers, union labor, and other interests constantly petition Congress for this or that law. Why should not the farmers of the country get up a monster petition demanding that a fatal blow be struck at grain gamblers? They could readily send up a petition bearing the names of three million real estate owners.

We are not making much effort to get early crop reports. We cannot see in what way they will be valuable to members and others. Prices have been set on last year's crops, which are to prevail on those crops until the end of the crop year. Any estimates now would not represent the crop finally. Neither could they be used to make the crop better or worse.

A bushel of No. 2 wheat (Chicago price), 8 pounds of cotton, less than two bushels of corn (at 60 cents a bushel), two bushels of oats (at union price), four dozen of eggs (at union price), pays for a membership in the American Society of Equity. This is the Society that is booming farmers to the front, where they belong.

What has become of the large crop of wheat the government reported the country raised last year? Don't the facts regarding light deliveries all through the season and the small reserve in March (the smallest in twenty-three years), by the government report, prove that the crop was much less than any of their estimates. Don't it look now as if the estimate of the A. S. of E. was the nearest correct? If the government had placed their figures at 550 to 600 million bushels last August, as the Society did, dollar wheat would have come months earlier and farmers would have had millions of dollars more, which they should have had.

As soon as we can prepare the article we will print facts and figures proving that all past seasons of business depressions in this country were brought about by low prices of farm products; that politics had nothing to do with them; that manufacturers and others were dragged into the maelstrom because the farmers were not prosperous. This is a bold statement, but the evidence can be presented that will convince every unprejudiced mind. Keep the farmers prosperous and this country can not experience hard times. This is the object of the A. S. of E.

Stockmen will find that two things are necessary to put their business on a safe and profitable basis. First is getting together in the American Society of Equity. There is not another plan offered on earth that so fully meets their requirements. Second, is stock yards of their own at principal markets. In these yards stock must be kept at cost, which should not be much more than on the farm. In short, all cattle and hogs should be kept in the yards a few days, so they may rest and feed up after the railroad trip before being offered for sale. We could write much on this subject, but we think stockmen will take the hint.

In this issue we are pleased to print a report of the effort to organize the A. S. of E. in Olmstead county, Minnesota. We referred to this before in February 15th issue, under "Merchants Benefited," but since then we neglected to give our readers a report of the results. Mr. Webber's report, as referred to, will be of much interest to farmers and merchants wherever it comes to their notice. Also, it will give new ideas for organizing and open up new fields and greater possibilities. If you have preserved your February 15th paper read the article in that number in connection with this report.

A skilled mechanic always commands better wages than one that is unskilled. Not that alone, but he can get work when none is found for the common laborer. The skilled farmer—that is, one who has fitted himself for his vocation by a thorough mastery of the science of farming and of marketing his product—is always more successful than the one who is contented to merely plow and reap what happens to grow, and then sell it to the first comer, at whatever price is offered him. The farmer should be a student of the world's farming, know what the world produces, what the world wants, and also how to get the very best crop results from his farm. This can be accomplished when he is a member of a national society representing

his business, where he can look for information and advice. The farmer that can make thirty acres harvest as large a crop as was formerly gathered from forty acres is a king among men. The boys of to-day on the farms will grow far larger and better crops than their fathers ever produced, for this is a period of education and advancement.

### THE SITUATION.

March 31, when this paper closed, we could see no elements in the crop situation in this country to seriously affect the next yield of wheat. Some sections suffered from the winter, but less than usual. Some sections are dry, while floods prevailed in others. The outcome depends on future weather, but as the crop has escaped any considerable winter damage this figures many points toward a good harvest. Reports from Europe are not favorable as a whole for the wheat crop, but no great amount of dependence can be placed on any reports at this season. It is claimed that from a half to one million less acres were sown in France than the year before. The spring has been late for farm operations, which of itself is no criterion of what the crops will be. It does, however, mean that, weather permitting, the work will go forward with a rush. Fruit prospects are good at this writing, and barring late frosts will be in abundance. We believe 1904 will be a great year for farmers.

### ENGLISH TARIFF ON FOOD SUPPLIES.

The claim is made that the object of taxing food supplies imported into Great Britain is to benefit the colonies. Of course the idea is to impose the tax against importations from countries not a part of the British empire, and in this way make a better price for the surplus food producing colonies. Now the question arises whether the same result would not be accomplished if the plan of the A. S. of E. was applied in those countries jointly with the United States? If Canadian farmers organize with the United States farmers to control marketing and make prices, everything will be accomplished that the advocates of the tariff bill are contending for.

### SATURDAY AFTERNOON OFF.

Farmers will be wise if they conclude to work five and a half days to the week this summer. We are certain if they would plan just such crops that they can take care of in the five and a half days and take Saturday afternoon off to attend their union or for recreation they will be far ahead in money results in the fall. It is not the great quantity of stuff you grow that makes you rich, but the price you get for it. If a great drought was to come this summer and cut down each crop one-fourth below the normal, you would positively get more money for it than you would from the full crop. If this is true, and it is, why work yourselves to death to produce enormous crops? This is a scientific (?) way for farmers to commit industrial suicide. But farmers are learning fast. They have learned how to compel good price, and we believe they will take the rest cure. Start it this year with a Saturday half holiday.

### INCREASE FARM STORAGE.

A granary on the farm will have a good effect, even though you cannot hold your grain. It will allow you to run a bluff that frequently will work. To illustrate: Vice President, Hon. James Barlow, usually tells these stories when out organizing: "When the interurban railroad was building to his town a certain farmer along the line hauled some timber on the right of way and made arrangements to build. He did not want a building there, but he compelled the railroad company to pay him a good sum to get off. Another: A certain poor man owned a lot adjoining the residence of a rich man. The latter wanted to buy the vacant lot to add to his home, but would not pay a fair price for it. To bring matters to a crisis the poor man bought a load of cheap lumber and hauled on his lot, also staked off the foundation for a house and employed a man to begin to dig. This had the desired effect and he got his price for the lot."

So with farmers. We advise every one of them to make themselves as nearly independent of millers, elevator companies and warehousemen as possible. Farm storage is



absolutely essential, or where local unions are formed community elevators and warehouses may be resorted to. We earnestly implore Kansas farmers particularly to see that there is no occasion for the report to go out that the wheat is so abundant that it must be stored on the ground. Such reports have a depressing effect on the crop throughout the country. What we say with reference to wheat applies to every other crop the farmers grow. When it comes to fruit, eggs, butter and perishable products, cold storage houses must be provided as soon as possible.

#### WILL ENFORCE THEIR RIGHTS.

The dairymen of Kentucky are endeavoring to secure from the legislature some needed laws for their protection. As is usual, when the farmers ask anything there is opposition, but the dairymen are disposed to enforce their rights. On this point the "Inland Farmer" has this to say:

"The dairymen propose to force the enemies of the farming and dairy industry of this State to come out and fight in the open. The lessons which the old cow has taught us, of planting a vigorous kick at the right time and place, shall be heeded. No man or set of men is strong enough to browbeat and fight the farming interests in this State. If there are good reasons for opposing the desired legislation, let them be heard; but we will have no more of this committee-room bushwhacking."

As we have contended from the beginning, there is but one way for the producers to secure legislation in their interest, and that is by a close organization. As individuals they exercise at best only individual influence. The farmers could learn a most excellent lesson from the two great political parties of the country. What is a political party? It is a combination of men holding similar views of policy. As individuals they could affect nothing, but they unite in a party, with a party organization, and a very close organization at that. Each member is a worker to some extent. They all unite in a concert of action. The leaders in every locality seek for the weak places in the enemy's line, and then they move on that weak place in concert. If the farmers would unite as men of the same political faith unite, they could demand of legislatures what they would, and their demands would be granted without a protest from any source. Until they do unite they will be, as heretofore, at the mercy of every one who has a conflicting interest.

#### FARMERS SHOULD UNITE.

The spirit of combination is in the air. We hear of it from every direction. From New Jersey comes word of an organization of the truck gardeners, for the purpose of enforcing better prices for what they produce. It also proposes to combine for co-operative buying. In Texas a combination is being pushed among stock raisers to provide against too great shipments at one time. A similar organization has been started in Iowa. One of the latest combines is that of the rice mills of the country. This combine sets forth that it will be in the interest of the producer and the consumer, holding that the profits of the middlemen have been much too large. One of the features is to start in every part of the country "rice kitchens" for the purpose of introducing the four hundred or more different ways in which rice can be prepared for the table. In some parts of the country efforts are directed toward getting the farmers to join stock companies, for the building of elevators, the purchase of grain, etc. In this direction we would repeat the word of warning we have so often uttered, that it is not only dangerous but destructive for farmers to put money into any such joint stock companies. As a rule, farmers do not know anything of the details of operating elevators, manufacturing establishments, meat-packing establishments, and kindred industries. Experts are required, and the farmer-stockholders would necessarily be compelled to depend upon hired experts, hence would be at the mercy of sharpers. Farmers should unite, but it should be in one national union for all their interests, and under their own control. They should unite for the purpose of securing remunerative prices for what they produce. This is a legitimate purpose, and one that can accomplish something in their behalf.

#### UNION LABOR ON FARMS.

"A union of farm hands in Iowa is reported, the men asking for an eight-hour day, \$30 per month, board and washing and 'other minor concessions.' We have hoped that the union craze would not affect the workers on farms, nor do we believe that it will do so to a large extent. The relation of a farmer to his hired help is peculiar; there is and should be a good deal of 'give-and-take' on both sides. There can be no steady adherence to a set of rules laid down by an organization either of employers or workmen.

Personal agreements as to the work, with the law of demand and supply to regulate the wages, will be found the only satisfactory plan on the farm. And as in everything else a disposition on the part of each to accommodate the other will make conditions far better than reliance on any union to secure to either side its so-called rights."—National Stockman and Farmer.

We cannot take the optimistic view of the situation as does the above paper. A commodity will command its market value. There have been so many illustrations of successful attempts on the part of laborers to organize that we dare not ignore the possibilities in that direction. We cannot see why farm laborers would be immune, particularly since there is such a great demand for them. Why should labor leave the shops, offices, factories and public works to work on the farms at less wages and longer hours? Personal agreements are impossible where self-interests are antagonistic. We cannot see what the law (?) of demand and supply has to do with it. The whole question resolves itself down to market price. Farmers, are you prepared to pay the market price for labor in 1904? In this connection we will quote from "The Third Power," as follows:

"\* \* \* 'The farmers of the United States can only continue in business on the present basis by using the cheapest labor on earth, i. e., wife labor, child labor, and the labor of their babes. The price set by speculators and gamblers for the fine grain, vegetables and fruit—the product of God's earth—compel the agriculturist to resort to such unbearable extremities. No hired men can be secured to take their places at wages the farmers can pay. While the nation and state cry out against female and child labor in factories, not a word of protest is raised against the toil of farmers' wives and children.'"

But a better time is coming. In fact, the signs of the time indicate that it has already arrived. Farmers have learned how to regulate their marketing and compel prices that will allow them to pay the market price for labor. The year 1904 should see this problem completely solved, never more to return and trouble farmers. From every point of view it is imperative that farmers should hasten to complete their organization for business reasons.

#### GOOD ROADS.

No class of American citizens are more deeply interested in having good roads than the farming class. All they produce must be transported to market. Little or none is sold on the farm. They must reach railroad stations or steamboat landings, and bad highways make the task heavier and much more expensive than if the roads were good. A bill is before Congress to provide a system of federal aid to the construction of good roads over the country. It is certainly the most gigantic undertaking ever proposed to the government, for the United States covers a vast extent of territory, and it would not do to slight one section while providing for another.

When the wars of Louis XIV had impoverished France and destroyed agriculture, Colbert, his great minister of finance, undertook to re-establish French prosperity. During the wars the roads of France had been neglected, and had reached an impassable condition. Colbert borrowed money for the government, employed all the idle returned soldiers, and set about the work of rebuilding the roads of the kingdom, while the agriculturists set about the work of restoring their farms. Within five years France was again in a state of prosperity. Colbert had solved two questions—what to do with the unemployed, and how to restore the agricultural resources of the country. The history of Colbert's success is a great object lesson.

In this country, however, there are stumbling blocks in the way that did not obtain in France. One is the powers of the federal government under the constitution. When the government undertook to construct what is known as the "National Road," from Cumberland, Maryland, to St. Louis, the project was opposed on the ground that roads belonged to the States. To get around this objection it was claimed the proposed thoroughfare was to be a "military and post road," and under the constitution the government could build it. To save complications the government formally asked the consent of the several States through which it was to be constructed.

With the rural mail route system it might be argued that under the post road clause the government could either construct or aid in the construction of good roads. The military clause no longer prevails. We do not propose to discuss, at this point, either the constitutional power of the government in the matter, or whether it is good policy for the government to enter upon such a gigantic undertaking, and it should be remembered that the building is



only a part of the work. The roads would have to be maintained. The good roads are needed, but the farmers can not get this or any other legislation without organization. The bill now pending in the Congress may be a practical one, or it may not, but whether practical or not, it will never culminate in a law unless the farmers so demand. One thing should be remembered: every highway in the country has been built and maintained at the expense of the farmers. It may be claimed that some of them, such as turnpikes and other toll roads, were constructed by private capital. Primarily that is true, but the cost of construction and maintenance was assessed, in the shape of tolls, against the farmers using the road. Let the farmers organize for their own protection and the good road question will soon be solved.

#### VALUE OF COMBINATION AMONG THE FARMERS.

"Some time ago it was suggested in this department that farmers in a neighborhood should combine for their own benefit and protection, and in the same article warning was given that such combinations would be difficult to bring about mainly because each member of it would want to 'boss.' Several correspondents have evidently misunderstood the suggestions made, and ask what we think of the possibilities of the farmers of the country forming a combination, a small trust as it were. (1) The plan is as impracticable as it is unwise, for if such combinations have not worked well on a small scale, what could be hoped for in very much larger operations? (2) The better plan, at least for a beginning, is the local combination whereby the progressive men of a section (do not take in those who are not progressive, for they will be a drawback and a burden) get together and pool their interests to the extent of (3) shipping in carload lots, instead of each paying the higher tariff on the smaller shipment, dealing through one commission man who is reliable, (4) growing and shipping only the best. (5) Buy in the same way. The whole plan is based on the idea of getting wholesale rates on what is bought, which includes freight rates and handling. (6) There is an enormous advantage in a combination like this dealing with one commission man. The shipments to him would be so large that he simply could not afford to slight them (provided, of course, the quality was up to the mark) for fear of losing the consignments. Try this plan if you have progressive farmers around you, and if it works, you can extend operations next year."—Indianapolis News.

The editor of Up-to-Date Farming has recommended that in every county or city of the country a board of wise men be established, whose duty it is to pass on the talents of every school boy and school girl at one or more times during the school course. In this way weak faculties could be developed and the result would be a better rounding out of the education. Finally when the young man or young woman completes his or her education a chart will be given that will show the personal qualifications. This chart to be kept and presented when the person seeks employment; also to be the basis for entry into the various professions. The object will be to fit each person to his vocation.

We refer to this plan now, because we think if the chart scheme had been in vogue the person who wrote the above article would probably be shoveling dirt instead of writing newspaper articles. For any person to set himself up as a leader or teacher when he knows nothing about the subject is absurd, though serious. Farmers need honest advice on this important subject. They are honestly seeking it, and it is a subject that concerns them more seriously than any and all other combined. Let us analyze the above:

(1.) Whenever farmers talk about combining it is for the prime object of benefitting their prices. Now tell us where was there ever a combination on a small scale that ever thought they had the power to dictate prices when all the other farmers were out of the combine? The reason the small combines were not successful was because the members did not get benefits. Any organization of the farmers for benefits must be on a national scale. And how does the writer know it is impracticable? Has he tried it? And pray why unwise? If farmers can combine to benefit the distributing end of their business we think it would be very wise. What do the farmers say? (2.) And they will fail as fast as they can be formed. Farmers like others must get enough benefits to interest them. (3.) The small saving of freight will never keep them together while the speculators make the price. (4.) This is largely governed by seasons. (5.) What is buying at wholesale as compared to selling at your own price? (6.) We would like some illustrations to prove this assertion.

Try all these plans and you will learn to your sorrow that they are futile. There is only one way for farmers to organize, that is on a national scale, the object being to control marketing and compel your price.

#### LIBRARIES FOR FARMERS.

This is a reading age. By this we do not mean the reading of works of fiction alone, or of what are sometimes termed literary works, but we mean that the one who does not read falls behind his neighbor who does, in many ways. There are libraries for lawyers, for doctors, for commercial men, for manufacturers, for scientific men, why not for farmers?

There are few towns of any size without a public library, and they are multiplying rapidly. These libraries give a vast advantage to the sons and daughters of the dwellers in the cities and towns over the sons and daughters of those living on the farm. The real education of life is obtained after leaving school or college. Schools and colleges only give the rudiments of an education. Observation, reading, a close study of people, of events, and of books, after the school or college has been left behind, give the finishing touches to the education begun in the school.

There was a time when books were high priced, and to collect a library cost a snug sum, but now books are so cheap that almost any one can indulge in the luxury of owning a good library. But the point we desire to emphasize is that libraries open to farmers and their families should be established in every township. To establish such a library would call for only a small tax, and money could not be better expended. Some States have what they call "traveling libraries." That is, selected libraries of one hundred or more volumes in each, which are sent to different parts of the State, under certain conditions, and then returned to the parent library. These traveling libraries, when carefully selected, serve a very good purpose, but they do not, and can not, take the place of a permanent library, added to yearly. The great William Ellery Channing had this to say of books:

"God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levelers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am, no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the world of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live."

Like music, books are a great civilizer, a great humanizer, and the boy or girl who reads none but good books, seldom goes wrong. They are a source of constant delight, a perpetual fountain of pleasure. As to the companionship of books, this is what John Alfred Langford says:

"As companions and acquaintances books are without rivals; and they are companions and acquaintances to be had at all times and under all circumstances. They are never out when you knock at their door; are never 'not at home' when you call. In the highest as well as in the deepest moods they may be applied to, and will never be found wanting. In the good sense of the phrase, they are all things to all men, and are faithful alike to all. \* \* \* As friends and companions, as teachers and counselors, as recreators and amusers books are always with us, and always ready to respond to our wants. We can take them with us in our wanderings or gather them around us at our firesides. In the lonely wilderness, and the crowded city, their spirit will be with us, giving a meaning to the seemingly confused movements of humanity, and peopling the desert with their own bright creations."

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true to-day as when the aphorism was first penned. So all work and no recreation on the farm is sure to dull the mind of the farmer and prevent the proper mental growth of his family. It has been from the farm that the wisest and best of our statesmen have come; the farm has furnished our best educators, the greatest preachers, the profoundest thinkers. But they came from farms where books were cherished. They would read at night and while following the plow during the day ponder over what they had read. Books should be read for recreation as well as for instruction. The college student turns from his books to athletics for relaxation and recreation. The farmer should turn from his daily toil to books for his relaxation. It will be good for mind and body. With the mental stimulus thus gained he will be a better farmer and more successful.

The people of the towns and cities cheerfully tax themselves to establish and maintain libraries, and they find the investment to pay ample dividends. Townships might well profit by the example of the towns and cities, and people in the country would find that the returns from the library tax would soon prove the tax to be a good investment.



# THE BLIND "GUIDE" AGAIN.

There is a paper printed in Indiana called "The Farmers' Guide." It is devoting nearly as much space to prevent farmers from co-operating to elevate their business as Up-to-Date Farming is to bring farmers to the front. The paper is a queer one and the editor is a rare genius. He can crowd more inconsistencies and more egotism in shorter space than any other man alive, while at the same time displaying an ignorance more profound than is often noted in these days, when free schools are the fashion. His ignorance is so dense that he don't know that he is injuring no person but himself and this fact he will be duly apprised of by his subscribers, providing he has any with good horse sense.

He is in a grave dilemma and is trying to ride the co-operation horse and the anti-co-operation ass at the same time, and the result would be pathetic if it was not so ludicrous. He is in favor (or says he is, which is not the same thing,) of the dairymen forming a union for co-operation, the cattle raisers and the publishers forming unions, the coal miners uniting, everybody in fact, but the farmers generally. He tells us in a paragraph that a union of the dairymen of a single county increased the price of the butter they produced ten cents a pound, yet, in the same breath declares it impossible for the wheat men to raise the price of wheat by a combination. He is very modest, however, for he admits that a combination of dairymen can increase prices only in the States where the Guide circulates. It is the circulation of the Guide, then, and not the co-operation of the dairymen that influences the price of the butter. There is something audaciously funny, and charmingly egotistical in that claim of the Huntington editor. It is a notice to all dairymen in the United States that if they want to increase the price of their product, they must send in a club of subscribers to the Guide; that co-operation is a good thing, but it will be a waste of energy, unless the Guide circulates in that vicinity. Some rude and irreverent person, on reading the declaration of the Guide, would say, in the vernacular of the street, that the editor "has his cheek with him," but we beg to assure all such that the aforesaid editor is innocent of anything of the kind, for in another place in his paper, while intimating that some farmers might like to purchase and operate a farm journal, he says that if they will open a correspondence with him he will put them on the track of how they can purchase the "most practical farm journal that reaches the farmer's table," meaning "The Farmers' Guide," of Huntington, and then adds that if they should purchase, he "could assure you (the purchaser) of an anxious seat for fifty-two weeks of seven days each" during the remainder of the life of the purchaser. In that assurance he is honest, direct, and intelligible, for it must be an anxious seat to try to run a paper for farmers, and oppose everything tending to better the condition of the farmers.

In his issue for March 26 the editor takes up three whole pages in discussing co-operation as he views it, and in fighting the American Society of Equity. He divides his discussion into several articles. One of them bears this heading: "Co-operative Feeding." It would be truly delightful if he had, in the article told his readers just what he means by co-operative feeding, but he does not, as there is not a word about feeding, co-operatively or any other way. The fact is, he was trying to tell what great good six men might do for themselves by raising the same kind of beef cattle, and selling at the same time. If good for six men, why not good for sixty, and if good for sixty, why not good for sixty thousand; and if good for cattle, why not good for wheat?

He also opens his paper to a letter from J. A. Miller, of Marshall Co., Ind., who, according to his own report about fourteen months ago, sent for particulars of the A. S. of E., and received about four pounds of documents. We quote from his letter.

"Almost the first thing I found out was that every member was bound to subscribe for a paper that had been self-constituted the organ of the society. Now, if there is any sure way to have me not take a paper it is to try to convince me that I am in some way under obligation to take it."

Mr. Miller balked on the official paper idea but he did not have sense enough to know that co-operation by farmers is impracticable without a medium for communication between the head of the society and members. His argument and reasons are absolutely silly. He also states: "The nucleus is a seed store that for a time had its advertising matter sent through the mails at second class rates, but when the Postmaster General issued his famous order making it necessary to have a positive circulation among regular subscribers etc., \* \* \* The A. S. of E. was the result." \* \* \*

Such statements are entirely without foundation in facts, and the creation of a pessimist. For Mr. Miller's informa-

tion we want to assure him that the originator of the A. S. of E., and chief promoter, thought it unwise to dispose of the business that was making a living for himself and family until there was prospect of making a living from some other source. The editor of this paper in his desire to bring farmers to the front where they belong and where they will be in the near future, has invested much of his own money in its development and we have enough faith in the farmers and in the A. S. of E. to believe it will all come back. This is not a scheme to promote a newspaper nor a seed business. It is a plan to put farming at the head of all industries, and when that is accomplished the writer will willingly retire if it is the will the farmers. Mr. Miller is the first person who has made a statement like the following: "The worst thing about the society is that it teaches a doctrine of hatred and discontent." The truth is its motto is "Equity to All." Equity, justice, good will, freedom and independence to every loyal American citizen. Mr. Miller delivers a harangue about the Board of Trade, horse trotting, betting, etc., to prove that the A. S. of E. don't measure up to his standard and concludes as follows: "The farmers occupation is the best paying, happiest, most honorable and the most conducive to good morals of any business on earth." We are not at all surprised that Mr. Miller don't want to "jine." There is nothing for him to gain and he would lose that big dollar which we bet looks as big as a cart wheel to him, and of which we venture the prediction he has mighty few.

But the funniest paragraph in this very funny paper reads as follows: "We know that if Guide readers will co-operate they can by good farming, good tillage, good use of their means, increase the money income of their farms." There is nothing doubtful about this. The editor knows it, and we know he knows it, for he says he does. Knows what? Why, knows that if farmers, that is, those of them who read the Guide, will co-operate (and it is well to remember that they must co-operate) they can by good farming, good tillage, and good use of their means increase the money income of their farms. Everybody else in this wide, wide world, supposed that he knew that by good farming, good tillage, and a good use of his means, a farmer could increase his money income, provided prices did not drop on him, whether he co-operated or not. No wonder the editor has an anxious seat for fifty-two weeks of seven days each. But, bosh, stupidity such as possesses the editor of the Guide, does not deserve attention. We put the masses of farmers far above him in mental caliber and have no doubt every paper that opposes any legitimate attempt on the part of farmers to better their condition will abundantly reap the fruits of their own folly.

Perhaps, the editor of the Framers' Guide knows something about the following extract from a letter sent to a person who betrayed his trust:

"Mr. J. A. Everitt, Pres. American Society of Equity:

"Dear Sir:—I feel it my moral duty to let you know that a prominent farmer's paper invites me and offers to me, to take up arms against you.

"\* \* \* The letter of the said prominent editor of a prominent agricultural paper closes in this way, 'I do not know that I care to go into an open fight with Everitt, but if I could see a chance to give him a neat stab under the fifth rib, I think I would rather enjoy doing it.'"

We leave this whole matter with the farmers. We can trust those who understand the A. S. of E. To all others we say, investigate.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The United States Congress and many of the State legislatures have made efforts to put an end to the adulteration of food products. So far all the efforts have ended in practical failure. The food adulterator plays with the life and health of his victims. It is true that all food adulterations are not injurious to health in a very marked degree, but many of them are. Whether injurious to health or not they are fraudulent, and a species of robbery. The farmers are sufferers from food adulteration. Much of what they sell is adulterated before it gets to the consumer, and very much that they buy is adulterated, thus reducing their legitimate market.

Those who served in the Union army during the war between the States well remember the suffering caused to the troops by the shoddy clothing and the paper-soled shoes dealt out. Rascally and thievish contractors took advantage of the necessities of the government and defrauded the government out of millions of dollars and inflicted untold suffering on the patriotic soldiers. Those rascally contractors were no more criminal than the adulterator of food products. It is no doubt true that the vast majority of the retail dealers are innocent in the matter of selling adulterated foods, for they purchase for pure, and sell as they purchase. Teas, coffee, sugars, rice, flour, meal, dairy products, are special subjects of the adulterator. It is



extremely difficult to get any of the spices pure, and much of the mustard offered for sale is mixed with yellow clay.

How to most effectively put a stop to these adulterations is a knotty problem for the law-maker. It is hard to make men honest by law. There is a well authenticated story of an ancient king of Gaul, who having been converted to Christianity, issued a decree ordering all his subjects to appear and be baptized. This was making Christians by the wholesale, but history fails to record as to the effectiveness of thus converting a people by decree of the sovereign. The chances are that most of them remained barbarians to the end. Congress or a State Legislature may enact laws to make men honest, and a few may become honest through fear of the shame of prosecution, but the most of them will remain dishonest. Every State in the Union has a law against selling adulterated liquors, but it is a hard matter to find the pure article for sale anywhere. It is to the interest of farmers that they unite in demanding the best laws that can be enacted against the adulteration of food products, and to do whatever lies in their power to see that the laws are rigidly enforced when once passed.

This is one of the objects of the American Society of Equity. It should not be forgotten that the Society aims at uniting the farmer class to protect their interests in all directions. Very little can be accomplished by individual effort, but everything is possible to the strength that comes with union. If the farmers are united no legislature or congress would dare reject any bill favored by them. Farming was the first great interest of the country, yet it was the last to receive recognition by the creation of a department of the government in its interest, if we except the department of commerce and labor, which is simply a political fifth wheel to the wagon. Except the organization

of a department of agriculture (which is largely devoted to increasing crops to make lower prices and benefit other classes) practically little has been done for this interest, which, in its diversity, the number engaged in it, and the immensity of the value of its aggregated products, is greater than all the other interests combined. As great as are the manufacturing industries, the mining industries, they are very small when compared with the agricultural. The railroad interests are a part of the agricultural, for they depend so greatly on the products of the farms.

In this government of the people it is easy for united effort to win. It is also impossible for individual or spasmodic efforts to prevail in accomplishing any great end. Some people say the farmers cannot unite. A few years ago the same was said of the laboring class, yet the workmen of America have been welded into a compact, homogeneous mass. To hold such a doctrine, to make such a statement that the farmers cannot or will not unite, is an insult to that great class. The farmers own more than half of the taxable wealth of the United States, and is the intelligence of the owners of this vast wealth to be insulted by the statement that they cannot combine in their own interest?

They can unite. The rapid growth of the American Society of Equity has established this fact, that the farmers not only can but will unite when a plan that promises success is offered them. For the sake of the present argument let it be said that even united they will fail in controlling prices of their products, they certainly can come nearer accomplishing that desired end by united effort than under the present conditions. But, by union they can force Congress to enact much needed legislation in their behalf, one of the laws being in favor of purity of food. They can compel a law breaking up the gambling in food products and thus place the products of the farms out of the hands of reckless speculators. If they can do nothing more than to secure adequate laws on these two subjects they will have accomplished more for their own prosperity than has been done since farming was first introduced into the world.

## OFFICIAL LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES, FOR MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE A. S. OF E.

If Not Called For In 5 Days Return To  
**JOHN A. ROBERTSON,**  
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**Farmers to the Front.**

**THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY**  
HEADQUARTERS  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**THE NATIONAL UNION OF THE A. S. OF E.,**  
Indianapolis, Indiana

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find \$..... for which please send all charges paid ..... Emblematic Official Letter Heads and Envelopes.

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100 Letter Heads, 100 Envelopes, \$1.00  
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Name..... State.....  
P. O..... R. R.....

Every member of the American Society of Equity is interested in this offer. Every member SHOULD use the official stationary of his society.

It is more business like, besides you are constantly doing missionary work. On the back of the letter sheets will be neatly printed such circulars as "FARMING EXISTS BY DIVINE RIGHT," "WHERE DUTY LIES," "THE EQUITY OF DOLLAR WHEAT," etc., etc. When you write your letters you will be pushing for "THE MILLION—THE MILLION UNITED" farmers. That's why we will print them so cheaply.

Take up your pencil or pen, fill out the blank to the side, cut out, and send to headquarters and we will send them at once all charges paid at prices named. Give both your Post office and Express office.

Come now and surprise us with your orders quickly. 1000 orders of 250 each means 250,000 (a quarter million) messages for A. S. of E. and PROFITABLE PRICES. Several thousand members should embrace this offer at once. We would be glad to hear you cry (or have you write) "WE'RE COMING PRESIDENT EVERITT, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG."

Now Brothers in Equity, just think, how you will help the farmers movement and at the same time HELP YOURSELVES by embracing this offer. The paper and envelopes don't cost as much as they would cost at home, while these mean something. Every time you write you will be proud of them and proud of the society they represent and to which you belong. Really half the letters in the country should carry the message of freedom and independence for the greatest class of our people and "EQUITY FOR ALL."

We have ordered a new press which we hope you will keep busy turning out the official letter heads and envelopes, and thus help FARMERS TO THE FRONT where they belong.

Don't lay this aside until you have done this act.

Address,

The NATIONAL UNION of the A. S. of E.

Indianapolis, Indiana



# A \$10 Opportunity

## INVEST \$10 A MONTH

where the money will work for you 24 hours every day, where it will be absolutely safe, and where it will pay you at least 13½ per cent annually.

### Own

Some shares of stock in an old established money making enterprise.

And I want to sell you one or two shares of this stock for 50 per cent less than it is really worth.

You can pay cash for it or you can buy it on the easy payment plan of \$10 down and \$10 a month if you prefer.

I do not care to sell you more than a few shares as I have but a limited number and I want to distribute them in a way that will bring me as many new customers as possible for my investment department.

### My Motive

My motive in offering you this stock for less than it is worth is purely a selfish one.

I want to add your name to my list of well pleased investors.

I know that if you own a share or two of this stock you will be so pleased with the investment that the next time you have money to invest you will come to me.

And you will send your friends to me.

And your friends will in turn send their friends.

A dozen well pleased clients send me more business than hundreds of dollars' worth of magazine and newspaper advertising.

If you buy a few shares of this stock it will be a safe, profitable investment for you and the best kind of an advertisement for me.

One year ago I had less than 100 clients in my investment department.

Now I have nearly 700.

In another year I want two or three times 700.

And that is the reason I want you.

### Let's Get Acquainted

If you buy a little of this stock we will get acquainted.

And when we get acquainted you will find out that what I offer you is just what I say it is.

You will find out that you can safely invest your savings through me.

You will find out that I will look after your money just as carefully as I look after my own.

You will find out that if you invest your money through me it will earn the largest possible profit consistent with safety.

I am a young man.

I expect to be in active business for the next 25 years.

And even if I wanted to sell you something worthless, even if I wanted to

misrepresent the value of this stock, I couldn't afford to do it.

You know as well as I, that if the investments I offer do not turn out just as I represented, it would soon ruin my business.

I certainly cannot afford to have my business ruined. I can't afford to take even a chance.

Just the Real Estate Department of my business is worth \$1,000,000.

At least it pays me good interest on that amount.

It took hard work, energy, enthusiasm and square dealing to build it up to its present size.

Do you suppose I would risk injuring it by even *trying* to sell you a single share of stock through any misrepresentation?

If I were not sure it would be one of the best investments you could make, I could not afford to offer it to you.

I have put my money into this stock.

My sister owns some of the shares.

Two other relatives of mine have invested several thousand dollars in it.

Isn't this irrefutable proof of my faith in this enterprise?

Isn't it proof that it will pay you to get in touch with my investment department?

Will you let me send you full, interesting and convincing particulars?

Let me show you where your idle dollars will safely earn at least 13½ per cent per annum.

If you will fill out and mail to me the coupon, I will send you some interesting information—information that you will find valuable even if you are not in a position to invest any money just now. Do it today.



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Send me full particulars about how I can safely invest ten dollars a month where it will bring at least 13½ per cent a year.

Name, \_\_\_\_\_

Address, \_\_\_\_\_



## PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION.

How the Farmers and Merchants of Olmsted County, Minn., Have Joined Hands in the American Society of Equity.

Probably one of the most successful organizations of retail merchants in the country is the Olmsted County Merchants' Association, which is simply a new name for a wider application of the benefits of what was originally the Rochester Merchants' Association, organized some two years ago in Rochester, Minn.

The plan of organization and operation of this association has been applied for and introduced into eighteen different states during the past six or eight months. Delegations from cities and towns hundreds of miles distant have visited Rochester for the purpose of becoming familiar with the manner of carrying on the work of this organization, which has certainly become famous among merchants' associations.

Its success is due largely and primarily to the fact that its members have not limited the scope of its usefulness, but have undertaken the solution of every problem that has presented itself as bearing directly or indirectly upon the welfare of its immediate surroundings.

With its diversity of objects it has been able to keep alive the interest and enthusiasm of its members, which is so essential to the success of such a movement, and through the lack of which so many organizations have become inoperative and ineffective.

Merchants in neighboring towns soon came to appreciate the value of such an organization, and, at their request, the association was enlarged to include all the merchants of the county and it now has a membership representing seventeen different towns in one of the best counties in the United States.

Soon after this association had become so decided a success, some of the representative farmers of the county conceived the idea of forming an association of the farmers along similar lines.

The fundamental principles of the American Society of Equity were communicated through the local newspapers by a practical farmer of the county, who also brought the matter to the attention of the secretary of the merchants' association.

Ever ready to assume the initiative, and believing the interests of the farmer and merchant to be identical, the merchants were not slow to take up the matter. Realizing the benefits that had accrued by reason of their own co-operation, they could not but recognize that even greater benefits must result from this so much larger organization of the farmers. These merchants felt that any proposition tending to improve conditions upon the farm should have their first and best consideration. They believe the farmer to be, as it were, the barometer of trade and finance to which the merchant is bound to look before planning a season of business operations. The needle of this barometer points to 100 when his crop is good and prices fair.

Then the farmer is practically digging abundance of wealth from the soil, which naturally flows into the arteries of trade.

When the needle points to 75 that same stimulus to business, which characterized the more favorable condition, is of course not in evidence.

Repairs about the farm are not kept up as they should be, the farmer has less money to spend and is obliged to confine his purchases to the cheaper and inferior qualities.

To an even greater extent is business affected when the needle of the barometer stands at 50—where it stands to-day in many sections of this country. Look at the conditions that surround the home and circumstances of the average American farmer after two or three years of work without profit—years of small yield and low prices.

His harness, wagons and machinery are pretty well played out; he has been getting his groceries and other necessa-

ries of life on credit; he is cautious about hiring help; inclined to do all he can with his own hands and take his chances on results; and finally obliged to set aside his inherent pride and solicit extensions of time from his creditors, who are the merchants of his county. Since these conditions are in evidence in this favored agricultural county, may we not suppose that they exist throughout the country.

Realizing, then that something should be done to remove these elements of uncertainty from the circumstances of the farmer, to further their own interests, the merchants of Olmsted county, Minn., considered an organization of the farmers absolutely necessary.

They proceeded to study and discuss the plan of the American Society of Equity, and found it to be free from the various weaknesses that had characterized former attempts to organize the agricultural interests of the country.

They found that it does not require the investment of any considerable sum of money for capitalization, but, on the other hand, seems to provide for a substantial organization, without capital stock, to secure co-operation of the farmers of the entire country, with a view to regulating prices of farm produce.

Believing the plan suggested to be a most practical one, and feeling that its operation must result in direct benefit to all classes of business, the merchants completed arrangements for a general convention of farmers and merchants to be held in Rochester on February 10th, last.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, a deputy organizer of the National Union, had been invited to address this convention and assist in perfecting an organization. Over four hundred farmers responded to this first call and hardly one who was not impressed with the almost unlimited possibilities of the plan as explained by Mr. Sherman.

More than one hundred memberships were taken out before the meeting closed and Rochester Union No. 1, of the American Society of Equity had been organized and officers elected; and all this in a community that had never heard of the plan before.

And even more surprising is the interest and enthusiasm that is being displayed since the organization. New members are being enrolled very rapidly and it is believed that in three months the membership will number not less than a thousand farmers and merchants in this single county. Such an organization can not but exercise a tremendous influence for good in this community. The farmers feel that, in admitting the merchants to their organization they have secured an element of busi-

ness ability and facilities for meetings that would not otherwise be obtainable. And the merchants appreciate the possibilities for furthering their own interests, in more ways than one, by co-operating with the farmers and lending their assistance and influence in bringing about improved conditions wherever it is possible.

Not alone will benefit be derived in the way of better prices for their produce, but the power and force of such an organization, judiciously exercised for the promotion of local improvements and the direction of local affairs, can bring about results that would not be possible in any other way.

Undoubtedly the readers of Up-to-Date Farming will hear more of the progress of this Minnesota organization when it has had an opportunity to get down to real work.

And no doubt other associations of retail merchants will be interested to know that the Olmsted County Merchants' Association feels that this organization of the farmers of its county is one of its greatest achievements. This may sound strange to some of those who have been inclined to discourage such movements among farmers, but let them try it along these lines and be convinced.

To antagonize such a movement certainly means almost actual ruin to the mercantile interests of the community. Even though the outcome or results from such an organization be doubtful, it would seem to be good, sound business policy for the merchants to take hold and encourage the movement—especially since it involves so little expense.

W. C. WEBBER,

Sec. Olmsted Co. Merchants' Ass'n.,  
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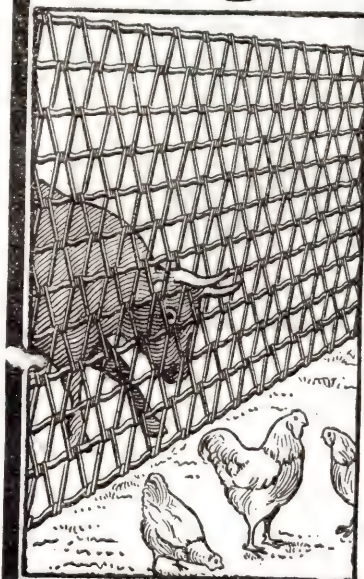
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## Uncle Alf's Friendly Chats

### HAS A VISIT FROM THE MINISTER

Rev. Gilbert Winton: "Brother Martin, without further preliminaries, I will come at once to the object of this visit. I have been reading lately, and we have been talking in my neighborhood, of the American Society of Equity, and about the farmers, through some national agency, fixing fair and reasonable prices upon their products. That seems to us like a wild dream, a something bordering upon the impossible. If it could be done, though, it would revolutionize agriculture, the greatest calling of God's creatures, and it would make farming the most desirable vocation of the human race. I heard that you believe this can be done, and I at once said to myself, 'If Uncle Alf Martin believes in it he has a reason for that belief, and I will go and have a talk with him about it. At all events, a talk with him will be worth the twenty miles' drive necessary to get there.' This is the way I thought it out, and here I am."

Uncle Alf: "Well, Bro. Winton, I am certainly glad to see you, and whether you get paid for the trip or not, I am sure I shall, for life always has a new charm for me, and the house always seems brighter when sunshine and friends enter the door. The boys will attend to your team, and we can talk at our leisure. What phase of the question do you wish to discuss?"

Mr. Winton: "In the first place, what do you know of the American Society of Equity? I am told you are well posted in regard to it, though it is reported over in our county that it took something of a 'jolt' to bring the matter seriously to your attention."

Uncle Alf: "So they've heard of it away over there, have they? It was a joke, sure enough, and it completely knocked me off my supports for about half an hour." And Uncle Alf took another hearty laugh, as he recalled the events of his "surprise party." He then continued:

"So you want to know about the society. Mr. J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, some three or four years ago, became impressed with the injustice of the fact that of all producers the farmers were the only ones who did not name the prices of their products. The products of the farmers alone were priced by the users of them and not by the producers. He conceived the idea that it is possible, through co-operation, to place the farmer on an equal plain with other producers, and permit him to become, like them, the pricer of his products. He began to discuss this matter in his deservedly popular rural magazine, Up-to-Date Farming. I believe Mr. Everitt was the first person in the world to give public expression to this idea, and it was such a radical departure from prevalent notions that it amazed the world and startled the farmers themselves. Like every other new thought, it was ridiculed by some, scoffed at by others, whose business it had been for ages to fill their coffers by usurping the right to put prices upon the products of the soil—both buying and selling prices."

Mr. Winton: "Does any body do that? Do not prices adjust themselves by an irrevocable law of conditions? Supply and demand, for instance?"

Uncle Alf: "Read the markets. Sometimes prices are up, sometimes they are down, great changes often taking place without any possibility of a change in conditions—no possible difference in supply and demand. How often are there 'corners' in wheat, in corn, in everything, when prices go beyond all reason, and fortunes are made and lost in a day, farmers rarely gaining thereby, and consumers always being made to suffer. The recent corner in Cotton is too fresh in the mind to need even reference. These fluctuations can not be the result of any fixed law."

Mr. Winton: "It does look like they could not. But I diverted you from the subject."

Uncle Alf: "Yes, Mr. Everitt kept

'shelling the woods,' and hundreds of thinkers all over the country were awakened to the reasonableness and justice of his proposition. The result was the organization, in December, 1902, at Indianapolis, of the American Society of Equity. Mr. Everitt's ideas crystallized into form; an active propaganda was at once begun, and has ever since been vigorously prosecuted, until now there are local unions in every State, and a membership closely approaching one hundred thousand."

Mr. Winton: "It's object, you say is to secure to the farmers the privilege of putting prices upon their products."

Uncle Alf: "That is the first great object. There are others, many others, and important ones, but they will not be pressed until the first is obtained, and toward the attainment of that much progress has already been made."

Mr. Winton: "That is a noble purpose, truly, but you will not take it unkindly when I say I can not see the possibility of it. Nearly all farm products are of such a wide range of production. Take corn, for instance. The corn raisers of Illinois might make a price entirely different from that made by the corn raisers of Indiana, while those of Iowa or Nebraska might make prices different from either, and so on throughout the entire realm of corn production. The price in Chicago would be one thing, that in St. Louis another, and in Kansas City and Omaha another. Thus, it seems to me, the markets would be confused, and chaos would reign in trade so as almost to destroy business, and ruin those whom it is proposed to benefit, the farmers themselves. Take a narrower view of it. My neighbor might think he should have a certain price, I might fix on a different one, and some one else on a price still different, so that buying and selling might become an impossibility. If one have a right to make a price, the same right must be accorded to all."

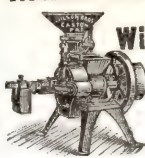
Uncle Alf: "Co-operation is the remedy for all these contingencies. The obstacles you mention apply to farmers unorganized. Were they organized as those of other callings are organized, not one of these difficulties would be in the way. The co-operative head would name prices equitably based on prevalent conditions and a central market. The prices for all on a given crop for a given time would be the same, accessibility to market making the only variation. The misfortune of location, of course, will have to be borne by the producer, but this variation should be only the reasonable cost of transportation."

Mr. Winton: "That suggests to me another difficulty, which even co-operation would not overcome and make a price carrying an equal profit. Crops may be produced at much less cost in some localities than others. It is much easier to raise a bushel of corn in the

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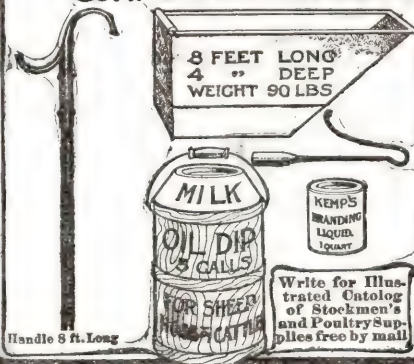


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black lands of the corn belt than in the thinner soils of the outlying regions, and a price which would carry a profit in the one case might involve a loss in the other."

Uncle Alf: "This also brings in the element of individual misfortune, which, it is true, can not be overcome. But even this has compensating features; it will awaken to a study of crops and cost of production, and thus lead to the growing of crops best adapted to soil and climate, and to methods that will produce the crops at the least cost. Besides it is not assumed that crops may be made uniformly profitable. To do that lack of skill in the producer, variations in soil productivity, unfavorable seasons and distance from market must be overcome. The thing proposed is to make equitable prices, fair to the average producer, or based on average crops, and also fair to the consumer, and thus free the market from speculative control, secure stability of price, and divide between producer and consumer the vast hoards of profits now appropriated by the speculative price makers. The producer may then reasonably calculate in advance what he may expect from his crops, and he will then adapt his crops to himself, his soil, his usual climatic conditions and his nearness to or distance from market. Under present uncertainties he has no encouragement to do that; indeed he has no light to guide him to it."

Mr. Winton thought seriously as a person earnestly striving to solve a difficult problem. In a short time he said:

Mr. Winton: "It does look like that position is tenable, and the mere hope for the good results which must follow the attainment of the object, justify every effort that can be made to that end. But how can it be accomplished? Pardon the incredulity implied in the question."

Uncle Alf: "As I have said, by co-operation. The speculative price fixers have taught us a better lesson than they themselves practice. Their insatiable greed has divided them into two classes, each striving to plunder the other. One class bets that a future price will be so much, and the other class bets that it will not. Each class then exerts all its talent and power to win the stake which is the margin between the price bet and the price forced by the other side. And thus are the prices of farm products fixed. The farmer's toil is made a plaything of the most unscrupulous gamblers that ever staked fortunes upon games of chance. Equitable prices will be fixed without this spirit of greed or element of chance. The year's supply as determined by authentic crop reports uninfluenced by speculation, and the consumption as determined by reliable statistics, will be carefully considered and compared, and prices based upon these, and carrying for the producers a reasonable profit under average conditions, will be named as minimum prices for the crops of that year. This will insure stability of prices—at least prices could not go below the minimum."

Mr. Winton. "That is clear. I can readily see that if a board of trade, prompted solely by greed of gain, can name a price and force the world to ac-

cept it, a similar board, acting for the combined interest of producer and consumer on the principle of equity, can do the same. But such a board must have the support of the producers. This you say is to be secured by co-operation. Is it possible to get all the farmers to thus co-operate, and accept the price so fixed?"

Uncle Alf: "Perhaps not; nor is it necessary to the accomplishment of the object. As in political contests there is a balance of power which secures results, so is there a balance of power between production and consumption, between supply and demand, if you prefer to have it that way—between seller and buyer, and these are really the only parties that are interested in the price. This balance of power does not represent so great a force as is usually supposed, but it is master of the situation. Enough producers to represent this balance of power can be induced to co-operate, and it will co-operate. The American Society of Equity is the instrumentality which will bring it about. It is gaining strength all the time, and is proving the feasibility and practicability of its claims every day. It now holds the balance of power in leading crops of some of the producing centers. As a valuable auxiliary the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, once a powerful farm fraternal organization, has thrown off the errors of its earlier life, and, while retaining its excellent fraternal features, is heartily co-operating with the American Society of Equity in the battle. I believe even now almost won, to secure to the farmer the God-given right to put a price upon his sweat and toil investments and the products resulting therefrom. So this balance of power can easily hold its products, not for a speculative price such as the gamblers create, nor to starve a hungry world into excessive payments, but simply to keep the market steady, and secure justice and equity for a class that a world of greed has plundered almost ever since God proclaimed the law that man should eat bread in the sweat of his face. It can be done. It will be done. It must be done. It is an awak-

ening of humanity to another step in God's eternal march to better things for his children, another advance for civilization, the greatest material one ever yet made!"

Uncle Alf's kindly face was lit up with a glow of enthusiasm, and honesty and earnestness marked his every feature. Mr. Winton sat for a minute or more in thoughtful silence, as if in careful review of the field just gone over, or in heart communion with the God to whom he so often went for light and guidance. Finally a glow lit up his well-molded and strong features, and he rose to his feet, grasped the hand of his aged friend, and in measured but firmly expressed words, said:

"Brother Martin, it is enough. It is right. It is God's will. My duty is plain, and my course is clear. I must give my support to this movement, and my people must be awakened."

A benignant smile lit up Uncle Alf's already beaming face, as he reached to the folds of a mantle drapery, and took therefrom an A. S. of E. badge, which he fixed to the lapel of Mr. Winton's coat, and the two friends again seated themselves to discuss their plans for future work.



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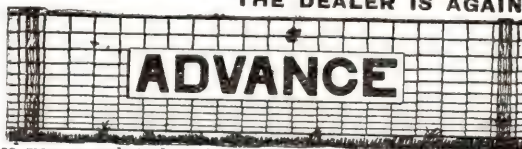
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How the Law Butted In.

It was all about a boy—a little fellow only ten years old. His name was Ed. Perry, and his mother's name had been Sallie Perry; but the angels called her to the home above the clouds, and then he just had his papa and two married sisters. At least, this was all there were in the family for about a year—or till Mary Delzell happened along; and then there was from the very first a chance for an increase; and almost before Ed. knew it, he had a new mother. It seemed to suit Ed. all right; but his sisters got mad about it, for Mary was younger than either one of them. Still, they couldn't help matters, and so, they just had to make the best of it; but they "cut her," as they expressed it, every time they had a chance. And then, when a fever carried the father away, leaving the step-mother a heart-broken young widow, the sisters put on the war paint, for sure.

"Ed. shan't stay with that Mary Delzell a day longer than it takes for me to law him away;" Ellen, the eldest, declared.

So, they got up a habeas corpus proceeding, and filed a petition for possession of the boy. The judge of the Circuit Court granted the petition temporarily, and then he sent an officer to investigate conditions at the step-mother's home, and to gather information from disinterested neighbors. The evidence thus gathered was all in favor of the bereaved woman; and so the judge ordered the boy restored to her. Then there was a scene:

"She'll beat him to death, the vixen," exclaimed the sisters in concert. "Don't let her kill our brother, Judge."

Mary, with her soft blue eyes filled with tears, looked inquiringly at the judge. The look he returned made her feel that truth and equity were not yet dead. She read sympathy and confidence in the strong, honest face on the bench. The little boy laid his head in her lap, and patted her hand.

"She shall not harm your brother;" said the Judge; and then he did a remarkable thing, in entering a decree of his own motion. He ruled that the step-mother should be the custodian of the child; but that she was restrained by the court from punishing it in any way; and that, in case of disobedience, or any action necessitating restraint, and possible punishment, the mother should report to the court, and that august body would see that the necessary chastisement was properly meted out.

The widow understood; it was a sop thrown to the opposition to her parental authority, and it was received by the sisters as evidence of the justice of their petition. He was a wise Judge who sat on that bench. He reflected the wisdom of the "Third Power" in our body economic; which some people think incompetent to lift its affairs up out of the reach of contending factions—capital and organized skilled labor, and the blighting grasp of the stock gamblers.

Two Kinds of Bulls.

One of them, a great big hairy creature, with fierce horns, and a harrowing bellow. The other a very slick citizen, a member of that doubtful class known as "cotton brokers." The first bull was a Mexican by birth, a half wild, and recklessly brave creature, that was led into the ring in the amphitheatre to be prodded and goaded, and finally slain for the amusement of a people who claim to be civilized, but who still possess in a very strong degree, that trait of sav-

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The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the *St. Louis World's Fair*; the second relates to *Total Vote for President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$20,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$40,000.00 on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

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1 First Prize.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each.....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 each.....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 each.....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 ".....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 ".....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 ".....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 ".....	9,000
2139 PRIZES.....	TOTAL, \$20,000

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

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1 Second Prize.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each.....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 ".....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 ".....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 ".....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 ".....	1,000
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agery which causes them to rejoice in the suffering of a creature of the lower class. This bull was brave to an exceptional degree, and fought to the death with the Mexican Matador, who was paid to slay him in the presence of thousands of delighted Mexicans, with doubtless, a goodly sprinkling of native Americans in the audience. The contest was a grand one, and the man, who thought he had made the final death thrust, turned with a sense of pride and self-glorification, to receive the plaudits of his delighted auditors, when the bull, weak and dying as he was, struggled to his feet, and impaling the unguarded victim of his just wrath, on his magnificent horns, threw him backwards and fell with him, man and animal dying together, as a full sense of the horror of the situation settled over the spectators. There were some present, and many others who heard and read of the affair, who expressed more respect and sympathy for the bull than they did for the man.

The other bull which we have in mind, was an entirely different kind of a bull, and in a vastly different situation. He was not as honorable, nor as brave a bull as the first one, for he was never known to fight out in the open—all his methods being in secret, and his attacks underhanded. This latter bull was what is known as a "Cotton Bull," one of those fellows who have been playing toss and pitch with the cotton crop of the South during the last six months. He was known for a long time as a very successful bull; and it is said that that which he drew out, as his "rake off" in the unfair deals which he helped to a successful finish, amounted to many millions of dollars during the last year. So great was his success, that he became reckless, and gambled without hedging, which latter a wise gambler usually does. With his horns of finance, he tried to toss the cotton market higher, and higher, as all his bets were leading that way. But, finally, the load became top-heavy, and it fell over on him; and the greatest cotton gambler in Wall street, was crushed to the floor in defeat, and financial collapse. Like the first bull, he is trying to rise again, that he may make another thrust at equitable prices, and honest dealings. Let us hope he will never again be able to manipulate future transactions in cotton to his own selfish interests, for, verily, it would be much better for those who grow cotton, and the others who buy it for legitimate purposes, if he should die, in a financial sense, even as the other bull died, literally.

#### The Love of Brownie.

The strength of a mother's love is proverbial. Poets sing of it, artists picture it, and the records of history teem with the love and heroism of mothers—the mothers of men. But, Brownie was not a human. She was a little brown banty hen, and no one would have suspected her of loving, but then, we can't always tell where the evidence of love will make its appearance. It is like the measles, or scarlet rash, and is liable to break out anywhere. Brownie was a great layer, for her size, and her cute little eggs were brown like herself, for she wore feather leggings, which gave evidence that in the long ago, she had descended from a great big Asiatic ancestor. But Brownie didn't know or care anything about that. She did care, however, and fuss in her little hen-way, a good deal about the injustice of a little banty hen like herself, being despoiled of her own eggs, and given a half a dozen big old Plymouth Rock eggs, when her maternal instinct came over her, and she got broody, and clucked about, and finally took to the nest, and wouldn't budge an inch. But, Brownie was faithful, and when she had warmed those big eggs up, with her throbbing breast, and cast a soft feathery shield all about them to keep them warm, she seemed happy again, and kept up the vigil of waiting and of incubation, just as contentedly as if they had been her own little round eggs. She was a little home-body who loved the freshest crumbs whenever the table-cloth was shaken at the back door, and she seldom strayed away from the

yard. No one would have thought that the day would come when Brownie would become distrustful of Little Ned, her owner, for she seemed to love him too. And, let it be said now, that she was true to him, just as long as he was worthy of her trust. But, when those big old Plymouth eggs were turned into six fuzzy chickens; and Ned took them from Brownie, and gave them to a larger hen which hatched at the same time, Brownie lost confidence in him. In fact, she seemed to mistrust all humanity after that. She left the kitchen yard, and could not be found anywhere. In a day or two Ned missed two of the chickens that Brownie had hatched. The next day three more had disappeared, and on the third day, the sixth and last one was gone, and so was Brownie. Ned had put the big hen in a yard to herself, so that Brownie, nor any other hen could get to her. He had noticed that the day before Brownie had disappeared, she was running about the yard clucking and taking on in a great way; and now, she and all the little ones were gone. Now, Ned's mother, being a woman, had a mother's heart, and she said to Ned, who was just a little fellow:

"If you can find Brownie, son, I think you will find her chickens, too."

So, Ned started out to hunt her up, but he hunted in vain, she was nowhere to be found. And then Ned cried a little, and his mother, to comfort him said:

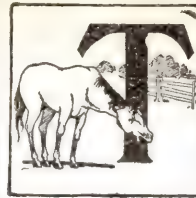
"I will look for her later in the day, you must get ready for school, now."

So she went out, after a while, with a pan of bread crumbs, and called "chick, chick, chick." But Brownie came not. Then she went down to the hog-lot, where the weeds had grown up tall after the hogs had left their winter quarters; and there she called again. Finally, the weeds began to shake, and directly Brownie with six fine, large Plymouth Rock chickens crept cautiously into view. Ned's mother was delighted. She spoke softly to Brownie and gave her the crumbs, and brought a pan of water to her, and the little hen-mother drank and showed all her little ones how to weeds. When Ned came home his mother told him of her good fortune in finding Brownie and her babies, and Ned rushed down there to see her and her chicks, but she was hidden in the weeds, and he could not coax her out, for she still mistrusted him, and never again would she come at his call. Had he not despoiled her of her young, and might not his intentions be evil again? She remembered how she had stood for hours and hours for three days, and called and called for her babies up by the kitchen yard, till she had finally gotten them all from the foster mother to whom he had given them, and now that she was secure in the big weeds, she would keep out of his reach.

And so, Brownie and her brood staid in the weeds, and Ned's mother went each day and placed the food and water for them, for she admired the little hen for her devotion to her babies, and down in her motherly heart she sympathized with the hen-mother that had manifested so great a devotion to her little ones; and so she was kind to her.

People who think that the eternal truths of equity are not implanted in every human breast are mistaken; for it is a fire that burns, not only in the soul of mankind, but reaches down and lifts up even the dumb creatures, which are likewise capable of discerning the difference between right and wrong—of equity and inequity.

#### HEAVES



HE feeding of undue quantities of bad, musty or dusty hay—or severe exercise after full feed is the usual cause of heaves in horses. Red clover in large quantities too, is especially apt to produce this disease.

**SYMPTOMS.**—Animal will show first symptoms after full feed and large draught of water if put to fast work. The onset of the disease is characterized by dry, hacking cough, which may appear several months before there is any other sign manifest, such as lifting of the flanks and distension of the nostrils. A very constant symptom is slight, frothy discharge from the nostrils and rattling in the head and windpipe.

Bronchitis is also very frequently associated and is characterized by moist, coarse rales or rattling. In severe cases the abdominal walls are lifted with each expiration. This is done to expel air from the lungs, which in health is done by the elasticity of the cell walls.

**TREATMENT.**—Feed with care, avoid dust of every kind. Horses suffering from this disease should never be permitted to gorge themselves with food or drink. Large quantities of bulky food should be avoided. Hay and grain should be made damp an hour or two before given. The following formula gives excellent results: Fluid extract of stramonium, fluid extract of lobelia, of each one ounce; Fowler's solution of arsenic, six ounces; mix and give a tablespoonful in half a pint of water on food, two or three times a day.

When relieved follow this treatment with regular, small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic, and the horse will become strong and active, with a brilliant coat, and be immune from all the common ailments. His food requirements will be less; all his food will be eaten with relish, and all of it will do him good.

For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food. This stock food is endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If these colleges know of nothing better than Dr. Hess Stock Food for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Sold on written guarantee, 100 pounds, \$5.00;—except in Canada and on Pacific Slope—smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in a small dose.

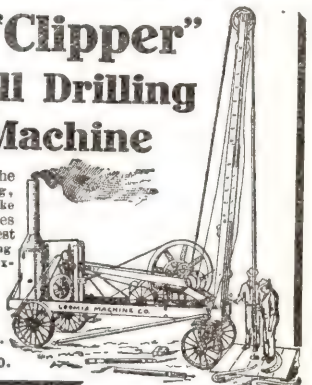
Dr. Hess Stock Book, a standard work consulted and commended by veterinarians, will be sent free if you state what stock you have—how many head of each, what stock food you have used and mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

**RURAL MAIL BOX FREE** To the first person sending us the address of any one canvassing for petitions for a new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. **OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.**

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Gives to the tools a long, crushing stroke which makes it the greatest money earning machine in existence!

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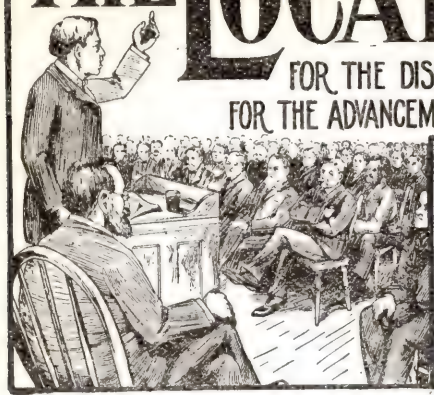
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**THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.**  
Columbus, Ohio.





# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

ENTHUSIASM IN OKLAHOMA

To the Editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:  
The thirty-two local unions of Blaine county held their first county convention here, on the 11th and 12th of March. The conventioners meet at the court house, Friday at 2 o'clock p. m., Bro. J. B. Winn was chosen chairman and Bro. Davis, secretary. The Editor of the Herald delivered an address of welcome. The chairman introduced Willard J. Conover, territory organizer, who entertained the members and visitors with reports of the wonderful growth and work of the American Society and its principles. The Saturday morning session was devoted to the business of organizing a county union and it was decided to have each local union in the county to select one delegate, and these delegates to meet here on Monday, May 24, and select one delegate for the State union. At 2 o'clock p. m. the different unions all formed in line in front of the postoffice and marched to the court house, where Chairman Winn introduced A. H. Allinson, the enterprising creamery man of Oklahoma, who gave a short talk on dairy farming. Territory Organizer Willard J. Conover was called upon and made an enthusiastic speech. We advise such meetings to be held in all parts. We hope that in a very short time there will be no farmers left who do not belong to the A. S. of E.

OKLAHOMA.

TO THE FARMERS OF MICHIGAN

Do you know that Michigan is now producing more than half the beans of the United States and the prices you realize are not at all equitable to the producer? If you will give the American Society of Equity the support it deserves and run the membership up to 60,000 or 70,000 in the State before another crop is produced you could certainly control the price and make the business pay a nice profit instead of being compelled to give the middle men and the speculator one fourth or more of your crop for the privilege of selling to him and supplying the consumer at an unfairly low price. Will you stand back and take no interest in this great movement which is destined to sweep the land and make farming a successful and profitable business instead of a life drudgery? When meetings are being held in your locality will you not show self interest enough to at least attend them and use some of your energy and influence to get others to attend or will you lie dormant and let some one else do the work and you reap your share of the benefits?  
J. P. LOCKWOOD,  
Howell, Mich.  
Subject for Discussion:—How Can Michigan Growers Make the Market Price of Beans?

CONGRESSIONAL FOLLY

The secretary of agriculture has asked Congress for \$125,000 to enable him to make experiments in cattle feeding, in search of a method by which beef cattle may be "finished" at less cost to the producer. This sum has been cut down to \$50,000, which is likely to be allowed.

Good citizens like to see wisdom in the ruling powers and will not charge them with folly, except in the most palpable case. Such a one is that referred to above. Experiments of that character are constantly being made by our agricultural colleges, and at the experimenting stations. But what stockraisers need is not so much, how to make cheaper beef, but how to get better prices for it. Cheaper production could not benefit the stockraisers, because the monopoly of price fixing stands between him and his customer, and can and does drive the price down as fast as he can cheapen production, keeping it only on a living basis.

On the other hand, cheaper production, though taught by the nation, could not benefit the beef-eater, because between him and the producer stands the monopoly of price fixing, which can, and does, hold the price of beef up, without any regard to cost of production.

If Congress, or Secretary Wilson, really desires to benefit these two classes, they can do so by abolishing the tollgate of speculation that has been erected between them. This done, the producer and consumer will meet on common grounds as seller and customer, recognizing mutual interests, and prices will be made in equity. To cheapen production without regard to the making of prices is simply widening the field of speculation and increasing monopoly's profits.

Again we appeal from the "powers," to the power that is rising in this country—the makers and first owners—who may, if they will, by co-operation, control the supply and thus compel the price on the market.

Subject for Discussion:—Can Stock-raisers Set Their Own Price on Cattle, and How?

SAVED THE AVERAGE FARMER FROM WANT

There is one thing that has saved many renters on the farm from actual want. In the past their wives have had a corner on enough poultry, eggs and garden-stuff to keep the family supplied with the necessities of life. If the trusts could have gotten their hands on these, many farmers would have come to want in the bad years. But every farmer ought to stand in line with the organization which will give him profitable prices on every crop he raises and thus enables him to make that home more comfortable and beautiful for the woman who has stood by him in the short years and made the living for him and his children.  
C. O. D.

Subject for Discussion:—Can Farmers Keep the Price of Eggs to 25c a Dozen the Year Round, and How?

GROWING FOR CANNERS

At a recent farmers' institute the canning industries were discussed and some figures were given that showed pretty clearly that the growers were the lambs and the operators the shearers. The A. S. of E. has work to do in this as in many other industrial fields. Producers

have long been the under dogs in the struggle, and we hope the dawn of Equity will shed light enough to lead them safely out to the upward path. Subject for Discussion:—Can the Growers for Canning Factories Set Their Price Instead of Taking the Price Made by the Operator?

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS

There will be held at St. Louis, June 16th to 20th, a National Farmers' Congress. Local Unions should arrange to send delegates. Further particulars will be given in future numbers, and on application to The National Union of the A. S. of E.

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**E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. & T. A.**  
Cotton Belt ST. LOUIS, MO.  
FORM 148



## LOCAL UNIONS.

A convention of the local unions of Johnson county, Arkansas, was recently held with most gratifying results. Among other business transacted, the convention fixed the prices on products for the local market for the year 1904. A committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the United Mine Workers' Union, to establish reciprocal trade with them. The next convention will be held with the Coal Hill Local Union, at New Prospect school house, on May 27.

Mr. T. J. Woodard, of Clarksville, Ark., writes suggesting that an assessment of one dollar be made on all the members of the A. S. of E., to constitute a relief fund to be used in helping members of the Society who, from debt or necessity cannot hold their crops. His proposition of relief is to take the crop of the member needing assistance, pay off his indebtedness, sell the crop and put the money back in the treasury. He further suggests that when the membership becomes able, through the effect of increased prices to help themselves, then the money accumulated could be used in the erection of cold storage houses, etc. He would like to hear from other members on the subject.

F. M. Sanford, of Hancock county,

Indiana, writes: "I have been a reader of your paper for the last three years, and I think it gets better every month. I think every farmer ought to read it. I took your advice and got one dollar for my wheat, and I am now ready to sell some corn at fifty cents."

Phillip Will, of Lull, Penn., has this to say of "Up-to-Date Farming": "Your paper has done more good for the farmer than every other paper I ever read. I am a subscriber to three other farm papers, but when my time runs out I will have no further use for them. Not a word of encouragement do they have, but hard work and no pay. Those big farm papers tell us the foreign war and this and that, is the cause of the increase in price of wheat, but we know better."

T. L. Cooper, of Raleigh county, W. Va., writes: "It seems to me that the organization and co-operation of the farmers is the greatest question that today is confronting the industrial world. The strong man—the organized—has bound the weak—the unorganized—and taken away his armor, and spoiled his goods—the profits. Yet, can we not see a stronger man that is able, to bind the strong man and cast him out? This stronger man is co-operation in the form of organization as proposed by the American Society of Equity."

To the Editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Local Union, No. 3, Geary, O. T., in considering an article in UP-TO-DATE entitled "A Petition," respectfully submit the following:

"That as a mark of our appreciation as loyal citizens, we most sincerely thank our honorable and worthy (?) servants for their high grade ability rendered in our interest along their official lines, and

WHEREAS, Under our present system of high taxation the frequent and far reaching fluctuations in prices of farm products (which is ever to the detriment of the farmers), and

WHEREAS, we cannot conscientiously support the measure. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That if our worthy Congressmen from the several states will bring about the necessary legislation in the interest of agriculture, putting the agricultural class on an equal basis with other classes and establish equitable prices, thereby increasing the farmers' income in proportion to their own, THEN, we will grant your petition. And be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to UP-TO-DATE and that a general invitation be extended the several other unions to express their sentiments in like manner."

Respectfully submitted,

P. Y. TONKINSON,  
G. W. OWENS,  
J. L. GABLE,

Committee on Resolutions.



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No. 4089—This is a good, strong, substantial buggy and not to be compared with the cheap, inferior buggies offered at the same or lower prices. Equal quality sells at retail for from \$50.00 to \$60.00. It is sold on 30 Days Free Trial, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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No. 4241—This buggy has long distance axles, quick shifting shaft couplings, double braced shafts, best SPLIT Hickory wheels, good, first-class leather quarter top, in fact, is complete in every respect and an excellent value for the money. It is sold on 30 Days Free Trial and guaranteed to be the equal of buggies that retail for \$50. Our catalog gives full description and specifications.

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No. 4845—This is the best buggy in the world for strength, neatness and comfort. It is a buggy that surpasses competition and has more special high-grade and up-to-date features than are found on buggies that retail for \$100.00. If you want the handsomest, strongest, most complete and up-to-date buggy in your neighborhood, a buggy that we will guarantee to be superior to anything you can buy elsewhere for \$75.00, you will make no mistake in ordering our SPLIT Hickory Special. It has

**100 Points of Merit**

only a few of which we can mention here. Complete description is given in our catalogue and many illustrations are shown of this buggy gotten up in different combinations, as to finish, construction, etc.

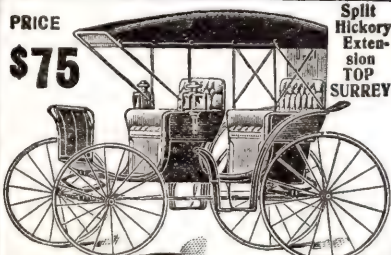


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**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL PLAN**

and our **TWO-YEAR BINDING GUARANTEE.**



**PRICE \$75**  
**Split Hickory Extension TOP SURREY**  
No. 4088—This is a handsome, roomy, comfortable and substantial surrey, the seats are wide and roomy, backs are high and comfortable, it is equipped with long distance axles, quick shifting shaft couplings, oil burning lamps, genuine leather double fenders, seat sides are padded, full length water proof top and complete in every detail. Full description given in catalog, with many options as to finish.

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## THE THIRD POWER, Farmers to the Front

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Indiana

This is the greatest book ever written. It should be read by every person in America, and particularly by farmers. Read a few extracts from many letters.

Here is indeed a great book for farmers and for all people interested in social problems from the farmer's viewpoint. \* \* The book is ably and forcibly written, displays an intimate acquaintance with agricultural conditions. \* \* It is the thought and purpose of a man of affairs and a patriot as well that reveal themselves in the pages. "THE THIRD POWER" ought to do much to stir up our American farmers to a sense of their power and responsibility as citizens of a republic and conservators of our liberties. \* \* I most heartily recommend this book, particularly to farmers everywhere.

THE AMERICAN CO-OPERATOR,  
Lewiston, Me.

It will create a new mind in the reader.

W. P. BRYANT,  
Corona, Cal.

\* \* \* "THE THIRD POWER" teaches the more humane idea that 'co-operation is the life of trade.' It is a sign that the thoughts and purposes of men are changing for the better. \* \* \* Thoughts and efforts are heaving the world's wide breast, and betoken coming changes that shall bring about better things for humanity. THE SUNDAY PATRIOT,  
Jackson, Mich.

"THE THIRD POWER" is worth ten times its cost. Its teachings are plain and explicit; its objects are noble and just; its truthfulness cannot be disputed. It is a book that should be in every home in the country.

H. F. MARCUSON,  
Harpers Home, Va.

"THE THIRD POWER" is ripe fruit—it is wheat without chaff. \* \* The manner of treatment is bold and original, with new and valuable thoughts scattered all through. \* \* The one opened question—that of united action and consequent success, is laid down at the farmers' feet, and the road is pointed out with no uncertain hand. It shows that a mighty effort is being made to get the forces on the farm in line for the great victory that is within their grasp, when they shall rise up as one man, and planting themselves squarely in the highway of iniquity, shall stand there as a great tower of strength—the greatest power on earth, the grand and new—the third power. A power that shall cause a parting of the ways; that shall obtain equity for the farmers because it is their right. "THE THIRD POWER" is a book that must be read to be appreciated. \* \* \*

HENRY BURNS GERR,  
Nashville, Tenn.

\* \* To my mind "THE THIRD POWER" has only one equal in late economic literature, viz. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," which contains idealisms without immediate practicability. "THE THIRD POWER" may be called the "Looking Forward" for American farmers with all its ideals immediately practicable and possible. \* \* \* Many a farmer will be started to thinking on sound lines by its perusal. \* \* \* The principles it teaches must be known, understood and put in practice if farmers will come to their own, and agriculture be put on a sure footing for prosperity. It should be studied.

C. H. TAYLOR,  
Gillaspie, Va.

Will these statements start you to thinking? Will they cause you to act and secure the only work ever written than tells you all the troubles affecting agriculture; also, clearly points out the remedy and provides the plan for applying the remedy? All farm problems are solved by the Third Power.

It will be a crime to refuse knowledge and light on dark subjects that generations have waited for when it is within your reach. If the owner or operator of any farm will not rise above any sluggishness and indifference that may dominate him and reach out for this fruit of knowledge, we urge the boys to send for THE THIRD POWER so they may not live in ignorance and under the uncertain, vicious system that has prevailed with agriculture in the past. Or if the wife and girls want less of drudgery and more of pleasure and luxury in their farm home let them see that a copy of THE THIRD POWER is obtained without delay.

I would not be deprived of the valuable information contained in this "Gem of the Library" for any money consideration. I have boys now merging into manhood, and in this, if I can leave them nothing else, I will give them a legacy far superior to dollars and cents.

J. M. DUNLAP,  
Vicksburg, Ky.

I believe it is the most thorough and complete analysis of the present industrial condition, and in my estimation it proposes the most reasonable and practicable remedy for correcting the evils that now exist industrially, politically and economically, of anything I ever read.

R. R. SMITH,  
Howell, Mich.

It is the only exact presentation of the actual conditions effecting the farming class, ever written.

W. C. PITTMAN,  
Hillyard, Wash.

It is a strong and masterful portrayal of the benefits to be derived by farmers through co-operation.

GEO. G. WINANS,  
Hamburg, Mich.

It is just the right thing to set farmers to thinking. Your statements, statistics and deductions are beyond refutation.

EDWARD MURPHY,  
Crary, N. D.

\* \* \* It aims at something higher than merely mercenary results. It aims at giving agriculture its proper place amongst the noblest of industries, and enable farmers by co-operation to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled, but which they can never expect to gain without organization.

THE JOURNAL,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE THIRD POWER" is prompted by a desire on the part of the author to have farmers reap the profits of their toil instead of the speculators and brokers. The manner of treatment is bold and original. The style is fresh and interesting. \* \* \* The entire book possesses the deepest interest and value, not only for the farmer—the class most deeply concerned—but all those who are interested in social problems.

AGE HERALD,  
Birmingham, Ala.

It is a plain, straightforward, forceful, convincing argument, and since an opinion is about, that either a farmer's union or a land trust is the inevitable outcome of present economic tendencies, capitalists and financiers as well as farmers and labor organizers are interested in looking the matter straight in the face. The ordinary single handed farmer, \* \* \* is "sweated" in a manner not dissimilar to the slaves of the sewing machine. The producers of food and the makers of clothes—that is to say the two most indispensable laborers in the organization of society, and therefore theoretically the most independent—appear to be the most oppressed; they can earn only a bare subsistence. \* \* \*

BROOKLYN EAGLE,  
New York.

I cannot find words to express my opinion of "THE THIRD POWER." To say that it is the best work on the agricultural industry I have ever read, but

feebly expresses my opinion of it.

J. B. THORBUEN,  
Sec. State Board of Agriculture, Guthrie, Okla.

"THE THIRD POWER" opens up a new field of literature. The object of the book is the betterment of conditions now existing among farmers of America. The argument, though radical, is clear, forceful and concise. The book makes interesting reading. That the author has given much attention and study to the questions under discussion is shown in the way he has handled the subject. \* \* \* He does not write modestly but makes his assertions boldly and in language simple but strong. His statements may be practical, but they are decidedly startling. Laying all this aside, it is safe to assert that the book will be read with interest.

ADVERTISER, Newark, N. J.

"THE THIRD POWER"—The attention of every person interested in agriculture should be directed to this work. \* \* \* The present discouraging conditions of agriculture are forcefully discussed. The benefits of industrial co-operation are clearly and logically presented, and the opportunity is given to every farmer to throw off sluggishness and indifference, and assist in promoting one of the greatest and best movements of the age. The rapidly increasing popularity of the society (which "The Third Power" represents) indicates that the commercial emancipation of the long ignored and down trodden farmer has begun and that the rights of the ruralists will not only be defended but respected.

TIMES, Albany, N. Y.

"THE THIRD POWER" is apparently published in the interest of the new farmers' movement, The American Society of Equity, though not in a narrow sense. It is really a general plea for justice to the producer of what is most important for man's material welfare. Mr. Everitt's book is of special interest, as representing the spirit of the hour in favor of co-operation for mutual protection, with special reference of course to the farmer.

BROOKLYN TIMES,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

There has been much written on the benefits of organization and co-operation by farmers in late years, but "THE THIRD POWER" is the most ambitious effort yet made as well as the most complete. It is written with a thorough understanding of the subject in hand. \* \* \* In the space allotted for review it is impossible to set out even briefly the line of argument the author follows, but the reviewer can say without over-stepping proper limitations, that the book is one that every farmer can read with profit, and one that politicians would be wise to read and ponder.

SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE THIRD POWER" is well written, an intelligent, earnest appeal to the agricultural class to rouse themselves and become the power in the world that their labor entitles them to. There can be no manner of doubt that the place of the practical farmer in the general economy of things is not what it ought to be, and not what it might be. The only reason they are not what they might be is because he has not taken it. EVENING TELEGRAM,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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paid. This is the offer you should accept as you will prize this book and want it to last many years. Also you may want to send it around amongst your neighbors.

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## Veterinary Department

[Conducted by C. C. McCue, Akron, O., to whom all communications should be addressed, before the 1st of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. All subscribers are invited to submit questions. All communications must be signed in full, not for publication, as only initials will be used, but to show good faith.]

**Blood Warts.**—Would like to know a sure cure for blood warts on mules legs. One on knee and one on lower joint.—J. H., O'Fallon, Ill. Take a wax thread and tie around the neck. At least three turns being made and the ends being fixed by passing them beneath the last preceding turn of the cord, so that they can be tightened day by day as they slacken by shrinkage of the tissues. If the neck is too broad, it may be trans-fixed several times with a double threaded needle and then be tied in sections. After you have tied off the warts, burn them down with stick caustic, until you get the roots burned out. Keep a good ointment well rubbed in, all around warts during treatment.

**Barren Mare.**—Had a ten-year-old mare that had a colt two years ago. She did not clean properly and had a discharge for some time, which apparently left her. She is now in a similar condition. Have bred her for two seasons and get no results.—N. E. K., Waupun, Wis. You may never be able to get your mare in foal again. She has leucorrhea. Inject her daily, as follows: Take one quart of soft warm water, and put into it a half ounce of cura powder. Shake well and use quickly, before powder gets time to settle in water. You may probably get discharge stopped. If so, she may breed.

**Dysentery.**—Had a young mare taken sick with diarrhea, and died after four days sickness; did not seem to be in much pain, but wanted lots of water. Tried a number of remedies with no results. What was the cause of death? Could she have been saved?—W. S. P., Shelbyville, Ind. The treatment that would most likely have saved your mare would have been the following: One pint of raw linseed oil and a few hours later, one ounce doses tincture of opium every hour until dysentery ceased.

**Abscess.**—One of my milk cows has an abscess on the base of ear; has been that way several days. Do not know what caused it, unless she struck her head against the manger.—H. O. P., Hope, Ind. The abscess was probably caused by a blow of some kind. Make an opening at lowest point of abscess, with sharp knife, with small blade. Press out all pus, and syringe it out with hot water, not hot enough to scald. Work in an antiseptic powder twice a day. Consult advertisements in this paper for such a remedy.

**Depraved Appetite.**—Some of my cattle are suffering from a peculiar malady. They seem to enjoy licking the ground, gravel and the dung of other cattle. They are poor in flesh; their hair is rough, the milk is thin and watery. They are restless and they frequently bellow.—P. H. S., Terre Haute, Ind. Your description leads to what is called a depraved appetite or Pica. This may be caused by feeding bad food, which has

undergone changes, which lessen its digestibility and impair its nutritive value. Feeding on low, swampy land become predisposed to it. You should improve the process of digestion, and supply your animals with a sufficiency of sound and wholesome food. Keep plenty of salt where your cattle can get it at all times. Rock salt is preferable. Obtain a guaranteed condition powder for cattle and feed it regularly for three or four weeks to the effected cattle. If you are in doubts as to the kind, write me and I will prescribe.

**Sprain of Shoulder.**—Have a young bull that is lame in left shoulder. Noticed it the latter part of month. It does not get any better. Think at times it is worse. He slipped and fell a short time before I noticed lameness.—L. I. G., Le-Moines, Ia. Tie your bull up to keep from using injured leg. Feed him soft food and keep his bowels open. Use hot applications for a week. If he shows no improvement, clip hair off injured part, about four inches square, and rub in the following preparation: Bin-Iodide of mercury one part, hogs lard three parts. Tie head, so as to prevent his licking blister, until the fourth day; on the fourth day, rub the blistered part with a good ointment, and every day thereafter until the scabs fall off. By this time you can turn him loose in large box stall or barn yard, for gentle exercise. Continue the use of ointment once a day until haired over. If the lameness still remains, let him rest for twenty days and repeat the above treatment.

**Troublesome Sheath.**—Will you please tell me what to do for a horse that has a mattery discharge from his sheath. What is the cause of it? Can it be cured? I don't know how long he has been that way, as I just bought him. He seems in good health otherwise.—B. G., Mansfield, O. Wash out sheath with soft warm water and castile soap. Work out all hard pieces. Do this very gently so as not to cause irritation. After sheath has been thoroughly cleaned, get a good ointment, take quantity about size of hickory nut and rub thoroughly around penis and inside of sheath. If there are any ulcerations that are discharging, use an antiseptic powder to dry them up; then continue the ointment treatment three times a week, and wash out every two weeks until well.

**Question.**—I have a mare seven years old this coming spring. Bred her to Jack, spring she was four years old. She lost her colt the following October, that being her first colt. She has been cross to horse ever since. Could I give her any kind of feed or medicine that would bring her in heat. Is now in good flesh.—A. H. B., McKenzie, Tenn. Reduce your mare's flesh. If she has been working hard, lighten it one-half. If she has been doing little or no work, work her every day. Take her to horse at stated periods. If you can get her to breed to horse first year, raise a colt, and the following season breed her to Jack. Be careful not to work too hard after breeding her.

**Indigestion.**—Will you please state symptoms and treatment of indigestion in a horse, and oblige a subscriber.—N. I. M., Decatur, Ill. Indigestion is usually first noticed by the irregular appetite. At times he will have a ravenous appetite and again will not look at feed. At

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times he will have a desire to eat unusual substances. The bowels may be loose one day and constipated the next; grain and hay passing from him undigested; passing wind with foul odor. The skin may present a harsh, dry appearance. When the above conditions arise, we should first make a careful examination of the food; its quality, quantity, condition and time of feeding. The water must be carefully scrutinized, also the condition of the mouth and teeth. If the teeth are sharp or irregular, they must be cared for; if decayed, extracted. If the cause is attributed to rapid eating or bolting of food, then the manger and feed box must be fixed to avoid this trouble. If there is a tendency to distension of the stomach and bowels with gas, the following tonic will be found very effective: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix thoroughly and give in heaping tablespoonful doses twice a day before feeding. Either give in form of a powder or as a drench.

**Catarrh-Grub.**—Some of my sheep discharge from nose and are very weak.—P. L. D., Des Moines, Ia. Examine for grub in head. Give ½ dram sulphate iron in feed twice a day.

**Hoven.**—Have some cattle that bloat badly. A veterinary has to be called frequently. Please explain treatment.—I. L. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia. You should have a trochar to puncture them in event that milder remedies should fail. A cathartic is good in such cases. Epsom salts or any good physic. Injections should be given frequently.

**Question.**—Feed was scarce here one season and I could not feed enough to keep cattle fat. Their calves each year after I quit feeding them milk get thin, growth stops, and coat is rough. In their two-year-old form are as small as yearlings. I feed whole grain and hay. They are also troubled with lice. Also are troubled with a cough.—M. C. J., Clay Center, Kan. Would recommend feeding your cattle dampened ground feed, using a good condition powder. The cough is probably caused from dry feed. For lice, take coal oil one part, hogs lard three parts, mix thoroughly, and give your cattle a thorough greasing from the point of their nose to tip of tail. Do not get it into eyes. It will smart if you do. If the first treatment does not kill the lice, repeat it in two weeks. Keep your cattle in good healthy shape and the calves will be in good shape.

#### TREES WORTH PLANTING

The Galbraith Nurseries, Box 39, Fairbury, Nebr., whose advertisement has been running in our columns, is a reliable, satisfactory place to buy all kinds of trees. We have reason to know that they have an especially fine stock ready for digging and immediate delivery. Strong rooting, vigor of growth and hardiness is well known to be a Galbraith characteristic. The Galbraith prices are most reasonable. They make a specialty of grapes and all kinds of fruit and shade trees. If you are going to plant this spring, make sure of getting the Galbraith catalog before making up the order.

#### A GRATIFYING REPORT

It is indeed gratifying to the editorial management of Up-to-Date Farming to see the announcement from Theodore Noel Company repeated for the 15th time in this issue of Up-to-Date Farming. The offer made by the company is an exceptional one, unlike anything made by any other house advertising in American publications, and it is necessary that it be accepted by people of good intelligence and of strict honor and integrity, as the firm depends upon the reader's honor for payment of the money if the reader is benefited. They report to the editorial management that they have succeeded in benefiting and curing hundreds of ailing readers of Up-to-Date Farming, and that such readers are very prompt in their payment, which leads them to again make the offer in this edition and use a full page in doing so. Every reader who has not accepted should send to the company for a package of Vitae-Ore by all means. The company

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desires no one's money, whom Vitae-Ore cannot positively benefit and for this reason does not offer the medicine for cash, but desires each person to test it before paying for it, and none need pay unless benefitted and satisfied. The company is reliable, and none should hesitate to give V. O. a trial.



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This section has been overlooked but now Northern Farmers are buying the lands and are delighted with their bargains. They find the land admirably adapted for grain, cattle and fruits. Good markets, climate delightful.

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No. 770—Ten Miles from Fredericksburg—339 acres; 4 miles from depot, residence cost \$5,000; recently put up in fine order, is a two story frame building, with brick basement, wide halls high ceilings, wide stairways, large windows, inside work extra finish, handsome double porch in front, detached kitchen. Land slopes in every direction from the house; can see ten miles in any direction. Barn 30x35, ice house and other good buildings. Apple trees, peach trees and other fruit. Churches, schools, etc. convenient. Farm is well watered, 240 acres cultivated, balance woods; all smooth lands; 100 acres good river bottoms. The farm has been well cultivated and crops rotated with grass and clover. Price \$6,000.00.

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We have many other elegant farms and country seats in Virginia and other States. Small catalog free. Large catalog entitled "Virginia and Carolina Illustrated," for 25c. This has descriptions of hundreds of farms with photographs of buildings and crops. Finest farm catalog issued. Address

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The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the largest institution of its kind on earth. We are constantly purchasing complete stocks at *Sheriffs and Receivers'* sales. We have purchased and dismantled all of the expositions of modern days, including the World's Fair. Here are a few samples of our ability to give special prices on farm necessities, which would cost from 25 to 50 per cent more elsewhere.

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Complete with nails and painted red on both sides at  
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Most durable and economical roof covering made for houses, stores, barns, sheds, cribs, poultry houses, etc., and a hundred other purposes for inside and outside use; cheaper and will last longer than any other covering. Sheets are 6 and 8 feet long.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT** to all points east of Colorado. This roofing at \$2.00 per square is our No. 10 grade, semi-hardened. Very easy to lay; requires no experience; hatchet or hammer the only tool needed. Comes in **Flat, Corrugated, V Crimped.**

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Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes, 3/4 to 2 in., 7c lb. Newsisal rope, shop worn, sizes, 3/4 to 1 in., 8c lb. Twine, all kinds, 6c lb. Wire Rope, all sizes, low prices. Tackle Blocks, Rope Pulleys, etc.



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Our high grade "Premier" brand, guaranteed 3 years, per gal., 95c. "Perfection" brand for ordinary use, per gal., 65c. Barn paint, in barrel lots, per gal., 30c. Cold Water Paints, per lb., 6c. Write for color card, mailed free.

## Jack Screws 80c



Brand new cast, iron stand with wrought iron screws, deep cut threads:  
1 1/2 in. diam., 12 ton each, 80c. 1 1/2 in. diam., 16 ton each, \$1.10. 2 in. diam., 20 ton each, \$1.15. 2 1/2 in. diam., 24 ton each, \$1.85. 2 1/2 in. diam., 28 ton each, \$2.40. Also, Lever Jacks for \$5.00.



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MINERAL WOOL FELT, \$1.75  
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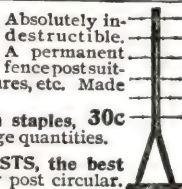
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A handy assortment of wire nails, put up in kegs of 100 lbs. ranging from 3 to 30d, all kinds. Single keg lots, each, \$1.60. Five keg lots, \$1.50.

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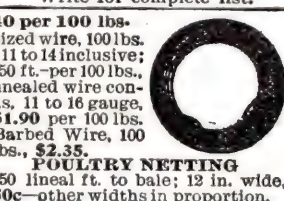
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Single bitted axe, cast iron 30c  
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Smooth galvanized wire, 100 lbs. to bale; gauges, 11 to 14 inclusive; lengths, up to 250 ft.—per 100 lbs., \$1.40. New annealed wire continuous lengths, 11 to 16 gauge, \$1.90 per 100 lbs. Barbed Wire, 100 lbs., \$2.35.

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**Furniture from Weddell House Cleveland, Ohio**  
We bought the furniture and fittings complete of this well known hotel. It is of highest quality and sold at such low prices as to be within reach of all. We have a complete catalogue containing list of this and other material from high class Clubs, Hotels, etc., purchased by us.



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We bought 1000 dozen of them; they are brand new and the strongest chair on the market. Have three spindles, made of hardwood, scooped seat, nicely finished. Price each, 45 cts., in lots of six. Also have a quantity same as above striped and decorated and much better finished. Price each, 50c., in lots of 6. We also handle new furniture of every kind, bought at *Sheriffs and Receivers'* sales.

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**\$4.75 and up.**

We bought several carloads of new Portable Forges at low price. **HORSESHOES**, per keg, \$3.00. Horse-shoe Nails, per lb., 8c. Post Drills, \$4.85. Blacksmiths' Tools of every kind. **MIXED BOLTS**—a handy assortment—per lb., 3c.



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Porcelain Enameled, inside and outside. 10,000 of these new sinks, 18x30 in., blue enameled, @ \$1.25. Cast Iron, white porcelain enameled, 18x30, @ \$1.50. Larger sizes, write for prices



**Pipe** 1 in. with couplings, 3 3/4c per ft. 1 1/2 in. 4 1/2c

First class wrought iron pipe for water and other purposes. Re-threaded and in good condition. Also well casing, boiler tubes and pumps.


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# Up to Date POULTRY

The editor of this department will be glad to hear from Up-to-Date readers. Address Poultry Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.



## FEEDING AND CARE OF YOUNG GEESSE.

Geese are a paying investment. They are free from many of the diseases so common to other fowls, having no lice, very little trouble to raise, and require but little feed until time to fatten for market. Rearing goslings or "green geese" as they are termed when of marketable age is attracting much attention at the present time. The early birds are much more valuable than those hatched later because they mature earlier and are consequently ready for market much sooner.

The first and second eggs give the strongest goslings and should be set under hens. Select those of medium size, fluffy and of assuredly motherly instincts, giving them from five to seven eggs each. The third laying which completes the product of the season may be hatched by the goose. Eleven eggs are usually sufficient for a setting, though some geese will cover twelve or thirteen.

After they have been incubated from five to eight days it is well to test them and remove those which are not fertile. Thirty days are required for incubation and upon the twenty-fifth day the eggs should be taken from the nest and placed for about one minute in water heated to a temperature of 104 degrees F. The earlier they are set in the season the better, as heat is bad for the young goslings.

The hen should not be disturbed at hatching time. If uneasy, given her food upon the nest, as it is most important at this period that the moisture generated by the newly liberated goslings does not escape, it being essential in aiding the remainder to free themselves from their shells which would be toughened if exposed. Some hens do not take kindly to such unnatural offspring and may kill the youngsters. In cases of this kind, remove the goslings as they hatch and return them as soon as the hen accepts the situation.

When the birds are thoroughly dry, or about twenty-four hours after hatching, remove the hen and brood to a large, roomy coop and pen them for a week.

Where the goose has the brood a pen made of boards a foot wide will suffice, but a hen must be enclosed.

### Feeding.

The first feed for goslings should be a mixture of soaked bread, cornmeal and bran fed in a crumbly condition. Provide sods, if the coop is not on grass, also a shallow dish of water, partly filled with stones to keep the youngsters out. Pulverized charcoal and sand should be mixed with the meal to supply grit. Keep the birds as dry as possible, not allowing them to go into the water until fully feathered, unless the weather is quite warm.

After the third day give a ration composed of equal parts by measure of bran middlings and cooked vegetables. This feed is given them three times a day, until they are five weeks old. After this time feed a mash of one-third cornmeal and two-thirds bran. If the fowls are to be fattened feed one-half bran and one-half cornmeal. Boiled hominy and rice form a very good feed for goslings. Always provide plenty of grazing but never feed corn.

The coop in which the goslings are confined at night should be bedded daily with cut straw, otherwise it will become damp and the young birds will suffer from rheumatism. During the day shade must be provided as goslings are liable to be overcome by heat and may die from its effects.

Many find it difficult to distinguish the sexes. The surest way is by their voices; the female has a hoarse voice like she had a cold while the male makes a clear loud noise. Then the gander holds his head higher than the females and should have a "curl" at the tail.

### PROFIT IN EGGS.

It is well known that there is a regular rise and fall in the price of eggs, which are highest about Thanksgiving to Christmas, and lowest about May and June. The high prices of early winter being due to the scarcity of eggs at that time, the old hens not having recovered from the effects of the molt and the bulk of the pullets not having begun to lay.

April is the best month for hatching the American, and May the best for the Mediterranean varieties. Six months of good steady growth will bring Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte pullets to full maturity, and pullets of these breeds hatched in April, will begin laying in October, and in November and December will be shelling out a full quota of eggs. Similarly Leghorns and Minorcas hatched in May will reward us if fed for growth.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

Feed your breeders plenty of meat, ground bone and shell, and if confined give them green food in abundance. Set all the hens you can this month and hatch the birds that will be in good shape by fall. Give the old hen a good meal of corn before placing the chicks with her. Keep before the chicks fresh water, powdered charcoal, sharp grit or coarse sand.

### NOTES.

A good game hen will whip a rat or a hawk and fight anything that molests her brood. A few on the place are good as they seldom have bad luck in raising a family.

The average market weight for broilers, dressed, is three pounds to the pair. The best selling season for roasting fowls is from March to August. Prices are then best. The weight should be from four to six pounds.

Do not ship the roosters and hens in the same crate. If you do, expect your returns on the same basis as is paid for old cocks.

Never carry a fowl by the legs with its head hanging down, nor a duck by its neck.

Either eggs are being used more largely or the American hen is not doing her duty. At any rate eggs are wanted and they bring spot cash.

Send for Farmers' Bulletins 51, 64, 141 and 182. They will inform you of the possibilities and details of poultry raising. Address Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

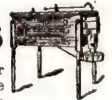


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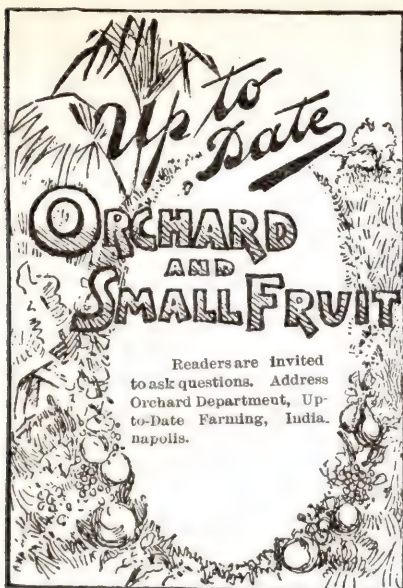
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Readers are invited to ask questions. Address Orchard Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

### BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Bordeaux mixture is, and will remain, the most important fungicide for general use against fungus diseases of fruits and farm and garden crops, such as apple scab, plum leaf spot, potato mildew, cucumber mildew, etc. There is such a constant demand for information as to how best to make and use bordeaux mixture that this subject is treated more fully than any other in the bulletin.

The essential ingredients for making bordeaux mixture are freshly slaked lime and copper sulphate solution. The fungicidal value lies in the copper.

The lime is added only to prevent injury to foliage and to make the mixture more adhesive and more easily seen after being applied to the foliage. Lime water will not do. A very thin white wash made from lime and water, commonly called milk of lime, is needed. The relative amounts of lime and copper sulphate which are used may be greatly varied because a great excess of lime may be used without injury to foliage, but it is absolutely essential that enough lime be used, or injury to foliage will surely follow. It is not safe to use less than two-thirds as much lime by weight as of the undissolved copper sulphate; that is to say, in the proportion of 2 pounds of lime to 3 pounds of copper sulphate.

**Excess of Lime.**—The question will be asked: Why use any excess of lime? The reply is that under certain weather conditions an excess of lime tends to prevent injury to the leaves by bordeaux mixture; as it also does when certain arsenical poisons are added to the bordeaux mixture. Fresh interest was given to the question of the best proportion of lime to copper sulphate because of the widespread injury to bordeaux-sprayed foliage in 1902.

Heretofore two pounds of quicklime have been recommended for neutralizing three pounds of copper sulphate; and this proportion abundantly satisfies the ferrocyanide test. In view of the experience of 1902 it appears that a larger proportion of lime is desirable. Under ordinary circumstances it seems best not to use a greater weight of lime than of copper sulphate since it has been shown that a great excess of the lime tends to render the bordeaux somewhat less efficient against fungi. A thick mixture cannot be sprayed so readily, neither can it be applied so uniformly, as a thinner one. The solid particles do not stay in suspension so well. For instance, in a mixture made according to the normal formula and poured into a glass cylinder 15 inches high, the solids settled between three and four inches in one hour. In a similar cylinder containing a mixture made with a large excess of lime the solids settled between five and six inches in the same time.

### DAMAGE BY FREEZING.

It is generally thought that the intense cold throughout the north, east and many portions of the west has destroyed many peach and plum orchards. As yet the damage can by no means be estimated, as the trees thus affected will often carry through to the full blossoming stage and then die.

The best that can be done is to watch developments carefully. Where tops are not frozen clear back to the bodies, many may doubtless be saved by cutting back to and a little beyond the healthy wood. With young healthy trees of three or four years growth, when the bodies have been injured, many may probably be saved by cutting off below the snow line and painting the stub heavily. Many trees thus handled will sprout above the bud, and by careful handling will still make good trees. It is probable, however, that the damage is far reaching and many orchards will have to be dug out and started anew. I see nothing for it but that the stone fruits will be scarce and high, and those who have them will obtain high prices. So the caution is to care well for what trees have been spared and at once set to work for new plantings.

If damage has been as widespread as many predict, it will take years to build up the enterprise to its past proportions, so the wise course is to begin at once, and if trees must be replaced do it now and get in on the ground floor. We certainly hope that the matter has been exaggerated, and that the real injury is far less than has been estimated. But at all events, much planting will be done and we should be satisfied with nothing less than the very best varieties and the choicest of stock. Breed up the fruit as well as the live stock. This can often be done with the material right at hand. Many have trees, vines or berry bushes that are far superior both in bearing and table qualities, to those of the same variety right around them. These are the ones to propagate from, and are often far better than those procured from the nursery.

Change of varieties is often risky, for a success under certain conditions will often prove a failure under others. So if we have tried and tested sorts that have succeeded well under our surroundings, the safer way, generally speaking, is to breed up from them, and start slowly with untried sorts. Give the new sorts a chance in an experimental way, as valuable results will often materialize.

### FRUIT ALL THE YEAR.

To the Editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In reading your paper of January first, page 22, on Commercial Orchards, I was impressed with what the writer said that farmers could have fresh fruits from July 5th until May 15th. We live on a small farm, something less than a hundred acres, down here in Virginia and make no effort to grow fruit for market and we have fruit from June until in late April. Our early strawberries come in before the middle of June, then the late ones and before they are gone the cluster cherries and before they are gone comes raspberries, goose berries, currants and blackberries. Then in July comes the early apples and plums. We have the early harvest red astricans and strawberry apple, that affords eating and cooking apples. Our Wild Goose plum has been bearing for twenty years and has never failed entirely until 1903, and nearly every year it has had fruit enough for all our neighbors and some for the boys.

Later in July the peaches begin to come in and continue until late September. Then there is the early pears and the fall or winter pears, fall apples, the quince and damson, then the winter apple of which we like the Wine Sap best. While our orchards are not large there are very few years but that some has wild fruit. The Wine Sap apples nearly always bear some fruit; the same of the Keifer pear, cluster cherry and the strawberry, are all apt to have some fruit every year.

F. D.

How many have a running stream or pond where watercress will grow. Such ones are fortunate, for the culture is profitable and the cress is growing in popularity.

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## SWEET POTATOES.

### Some New Points of Value.

The quality of land and the preparation thereof are the first things to be considered. A sandy loam, well supplied with humus, is considered best for sweet potatoes. If deficient in humus, as most of the old lands South are, it will be well to first grow and turn down a legume crop, preferably cow peas.

If the land is sandy, spring preparation will answer for cow peas, but if not sandy, the land should be well prepared by thorough early plowing.

A few weeks before the time for planting cow peas arrives, lay off into drills three and a half feet apart and deposit therein 600 pounds per acre of a fertilizer made by mixing 400 pounds of muriate of potash with 1,600 pounds of acid phosphate; mix the fertilizer well with the soil.

At the proper time open the drills and plant cow peas at the rate of about twelve pounds per acre. Cultivate thoroughly from start to finish; if possible permit no grass to mature seed.

Soon after maturity, say after frost, turn down the entire crop of vines and let remain until early spring.

### Cutting vs. Draws.

Proper tests have shown that, other things being equal, vines cut into lengths of three leaves each and planted with one leaf or joint above ground, will yield about 36 per cent. more potatoes and of better quality than draws will.

### A Hot Bed Superseded.

If a hot bed be employed in growing vines for cutting purposes, it is impractical to give the vines the necessary distance. The plan below gives ample distance and will also produce plants sufficiently early to yield a full crop of potatoes. Hence, it is believed that the new plan will eventually, to a great extent, supersede hot beds, especially in the middle and southern portion of the United States. The advantages of the new plan are such that it can probably be profitably employed throughout the northern portion of the sweet potato belt.

The sweet potato is a semi-tropical plant. Therefore, the ground should be warm when the plants are set. Proper tests have shown that plants from a hot bed, set in cold soil, did not do so well as those set later from a cold bed. The latter commenced running first.

### The New Plan for Bedding.

Construct a bottomless box of proper size to suit the quantity of potatoes; it may be two and a half feet deep. Procure a proper quantity of fine stable manure, wet with water and fork until uniformly wet, but not to saturation. Let remain thus until a gentle warmth is developed. Then place in said box to the depth of about eighteen inches and settle; if packed too firmly the manure will not heat. Place on the manure corn cobs or other coarse litter to the depth of a few inches. Then the potatoes to the depth of six to eight inches and finish with a covering of wet cloths placed on the potatoes. Water (not too cold) should occasionally be poured over the potatoes. If the manure gets too warm, reduce the temperature with water. Use a thermometer. Heat of manure may range from 70 to 90 degrees.

In a few days sprouts will appear. The potatoes should then be taken out and bedded as follows: Construct drills in the open air three to four feet apart. Fertilize the drills properly and mix with the soil. Then place the potatoes endwise, one row for each drill, leaving a space of one to three inches between the ends. Cover with about one inch of soil and finish with one and a half inches of well rotted chip manure. Treated as above, the potatoes are not apt to rot in the drills; the sprouting process will prevent.

## Cultivation.

Soon after sprouts appear above ground, cultivation with plow and hoe should be commenced and continued so long as plants are needed, thus materially advancing their growth.

### Transplanting.

When the plants attain proper size, draw about three-fourths of them, cut off the roots and transplant the tops in the usual way. Three-fourths of the roots removed, leaving a few roots at top, will be an improvement over the whole root. The plants left are for cutting purposes. When they attain a length of three to four feet cut them off a little below the first leaf. Then cut into lengths of three leaves each and transplant in the usual way, leaving one leaf or joint above ground. The top plants, containing the buds, will yield better than the average of the other cuttings. Use only the first crop of vines. The stubs that are attached to the potatoes should be rejected.

### Another Plan.

With a sharp knife or shears, remove 6 to 7 inches from the top ends of the vines. Transplant these cuttings in the usual way as shallow as they will live, say two or three inches deep. Topping the vines, as above, will cause suckers to start, generally a sucker above each leaf. When these suckers attain a length of four to six inches, cut the vines a little above the suckers below, thus removing with each cutting a leaf, a sucker and a shank below the sucker, usually two to two and a half inches long. Transplant these cuttings sufficiently deep to cover the joints properly; the potatoes principally start from the joints and they appear to do best when near the surface where they can receive the heat from the sun.

In transplanting, construct holes of proper size, 14 to 18 inches apart, and fill with water. When the water is absorbed fill again. Place a plant in the water and draw loose soil around it, but do not pack the soil; a good supply of water will usually settle the soil sufficiently without packing and will also give the plants an immediate start, an important feature.

The potatoes generally proceed from the joints, as aforesaid. The lower ends of the shanks, where cut, will soon heal and send out a good supply of roots; these roots appear to be necessary to sustain the plants and the potatoes above.

The above points, especially the importance of providing a shank when there is only one joint, did not occur to me in time to properly decide them by experiment the past season. Cutting vines into lengths of three leaves is known to be good, and cutting into lengths of only one leaf, with a shank attached as above may prove equally good.

After the soil has been prepared, as aforesaid, lay off into drills three and a half to four feet apart. The sweet potato is a rank feeder of potash and phosphoric acid. Therefore, if planted on a legume sod, apply per acre in the drills muriate of potash 65 to 130 pounds, or 260 to 520 pounds of kainit in lieu of the muriate of potash, and 165 to 330 pounds of acid phosphate.

If not planted on a legume sod, double the above dose and add thereto nitrate of soda 135 to 270 pounds. Mix the fertilizer with the soil, preferably a few weeks before planting, construct ridges thereon and plant as aforesaid.

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## A "Little Doctor" on the Farm.

The good housewife, especially those in the country districts, recognizes the importance of small beginnings in all things; most especially is this the case in the earliest stages of sickness. The liver becomes sluggish, constipation ensues, and the stomach being disordered, food instead of nourishing the body, is actually poisoning it. Undigested food generates gases which poison the blood and cause biliousness, sick-headache, and a general out-of-sorts condition. But the prudent housewife knows the necessity of keeping a remedy at hand. She has a box of

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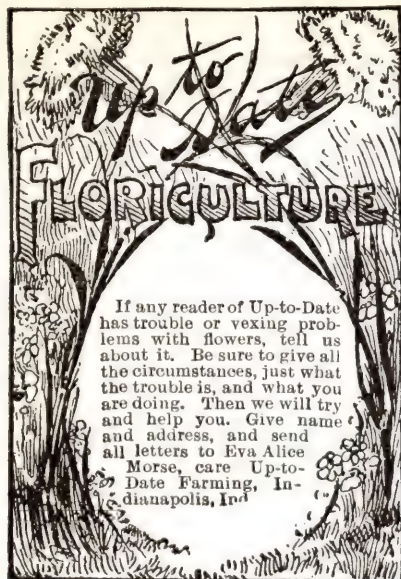
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## A FEW NOVELTIES.



(Howard's Star Petunia.)

Each year the seedsmen list new claimants for our favor; many of them worthy of the praise lavished upon them and many others no better than varieties we now cultivate. We shall notice only a few of the so-called novelties; all of which are improvements on old favorites; and all within reach of the ordinary purse. Few of us can indulge in the "truly" novelties and anyway many of them are no sweeter or prettier than our common flowers.

Among sweet peas we have White Wonder, a double stemmed many flowered sort, with from eight to twelve pure white flowers of largest size usually all facing one way. Several years ago I found a double stemmed pink sweet pea among many vines and tried hard to save seed from it, but no pods ever formed, so I lost my opportunity to become famous, as the originator of a novelty.

Ivy-leaved Nasturtiums, while not exactly new are listed as novelties, and are especially valuable for window or porch boxes, as trailers, or to border a walk or flower bed. The leaves are sharp-lobed, and veined with a lighter color, resembling the hardy English ivy. The petals of the flowers are narrow and set on a slender foot-stalk giving a starry effect, very pleasing in contrast with the showy foliage. "Golden Gem" is a self-colored orange-yellow flower. "Flamingo" is an intense glowing scarlet. "Fordhook Fancy" is usually golden yellow or straw color, blotched and striped with rosy carmine.

For several years Luther Burbank has been working on the verberna, and now we have the "Mayflower," a strain with flowers of extra size, deliciously fragrant and in lovely shades of pink.

Howard's "Star" petunia is decidedly novel and well worth having. The ground color of petals is bright crimson or rosy purple; the stars are pure white, or light blush. Plants are very free bloomers.

The "Shasta" daisy and "Blue-eyed

African Daisy" have been before the public long enough to established their prestige, and deserve all the good things said of them. "Shasta" is an immense, semi-double, dazzling white daisy, with small golden eye. Perfectly hardy, and perennial. *Arctotis Grandis* or Blue-eyed Daisy must be treated as an annual in this country. The foliage is soft and downy of whitish color. Flowers are nearly three inches across and produced in great profusion throughout the season. The petals are pure white on their upper surface and lilac-blue on the under side. The centre or eye is light blue with slightly projecting white stamens. As cut flowers, both these daisies are exceedingly valuable, having long stiff stems and lasting well in water.

Japan furnishes us with a bush form of "Daylight" *dolichos*. The growth is compact and the bush is most conspicuous when grown singly. Flower stalks crowded their entire length with dazzling white blossoms rise twelve or fifteen inches above the foliage. White pods succeed the blossoms so that the plant is showy in all stages of growth.

## Edging the Border.

Usually we depend upon the perennials for the border, but this year we are starting a new border so we shall have to use a good many annuals if we are to have much of a display, and how surprised I was when reviewing the catalogues, searching for low-growing and trailing plants to plant close to and among the stones which edge my border. The book was just full of them, and such variety in foliage and bloom. There's *Ageratum* with its fuzzy blue or white balls of bloom; *Alyssum*, "Little Gem," growing only three or four inches high but each plant covering a space of ten or twelve inches and covered from spring until fall with fragrant white flowers; *Candytuft* in white, lavender and crimson; *Coleus*, whose leaves are of all colors, sizes and shapes;—*Dianthus*, *Fireball* and *Snowball*; these are especially fine, dwarf and compact, with large double flowers beautifully fringed; *Forget-Me-Not* and *Heliotrope* give shades of blue, lavender, and white, to say nothing of delightful odors; *Linum*, or *Crimson Flax*, is also charming throughout the season with clean foliage and satiny cups of scarlet or crimson. The *Lobelias* furnish us with the national colors not only in "Tricolor" which combines all these in one plant, but in "Heavenly Blue" "Crystal Palace" and "Erinus" in blues, "Cardinals" a brilliant scarlet, and "White Gem" which forms dense balls of purest white. *Cardinals* differs from the other members of the family in being perennial.

All nasturtiums are lovely in the border, giving a riot of color, tumbling over their rocky confines and running out over the green lawn, for we never put up

## Names of Farmers Wanted

The Valley Farmer wants names and addresses of farmers anywhere in the U. S. They want to get them interested in their big farm magazine which now has a circulation of over 100,000 copies and is acknowledged to be the best farm paper in the West. The subscription price is 50c per year, but if any of our readers will send them five farmers' names and addresses and ten cents in stamps or silver they will enter you as a subscriber fully paid for a whole year. Address Valley Farmer, 531 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.

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## Can You Tell What This Means?



\$200.00 IN CASH FOR THE BEST ANSWERS.

This rebus can be solved by anyone who will give it a little time and study. It represents an old saying, and \$200 in cash will be given to those who can tell what it means and also suggest another old saying that we can use in another contest of this kind. This contest is a test of your ingenuity and if you succeed in sending in the best and nearest answer and sentence we will award you the first prize of \$100. For the next best, we will give \$50; for the next best, \$25; next best, \$15, and next best \$10. All prizes will be paid in cash and be awarded by a committee of three disinterested persons. The only condition is that you comply with our easy conditions, which are that you will agree to get at least four subscribers among your friends for the Household Guest, our interesting monthly magazine, at our club price of 25 cents each. To make it easy for you to comply with the conditions and get the subscribers we will send you 4 handsome pictures, size, 16x20, printed in beautiful colors, suitable for framing, so that you can give one to each subscriber. Do not send any money, simply send your answer. We will

enter it and send you subscription blanks and pictures so you can get the four subscribers, and if your answer is the best there will be no trouble about you getting the prize. We also give you choice of articles from our premium list for obtaining these subscribers, such as Rings, Watches, Sewing Machines, Dinner Sets, Dolls, Lamps, Silverware, etc., full particulars of which we will send you. In addition to this contest you will be entitled to compete without further condition in another contest in which we give

## \$325.00 IN CASH PRIZES

particulars of which we send you with the pictures. If you want your share in these cash prizes, your choice of premium from the Mammoth Premium List, write us today. Do not send any money now, simply write your solution of this puzzle and send in a sentence and we will enter your answer and send the pictures, sample copy and full particulars of our \$325 contest at once. No one living in Chicago or suburbs can compete in this contest. Write today. Address

HOUSEHOLD GUEST CO., Dept. 64

358 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL



any "Keep Off the Grass" sign where the nasturtiums can see it. The Mignonette too is given wide latitude and wanders at its own sweet will. The Oxalis with bright green clover-like leaves gives us a new color note in its brilliant yellow, and soft pink blooms. Then all colors of the rainbow troop in with Cupid Sweet Peas, Pansies, Dwarf Drummonds, Petunias, Portulacca, Sanvitalia, Torenia, Trifolium and Verbenas.

Really there is such an endless array that I can never choose. I'll just have to order them alphabetically and plant them the same way, and I guess I don't need the perennials very much so far as making display is concerned.

For Perfume.

Many of our loveliest flowers have no perfume and it is advisable to provide for this lack by planting something having fragrance in close proximity. The Asperula, Odorata—white, and Azurea Setosa—lavender-blue in color was a prime favorite with our grandmothers who knew both varieties as "Sweet Woodruff." They are hardy annuals bearing continuously, clusters of small sweet-scented flowers, beautiful for bouquets, when dried they impart a delightful odor to the linen chest or wardrobe. As it succeeds best in partial shade and grows only twelve inches high, it may be scattered to good advantage among taller growing flowers.

Sweet Lavender—Lavendula vera is one of the best perennials to be used for sachet purposes. In ordering seed be sure and give the botanical name or you may get the variety generally sold, which isn't what you want at all. The seeds may be sown in shallow drills, in window boxes, and transplanted to open ground after danger from frost is past, about eight inches apart in rather light well-drained soil. The second spring they should be again transplanted into permanent beds, about two feet apart each way. Cut the sprays when in full bloom, spread on newspapers and cure quickly as possible in a cool shady room. All shed blooms may be made into sachets; the twigs lighted and burned in a room will fill it with odors of the garden.

Heliotropes are beautiful as well as fragrant, are easily grown, and should be found in every garden, yet we rarely see them except when grown as pot plants. Mignonette is not always "sweet" but if you order "Golden Queen," "Improved Machet" or "Nineteen Hundred" you will be sure of fragrance and beauty, too.

Marvel of Peru or Four o'clock, will perfume the whole garden, and is always a great favorite with little people.

Nicotiana-Affinis—has pure white Bonvardia-like flowers, on long terminal tubes, so sweet that a few plants will perfume the whole garden. Petunias, stocks, sweet peas and wallflowers are all desirable, and once raised will be retained for many years.

**FREE TO AGENTS**  
Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake.  
\$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K O  
HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.



# MAN-WEIGHT GARDEN TOOLS

## Solve the Labor Problem

Indispensible to every person who wants to get the Greatest crops and the most money from a minimum of time, effort and land.

Different from all other hand machines. THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY DOES THE WORK; instead of the weight being lost on the ground through the feet it is applied to the machine by the lean of the body. Can be used day after day with less fatigue than with hoe or any other machine. It may astonish you to know that one man with a MAN-WEIGHT can do more work and do it better than ten men with hoes, or five men with five hand-push machines, yet it is a fact. This is one way to solve the labor problem. If time is money, or ease of doing your work an object, you cannot possibly afford to do without a Man-Weight combination.

The machine is propelled by the weight of the body. No muscular effort is required through the arms. The hands guide the tools all around the plants just like a hoe in the hands. When you go over a field with a Man-Weight you have both cultivated and hoed. You can now begin to imagine the advantages of these great and almost marvelous machines.

## MANY MACHINES IN ONE

The Man-Weight Combination is really multum in parvo. It comprises, plows, hoes, cultivators, harrows, single and double wheel. It is the most complete outfit on the market today, some of its exclusive and superior features mentioned above. Why buy a machine for each kind of work when you can get all in one. Why buy any other machine when you can get a strictly up-to-date Man-Weight Combination? Why take any other kind as a gift if you can get a Man-Weight at any price? This will save time, save money, enable you to tripple your acreage and greatly increase your crops. It will save you its cost in several ways several times a season. Read the following letters and send for catalog if you want more information.

This illustration shows the Man-Weight Cultivator saving a plant that was out of line with the others in the row. Either or both drag bars may be moved to right or left or up or down without changing the directoin of the wheels.

Your Man-Weight Cultivator received and put to good use. Find it is the biggest little machine we have ever used or seen.—A. A. SANDERS, 507 E. 7th St. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, '03.

Your Man-Weight is a great improvement. I find that it largely increases one's capacity. It is as great a help, as the improved horse cultivators are over the double shovel. A 120 pound man can do more work with a Man-Weight than six big men with hoes and do it better.—S. LEE COX, Oakwood, Ill., January, 1903.

After a few days' use of the Man-Weight Cultivator, I can say it fills all the claims you make for it.—J. F. BRINKERHOFF, Cuyahoga Falls, O., June 1903.

The Man-Weight Cultivator came to-day. We tried it along with a . . . . All present thought that the Man-Weight was the best. The soil was very heavy but the machine did excellent work. We tried it in cabbage, tomatoes, beets, onions and corn.—W. G. SPEEDLOVE, Harrisville, Mo., June 3, '03.

This illustration shows the Man-Weight Cultivator in high stuff and the operator walking between the rows. This construction is very popular, particularly if the plants are wet

**PRICE** Man-Weight Cultivator, 5 set of tools, complete combined single and double wheel (without drill) **\$8.00**

**FREE TRIAL** If you are still skeptical about the merits of the Man-Weight Machines, or if you are still unconvinced as to their superiority over the old style machines, write us to that effect, and we will send you one of these Man-Weight Cultivators on a week's FREE TRIAL. Use the machine for 6 days, and on the seventh day remit us the price (\$8.00) if you are satisfied with it. OR IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED with the machine, and do not desire to keep it, write us NOT LATER than the seventh day, advising us of this fact, and we will send you shipping directions for same.

We want you to take advantage of this offer. We want every gardner in the U. S. to know about our labor saving garden tools. Just as soon as they all know about the Man-Weight and are convinced of its advantages, we will have nearly all of the garden tool trade in the country.

**QUIT HAND HOEING! CURE THAT BACKACHE! THROW AWAY THOSE OUT-OF-DATE GARDEN HOES YOUR GRANDFATHER USED! BE UP-TO-DATE!**

## GET A MAN-WEIGHT

**CAUTION:**—In order to take advantage of this free trial offer, it is only necessary to convince us that you are a person of responsibility, that you really need such a machine, and that you are not just some curious person wanting to see this tool. Therefore in sending in your order cut out the coupon attached, and besides giving your own name thereon, give the name of some other responsible party, preferably a bank or business house, to whom we can refer if necessary.

**J. A. EVERITT, Manufacturer**  
Indianapolis Indiana

Fill out this COUPON carefully. Cut it out and mail to us with your request for FREE TRIAL.

Your Name.....

P. O.....

R. R. Station.....

Name of Reference.....

P. O. Address.....

State.....





### BEAUTIFY YOUR LAWN.

In city or country there is nothing more delightful to look at than a nice, well-kept lawn. Of course it requires some attention and labor, for there are few things beautiful or useful in this world of ours, that does not cost in labor or money, but it will repay all the labor and attention it costs. The lawn need not be an extensive park. If only a few feet in depth, and the width of the house, it can be made very attractive. If space permits there should be a few shade trees, and care should be used in their selection, transplanting and trimming. In trimming the work should be done so as to give the tree a symmetrical appearance, and increase its leaf power.

The lawn should be well set in grass, and that, if colsely cut may be made to have the appearance and touch of velvet. To give it this bright, green color, and velvety softness, all the dead grass must be carefully cleaned away after each cutting. All visitors to Washington are delighted by the beautiful swards around the government buildings, and in the smaller parks of the city. This beautiful appearance is caused by the fact that government gardeners pay as much attention to the grass as to the flowers.

Flowers should not be neglected in this lawn for your home, but should be a feature. Nearly every woman has her choice of flowers, as she has of colors for her gowns, so the choice and variety of the flowers must be left to the individual taste. The flowers can be put in tasty beds or to border the walks, and with a little care in the selection you can have flowers in bloom from very early in the spring until heavy frost comes in the autumn. A vase of flowers in the family room, in the parlor, or in the dining room adds a wondrous beauty and life to each of the rooms.

The farmer's wife and daughters are just as much entitled to have things beautiful about them as are the wives and daughters of those who live in the city, and what is more, they will enjoy them just as much. In the summer time, when the evenings are long, and the housework is done for the day, a wonderful sight of enjoyment can be had sitting out on a beautiful lawn, where the eye can feast on the beauties of nature. Why, such a lawn is a great humanizer. The wife and daughter will be happier for an evening spent on such a lawn, and the farmer himself would soon grow to be thankful for the pleasant shade, and the bright colored flowers, and to think that a vase of flowers on the table at meal time makes everything taste better. There is no other way a farmer can make his family so contented and happy, as by beautifying their home. It would be easy for him to get the trees, if they are not already growing on the lawn. The work of transplanting would not be

very heavy. The grass and flower seeds would cost but a trifle, and the return in pleasure, happiness and contentment would be a thousand fold.

### HOW TO BOIL EGGS.

To properly boil eggs for table use is a high art. Many rules have been given as to the time required to properly boil an egg, but the cook can not be looking at the clock all the time, and it is a very poor rule, anyhow. Nearly all cooks put the egg in boiling water. It is a very bad habit, and a bungling way to cook an egg. Soused into boiling water one of two things is sure to occur. Either the shell will burst, permitting part of the egg to escape, and water to enter the shell, or the silk on the inside of the shell, and the white of the egg, will be made tough and unpalatable. The result is that when an attempt is made to break the egg at the table the silk comes off with the shell. Cooks have often complained when trying to take the shell from hard boiled eggs, that pieces of the egg sticks to the shell. Of course they will, if the egg has been immersed in boiling water.

Every kitchen ought to be provided with an egg tester. They are easily made but very efficient ones can be purchased at a small cost. The eggs should be tested before being put in the water. When ready, put your eggs in cold water, place upon the stove, and as soon as the water has come to a boil they are ready to serve, if soft-boiled are desired. If medium or hard boiled are preferred, let them boil a minute or two. Eggs thus prepared are palatable and nutritious, and you will always know when to take them off without having to look at the clock all the time.

### HOW TO HAVE GOOD COFFEE.

It is not every good housewife that knows how to supply her table with good coffee. Coffee when well made is a most delightful beverage, and to make it right is so easy that the wonder is so many housewives offer on their tables a muddy compound, that is wretched to the taste, and when the liquid is drank leaves in the bottom of the cup a spoonful or more of an ugly looking residuum. Of course the quality of the bean has something to do with making good coffee, but an excellent drink can be made out of the cheapest bean on the market.

Do not buy coffee in packages. Coffee when once roasted begins to lose its strength and aroma, and as it grows older this deterioration is more rapid. In cities many grocers offer to their customers fresh roasted coffee every day. This makes it possible for the housewife to always get the bean at its very best. Those living in the country can not thus be served, hence they must attend to roasting the coffee. This requires skill and close attention to get the best results. A mixture of Java and Mocha in equal parts is the favorite of coffee drinkers. A few simple rules, if followed, are all that are necessary to place on every table coffee that is not only drinkable, but will prove a veritable delight.

Measure out the amount of the ground berry needed. That will depend upon the degree of strength desired. Put in the white or yolk of an egg, covering the whole with cold water. Then beat until the whole is thoroughly mixed. Set it aside for five or ten minutes to give the coffee time to swell. Fill up with the amount of water needed, using cold water. Place it on the fire and let it come slowly to a boil. Under no circumstances permit it to boil hard. If you do nothing will prevent it from becoming dark and muddy, but let it simmer for twenty minutes or half an hour, or even longer if time permits. Before serving pour out a cupful, so as to take away what grounds have settled around the spout of the coffee pot. Then quickly pour in half half a cup of water. This will drive all grounds to the bottom. If these few rules are followed the liquid will be of a bright, amber color and as clear as crystal. It is a great mistake to pour boiling water on the ground coffee, as it scorches the coffee so it will lose its delightful aroma, and much of its strength.

### A SPRING SNAP OFFER

The attention of our readers is directed to a very attractive offer which is made by F. S. Burch & Co., 143 Illinois St., Chicago, whereby a complete dipping and branding outfit can be secured at a price much lower than before. The goods put out by Birch & Co. are well known throughout the country and there is no reason to doubt that many sheepmen will quickly avail themselves of this opportunity to secure the outfit at a little more than half the regular purchase prices.

### 20th CENTURY WAGON BOX AND RACK

In another column of this issue appears the advertisement of the Model Mfg. Co., Box 18, Muncie, Indiana, describing their 20th Century Wagon Box and Rack. The three articles of wagon box, stock rack and hay ladders have been unweildly, unsatisfactory and expensive, to say nothing of the loss of time in making the changes. To have these three articles successfully combined in one, and at the same time preserving a handsome appearance is certainly a matter of great advantage to the farm. Read their ad and write for their catalog.

### PATENTS 48-page book Free highest references

Fitzgerald & Co., Dept. H, Washington, D. C.

**CARDS** Send 2c. stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling Cards for 1904. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.

**916 CARDS** NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe, 30 New Sizes, 100 Rich and Rare Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Beau Catcher, etc. All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., B40, Columbus, Ohio.

**FREE GOLD WATCH**

This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain.

**ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 86 Chicago**

**BOYS and GIRLS** can easily make money during vacation by securing subscriptions for Achievement. Every one will give an order for it. One of our bright boy friends made \$20.80 in six days. Achievement is splendidly illustrated, filled with short stories, articles on achievement in the world's industries, and something for every member of the home circle. Send for complete free equipment and full instructions and go to work at once.

**The Achievement Co., 400 Century Building, Indianapolis, Ind.**

### Ten Days Free Trial

allowed on all our bicycles. We SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit; any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense.

Highest grade **\$8.75 to \$17**

1904 Models

Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorpe Puncture proof Tires and best equipment

1902 & 1903 Models, best makes **\$7 to \$12**

**500 Second-hand Wheels**

All makes & Models good as new **\$3 to \$8**

Great Factory Clearing Sale at half Factory Cost.

**RIDER AGENTS WANTED**

In each town to take orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make big profits. Write at once for catalogues and our Special Offer.

**AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., half usual prices.**

**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 92 D Chicago**

**12 BOYS GET TOGETHER** and form a club. Each get a Zobo and have lots of fun. Boys have a band of your own—more fun than a "Brass Band." It only costs a dollar to do it.

This musical instrument can be played without instruction or practice by young and old. It furnishes good dance music; can be used in street parades, or any place where music is desired. It is made of highly polished wood, and is not liable to injury. Full printed instructions with each ZOBO. Get a dozen and sell them to your friends. We will send one for 10c postpaid.

A dozen postpaid for **\$1.00**

**Don't Delay—Send Today**

**S. E. Ferry, 842-844 N. Capitol Ave., INDIANAPOLIS.**



### A BEAUTIFUL ROOM.

One of the first things to be considered in the work of beautifying a room, whether it is the dining, family, the bed-room or parlor is the selection of the draperies. In these days, when draperies are made in such tasty and varied designs, and are really so cheap, it ought not to be much trouble to make a very charming effect with draperies. Very lovely summer draperies are made of sheer material. They give to the room an air of coolness. They should be arranged to hang in natural simple lines. Much of the effect depends upon the hanging of this or any other drapery. If looped it should be done daintily, with satin ribbon to harmonize, or with cotton cord. The bows should be full and so arranged as to be seen from the outside of the house. The cords and tassels are easily made at home by twisting together several strands of heavy cotton.

Another very pretty drapery is of bobmet, having a full frill on the front and lower edges. This style of drapery looks best when hung from a small brass rod, and caught back on each side with a long cord. Another dainty cutrain, and one more stylish than either of the others is made of white swiss, with insertions of lace. It is very pretty with a ruffle finish. To give the drapery a richer effect, curtains of blue and white Japanese cotton crepe may be used. These crepe curtains should be pushed back close to the ends of the pole, and permitted to fall in straight lines. Even with old and well-worn furniture a really dainty look can be given to a room by pretty draperies.

### THE WOMAN WHO MAKES HOME HAPPY.

As a rule, women are more unselfish than men, but very often they lack the right kind of consideration for their husbands. They will treasure up all the cares and worriments of the day for their husband's ears when they come home at night probably feeling weary and tired. If the husband appears unsympathetic, the wife will imagine herself a much injured person. Then follows the little rift in the lute that destroys the sweet harmony of the home. The woman who makes her home happy and who is always pleasing in her husband's eyes is the one who exercises those two indispensable qualities, tact and cheerfulness. Speaking mildly, the woman who "nags" has precious little loveliness in her character. Her husband deserves the greatest sympathy, for certainly the man with a "nagging" wife has an unhappy lot. A woman is only increasing her husband's faults when she is forever depicting them to him. One sweet quality in a woman will do more good than any number of reprovals.—Exchange.

Onions are considered excellent, if cooked and used once a day to break up cold. An onion plaster is made of freshly fried onions placed between layers of flannel and applied hot; keep on over night, or for several hours. A syrup from a layer of onions and a layer of sugar baked in a hot oven is good for croup. A slice of fat, salty bacon, sprinkled with pepper, and applied to the throat, is excellent for sore throat.

When making beds always have the bed-room windows open, as the incoming fresh air helps to make the feathers rise and separate. By this simple plan bed-making becomes less arduous.

Put a Pinch of saltpetre in the vases in which flowers are kept; this will make them look better and keep fresh for a much longer time than they would otherwise do in plain water.

When making jam pour a few drops of salad oil into the preserving pan; then, with a piece of soft paper, rub the oil over the bottom. This will prevent

the jam sticking to the pan if the string be not quite as constant as it ought to be.

In making sauces always dissolve butter in the saucepan, add the first, and after that the water or stock.

In purchasing beef take notice of color. The lean will be a bright pink flecked with spots of clear white and suet firm and white. If the yellow don't buy the meat; you are sure it is stale. Veal should be fat grained and white. If too large be tough, unpalatable and unhealthful. Selecting mutton, seek small bones, legs, plump, fine-grained meat, and be sure that the lean is dark-colored, light and bright red like beef. The suet should be white and clear.

## ROLLMAN FOOD CHOPPER

Will chop a given quantity of meat or other with less labor than any other household machine made.

Will cut a given quantity of meat or other as quickly as any household machine if you save the time required for cleaning the machine.

Cuts all meats and foods with less waste than any other machine.

Is small and of light weight, is convenient to handle and infinitely better adapted to household use than the old style cumbersome machines.



EASY TO CLEAN



Has Steel Cutters—fine, coarse and nut butter cutter. Chops three-fourths pound raw or cooked meat per minute, fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, coffee, etc. A handy and efficient household tool, adapted to all household requirements. This chopper will cut one pound of meat quicker and with less waste than any household machine made if you reckon time for cleaning machine. Easiest cleaned.

**OUR OFFER.** For 75 cents we will send you one of these invaluable machines. UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year, "Kitchen Krinkles" a book of recipes by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, and full directions. For \$1.00 (25c extra) we will deliver it to you any where in the U. S. Give Express office as well as P. O.

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## The "Plymouth Rock" Combination Repair Outfit



A Complete outfit of Tools for General Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware repairing, including a RIVETING MACHINE. Consists of 40 First-Class Tools and Materials shown in cut.

**The Most Complete and Practical Outfit Made**

This is the most complete and desirable outfit made. The Lasts and Stands are strong and heavy, and every article is strictly first-class, the best there is made, and the same that practical mechanics use.

The special feature of this outfit is that it contains one of the latest improved Automatic Riveting Machines for setting tubular rivets. With it any one can do all his own harness, strap and belt repairing. The saving on these items alone will pay the user the cost of the outfit in a year, to say nothing of the saving on repairing one's boots, shoes, rubbers and tinware.

Each Set Packed in a Neat Wood Case  
Weight, 22 pounds, Price per set,  
**ONLY \$2.00.**

**PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE, Indianapolis**



## EQUITY IS BEST

(EFFIE STEVENS)

Little Bessie Johnson  
Was to speak a piece,  
At the Local Union,  
When the speech should cease,  
Made by Farmer Abbott,  
Long and rather dry,  
Telling why the farmers  
Should for justice try.

Many hard statistics,  
And long words he used,  
If all those who listened,  
Came to be confused,  
Allow him they could not,  
Though his talk was wise,  
O they sat pretending,  
Stifling yawns and sighs.

Tired little Bessie,  
Sitting stiff and straight,  
Wonders why all grown folks  
Should stay up so late;  
Pulls her curls and listens,  
Can't make out a word,  
'Tis the driest story  
She has ever heard.

So she sits and fidgets;  
Whispers low her piece,  
Till her papa warns her,  
If she does not cease,  
He will whip her soundly,  
Soon as they get home;  
Then she sobs a little,  
Wishes she could roam.

By and by the speaker  
Ends his lengthy talk;  
Bessie is so sleepy,  
She can scarcely walk,  
But her papa lifts her  
To the platform high,  
Then the sea of faces  
Makes her want to cry.

But she bravely swallows  
All her silly fear,  
Tries to speak up loudly  
So they all can hear.  
"Of all bands for farmers  
Equity is best—"  
Stage fright now besets her,  
She forgets the rest.

Papa tries to prompt her;  
Makes a stern request,  
But she only murmurs,  
"Equity is best."  
People all are smiling,  
Papa takes her down,  
Carries her to mama,  
Wears an angry frown.

"Of all bands for farmers  
Equity is best,  
For it heralds justice  
To the sore oppressed."  
That's the piece which Bessie  
In her sleepy fright,  
Failed to quite remember  
Local Union night.

## A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

(FANNIE E. POOL)

Come now and join our union  
You farmers one and all,  
Come bring your wives and daughters,  
There's room for great and small.  
Don't be afraid to venture,  
The welcome hand we'll give  
To those who will unite with us,  
And in our order live.

CHORUS

Then come brothers come,  
Don't tarry till too late,  
We'll offer you the welcome hand,  
And meet you at the gate.

You'll not regret your money,  
Your time you'll never miss  
For time thus spent is joyful,  
In such a work as this.  
Our aim in life is high,  
Our motives pure and true;  
Farmers this invitation  
We offer now to you.

CHORUS

Then come, be up and moving,  
For time flies swiftly by,  
Much good can you be doing  
If you but only try.  
Unfurl the farmer's banner,  
Shake out its fleecy folds,  
That in its stainless beauty  
All nations may behold.

CHORUS

Upheld by hands made brown by toll,  
And hearts both true and tried,  
Oh patient tillers of the soil,  
(The Nations hope and pride)  
Send o'er high hills and valleys wide,  
The glad news word of right,  
That farmers in their humble homes  
Have majesty and might.

CHORUS

Then Monarchs proud shall honor,  
And blessings on you shed,  
For the humble farmer  
They look for daily bread.  
Yet need ye not to covet  
The princes power and wealth,  
For crowns contain no jewels,  
Compared to peace and health.

CHORUS

Your wealth consists of meadows green,  
And fields of moving grain,  
Your homes made neat by laborsweet.  
Prove you've not lived in vain.  
Then hail to the farmers' banner,  
From war and bloodstain free,  
May peace, good will and Equity,  
It's motto ever be.

CHORUS

Then come brothers come,  
And join our noble band,  
We'll meet you at the gate,  
And extend the welcome hand.

**GOLD TEETH** THE LATEST FAD. FILL YOUR own teeth. A gold plated shell that fits any tooth. Easily adjusted. Removed at will. Looks like regular dentist's work. Fools them all. 10c EACH or 12 for 50c. C. F. FARGO, Frenchtown, N. J.

**SWEET CORN** WANTED What have you? How much? Send samples to J. A. EVERITT, Seedman, Indianapolis, Ind.

**\$30 WEEKLY** Straight salary and all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract. We mean business and furnish best references. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co Dept. 72, Indianapolis, Ind.

**RUPTURE** CURED while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay. ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 265, Westbrook, Maine.

1 Box Roup Pills 50 cents postpaid.  
1 Doz. China Nest Eggs 40 cents postpaid.  
1 Poultry Punch 25 cents postpaid.  
1 Spray Pump 50 cents by express.  
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**FREE GOLD WATCH**  
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## THE HAND THAT HOLDS THE PLOW

(ARTHUR J. BURDICK)

"The hand that rocks the cradle" has been made the theme of my song,  
And to it—and its owner—rarest praises, too, belong;  
But another hand is worthy of much credit, I allow,  
And so I sing my ditty to the hand that holds the plow.

Our sons may climb the ladder which leads them up to fame,  
And all the world may know them and honor do their name.  
Their deeds may lead the people to lay laurels on their brow,  
But the hand that feeds these heroes is the hand that holds the plow.

The world must have its toilers in all portions of the field,  
And some must do the planning, and some the pen must wield.  
The world too, needs some singers, but faint would be the song,  
Did not some grasp the handles that to the plow belong.

'Tis well to rule the nation; 'tis well to make their laws;  
'Tis well to shoulder markets—well to fight for Freedom's cause;  
'Tis well Fame's smiles to bask in, but my homage yield I now,  
To that brave, patient toiler whose hand 'tis, holds the plow.

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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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### CHAPTER XVII, Continued.

Their position commanded quite a considerable stretch of road toward the city, and as by going that way it would take a good hour and a half of hard riding to get so far, it was certain they did not expect me to pass for some time. That cut-off through the lane must have been ten miles the shorter journey.

This reflection gave me some hope that I might be able to slip by in a gallop before they could take horse. Yet I could not afford to waste much time, for Jerome might perchance find means to follow, and would not be in a pleasant humor. There could be no accounting for the lengths to which his desperation and folly might carry him. I had need for both haste and caution.

I was now at the top of a slight hillock, the grooms resting at the foot. As ill fortune would have it, my horse's hoof loosened a stone, and one of them looking up recognized my figure clear drawn against the fading colors of the sky. They both jumped up with an alertness which would have done credit to old woodsmen, and before I could dodge by, had remounted and taken possession of the road. My more elevated position and perhaps better hearing, too, enabled me to detect the coming of persons along the road from Paris. Certainly as many as three or four horsemen, perhaps a vehicle. It could hardly be possible that Jerome had made the trip so quickly, yet I did not know what other and shorter way he might find. At any rate every instant intensified the danger, for if it were Jerome, then, indeed, I could not hope to make Versailles that night.

Listening more critically I decided they were traveling too slowly to be Jerome's party.

I would then most gladly have charged the insolents in front and taken all chances, but my half hour of quiet thought had brought me the conclusion it was too much to risk my life, at least until Serigny was acquainted with the information we had gained. I, too, was the only person who knew of the traitors on board le Dauphin.

"Who are you, and what do you mean stopping a gentleman's path?" I called to the twin who had drawn a little away from the foot of the hill seeing the disadvantage of their former position in case I charged them, and preferring to receive me on the open ground.

"No harm, Monsieur, we only mean to detain you until M. de Greville comes up," the slender man spoke quite politely.

"M. de Greville will not come up this night—may God have mercy on his soul!" I added solemnly.

"Why not, fine sir?" the gruffer fellow on the big bay questioned with some heat. I made no quibble on his manner, but replied:

"I doubt I have slain him. He lies back yonder in the road to Sceaux, and I know not whether he be dead or still lives."

They hesitated and consulted together in a low tone; I saw my opportunity to press their indecision.

"What excuse can you make and what authority have you for halting an officer of the King with dispatches to the King? With M. Jerome de Greville to stand between you and harm it was dangerous enough; now it is a matter of hanging."

"But M. de Greville is not dead," they protested together, "we left him a few minutes since alive and well." I seized upon the vacillation manifest in their voices and proceeded with confidence.

"Then how think you I came along the road? Think you M. Jerome would let me go so easily? You know his temper too well? Does he change his mind like a woman? I turned about to take the nearer path, and see, his blood is not yet dry upon my sword."

"We do not believe you. It is some trick."

"If you will but move this way and give

me clear passage to Versailles, I will go and say nothing. You can then return and minister to your master."

"Nay, we'll hold the road an hour, which gives him time to come up. An hour gone and you may pursue your journey."

"Then, forsooth, one of you can make his peace with God. I'll shoot your stoutest bully and try blades with the other."

I raised the pistol which had been concealed unknown to Jerome, and to say the truth, it looked formidable enough all aglitter beneath the rising moon, though I doubted much if I could strike my mark.

As I started resolutely onward I warned them: "Pull your nags off in yonder level space, leave the left fork free, or by the gods, you burly black-haired rascal, I'll take the first shot at you, you make the fairest target. Way there, in the King's name!"

As is ever so with low-born churls, and no gentleman to command, each looked to the other for some act of heroism, and each sought his own safety.

They stood their ground only an instant, then pulled aside as I had bidden them. As soon as I passed them a decent distance as if I had no fear, I put spurs to my good steed, and, breathing more freely than I had done for many days, heard the merry pounding of his hoofs upon the open way to my mission's end.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### Serigny's Departure.

The clocks were striking, one after the other in monotonous imitative fashion, the hour of nine when I delivered my horse to a sleepy groom at the little tavern just outside the Versailles gate.

Serigny was already in his rooms, intent on some business, and opened his door himself. There was no need for concealing his gratification and the intense impatience he felt to know results, nor did he make any attempt at concealment. On the contrary, he was as urgent as a school child. Everything about him, packed in boxes and traveling bags, seemed prepared for instant journey. Upon his table a few disarranged papers were scattered beside a leathern portfolio, through which he had evidently been looking when I arrived. Without stopping to replace any of the documents he hastened to a seat, and drawing his chair close, commanded me to begin. My coming had been so sudden I had given no consideration to the nature of my report to Serigny, and found some difficulty in gathering ideas together in such shape they would be understood. I had hardly begun my statement when quick steps sounded along the outer passage followed by an almost imperative knock on the door. Jerome, I thought. So it was. Jerome, bespattered and soiled from his hard ride, a raw bruise across his cheek, his clothing awry. He was pale and determined, yet quiet withal.

I instinctively rose and laid my hand to my hilt. A glance reassured me. His purpose, lying deeper, I could not divine; it was plain though he brooded not that kind of quarrel. Nor do I to this day know what he intended when he first entered Serigny's room that night.

"I rode after you in all haste, Captain."

"Indeed you did," I mentally agreed.

"And met a fall, which, as you see, has somewhat disfigured me," and he laughed, while I agreed with him again.

Serigny, being so intent on the important transactions of the hour, accepted his explanation without question. The welcome, though cordial, was brief, Serigny being a man of no unnecessary words.

"Go on, Captain," and I picked up the broken thread of my narrative where Jerome had interrupted.

As I went on obediently, Jerome would now and again supply some link wherein my memory failed, or suggest something I had left unsaid, until having so much the nimble tongue he took the telling out of my mouth entirely. I could not complain, for he detailed the various adventures far better than I, and gave me more of the credit than I would have claimed for myself. We had, by common consent, forgotten our late strife, and becoming much interested I broke in upon a glowing account of my heroism:

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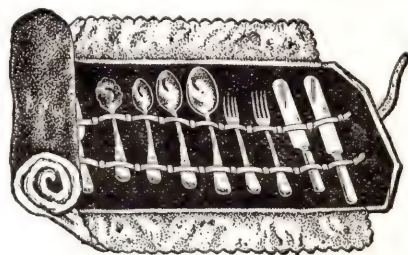
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"Hold, Jerome, by my faith, you grow more garrulous than a fishwife of the barriars; tell but a plain, straight tale, and leave off all that romantic garniture of thine," and thence I reclaimed my straggling story and brought it to a conclusion. All this while the dispatches for which we had risked so much lay safe in my breast. I rather hesitated to produce them, dreading what the hot-headed fellow might do to get a hold upon that which peradventure would cause trouble to his lady love. I could not decline when Serigny asked for them, but hauled out both packets, one taken from Yvard, the other from Broussard, casting them upon the table. Jerome eyed them so that I knew from the look his late fury was not yet dead, and I watched him in readiness for any move he might make to repossess them.

He sat as unconcerned as if the whole affair interested him no further, now that the main object of his solicitude was safe in the keeping of his superior. I misdoubted whether this was not all a sham, and could hardly believe him the same frenzied Jerome who had pleaded so hard, and fought so desperately for this self-same packet of Yvard's, which at this time reposed within easy reach of his hand. Once he reached out and took it up negligently, inspected the seals and marks, then replaced it. His examination seemed one of mere idle curiosity, or would have so appeared had I not known that he was already perfectly acquainted with every mark borne by our charge. The eyes, half closed in dreamy contemplation, spoke apparently of a man who has been relieved of some grave responsibility and enjoys the relaxation, yet, for all of that, he was listening most intently to what Serigny and I were talking of. Serigny was now fondling the instruments which were to be the restoration of his own and his brother's influence. His words were addressed to neither of us in particular.

"Here is the seal of Spain. Cellemare again. Egad! They are bold, or must have great confidence in their emissaries. Here, too, is Madame. Ah, my clever little lady, you have outdone your own cleverness at last. I fancy even the King's old love for his son's mother will not save you now. I would I knew what was in them."

"We can easily see, and close them snug again," ventured Jerome, but noting Serigny's frown, he turned it off with a laugh, "or so our friend Madame would advise."

It thus became manifest he had not abandoned his idea of intercepting whatever might compromise Madame de Chartrain.

Serigny continued: "These must be placed before the King unopened by any of us. Yes, it's a risk," he caught Jerome's knotted brow of indecision. "I grant you it is a risk, for I know not what complications are herein contained. I will seek the King and with these am sure to gain his own ear."

Jerome all this while uttered no other word, nervously flicking the mud splashes off his boots, and lifting an earnest look now and anon to Serigny.

My own mind was busy devising means to foil any contemplated treachery upon his part, and wondering whether it was not my duty to acquaint Serigny with the whole truth of the matter. The test came when I least expected it. When all our adventures had been detailed again and again, his dozens of incisive questions answered, our conversation naturally drifted toward the future. My mission in France completed, there was nothing now but a return to the colonies, and the uncertainties of a campaign which I no longer doubted was imminent. Somehow the thought of a great and glorious war did not appeal to me so forcibly as such a prospect would have done some few weeks ago.

There was ever a shy little face, a brave girlish figure which stood resolute and trembling before me in the park, that intruded between me and the barbaric splendor of our western wars. Nor did I raise a hand to brush the vision aside. It toned down the innate savagery of man, softened the stern, callous impulses of the soldier, and all the currents of my being trickled through quieter, sweeter channels of life and love. Even the shame of it made not the thought less sweet.

There was but a trifling period to spare for such gentler musings, for Serigny, by a gesture, called attention to his well packed luggage.

"See, I am ready. I only waited your coming and report to put out at once for le Dauphin. My people have already gone forward to arm and provision her for the struggle. We must be prompt. There is much to lose in a day. I myself will go on to-morrow and have all in complete readiness for the voyage, and, who knows, for the fighting on the other side. Now give heed Placide—Captain de Mouret," for he was always particular to distinguish the man from the soldier, and in giving orders to address me by my proper

title. "The war has been decided upon; you will remain here and watch developments"—he was proceeding to acquaint me with what was expected of me. I knew not what he might say, but felt impelled to throw out a silent warning, which even he understood it not, he was quick to take. He paused and looked me inquisitively in the face. I glanced awkwardly from him to Jerome and back again.

The thought then dominant was a growing distrust of Jerome, and the desire to have our movements secret. I remembered Bienville's words, "We know not who to trust," and being ignorant of what orders Serigny meant to give, or how much information they would convey to Jerome, deemed it best to let all the occurrences of the day come out. I could not forget the lad's gallantry, nor must I lose sight of the fact that as affairs now were, he might very well have gone over to the other side for the sake of Madame; things stranger than that took place every day, and I had learned to be discreet. He might thus come into valuable hints and afterwards cast them into the scale against Bienville, for every means good or bad would be used by them to save their own influence, to uplift the Duke of Maine, if Bienville were involved in the general ruin, why, what mattered it to them?

While I remained hesitating for a word, Jerome's ready wit had already comprehended my purpose. He took the words from my lips. His countenance first flushed, then became hard and fixed, compelling me for the time into silence.

"Monsieur de Serigny, I perhaps can speak you better of your good Captain's mind. He mistrusts me—"

"You?" burst out Serigny greatly surprised. "Why you have ever been our staunch and loyal friend. What is this, Captain de Mouret, surely you are above a young man's jealousy?"

Jerome gave me no time to explain. "Softly, softly, sir. The Captain has good cause. Give me heed, my friends. To you, M. de Serigny, I will say upon my

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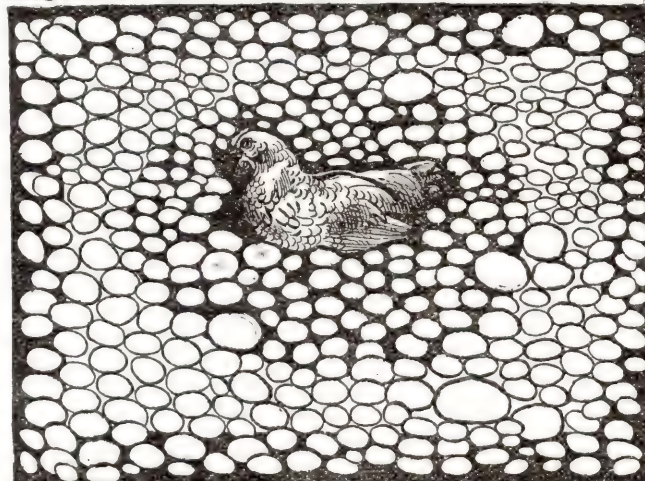
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honor, which until this day was never stained by thought or deed. I will say,—this day I would have betrayed you. Nay, do not look so pained and unbelieving; all men are mortal, and passions stronger even than duty, stronger than loyalty, yea, stronger than honor itself, may tyrannize over the best of us. I repeat, this day would I gladly have betrayed you, betrayed my friends to save—well it boots not whom, but a woman. For the woman I love may lose her liberty if not her life when those accursed papers reach the hands of the King. I was mad, and at this moment doubt and fear myself. It is better not to trust me with your plans; the Captain is right. Jerome de Greville never yet deceived a friend, but for the love of God, Messires, do not tempt him now," and he faced about with unsteady step and started toward the door. Before we could detain him he was gone, leaving Serigny staring in the most unbelieving and bewildered fashion at me.

"In God's name, Captain, what piece of folly is this? Tell me all, for oftentimes the success of the most careful plans is governed by just such undercurrents as this, of man's love, or woman's spite. Go on; I listen."

I explained briefly Madame's position, Serigny nodding his acquiescence; it was an old tale to him, except he did not know Jerome's relations with Madame. Of her domination over the Duke of Maine he was well aware. When my story was fully done he pondered for a long while in silence. His sorrow was deep and sincere.

"Poor fellow; poor fellow; as noble a lad as ever drew a sword, but in his present frame of mind it is safer not to trust him; he is capable of any act of desperation. We will do our best to protect his lady, though. Where was I? This matter has disturbed me—Oh, yes, about to give your orders. You see I am all ready to leave. I have but waited your return. The war has been decided upon and the news needs only to be given out. The King hesitates and wavers; Chamillard is a mere reflection of the royal whim. If we do not attack the Spaniard he will attack us; it is simply a question of whether we want the war at Biloxi or Havana. For my part I would rather see Havana in siege than Biloxi. This matter can not be long delayed, a few days more at most. These dispatches may decide. With these before the King he will no longer doubt my brother, but will place the blame where it most properly belongs—for in the main, Louis is just. I would not desire any greater pleasure than to see the gibbet whereon these traitors of the itching palms, these thieves who sell their King for Spanish gold, will take their last dance. Do you remain here for as many as six days, this room is at your disposal. Be quiet and discreet; learn all and tell nothing. A still tongue is the safest in these times. The moment war is declared make all speed for Dieppe and we will up anchor and away."

Serigny was as happy as a boy at the prospect of action; the atmosphere of court ill agreed with his fiery temper. This was the gist of our plan of operations, and it was so arranged in detail.

In a few moments Serigny left me, taking the packet with him, and I in excess of caution followed him at a little distance, locking the door behind me and keeping the key in my pocket. I bore his tall figure well in sight until he passed out of the unfrequented halls into that portion of the palace where the many shuttlecocks of fortune congregated to laugh and talk and plot and lie. Not long after he came back, sorely nettled and disappointed.

"It is done; the King has them in his own hands; yet he does not talk; promises nothing; is closeted with his ministers; they must be of considerable importance. It is all secure for us, for I told him of my departure in the morning to the colonies, and he assented. I judge, then, it is something of a very delicate nature, touching the royal honor of the King's own blood. Besides much is in cipher which it will take time to read. Louis, you know, would not admit, save to those nearest his throne, the possession of the secret Spanish cipher."

The night passed by dismal and uncertain enough. I must confess to a great sinking of the heart when I saw Serigny's carriage roll away in the gray of the early morning, leaving me absolutely alone in my father's land of France, where in the short space of two weeks so much had transpired; much to be ever remembered, much I would have given worlds to forget.

It must have been a most forlorn and dejected looking creature that stood in the great square that sunless morning, peering into the mists which had absorbed the carriage. The solitude of vast untrodden forests breeds not that vacant sense of desolation which we children of nature feel in the crowded haunts of men. Face after face, form after form, voice after

voice, yet not one familiar countenance, not one remembered tone, not the glance of a kindly eye; all is new, all is strange, all at seeming enmity. The defection of Jerome, my only comrade, was indeed a cup of bitterness. I dreaded to meet him, not knowing what tack he might cut away on. Yet I could not blame him; it was more of pity I felt.

I recall with great delight some of the minor occurrences of the next three or four days. After Serigny's departure, every afternoon at imminent risk I would take horse to Sceaux, and pursuing a by-way through the forests and fields through which a wood cutter first led me, ride hard to catch a glimpse of her who now occupied all my thoughts. I wonder at this time how I then held so firm by the duty of returning to the colonies, when the very thought of war and turmoil was so distasteful to me. When I rode to Paris and clothed myself once more in my proper garments, their friendly folds gave me a new courage to meet whatever Fate might send.

It may be pertinent to chronicle here, what history has already recorded, the result of placing those dispatches in the King's hands.

The Duke of Maine, as all the world knows, disavowed his wife's act in treating with Spain, and thus saved his own dainty carcass from sharing her captivity in the Bastille. But both he and Madame were imprisoned until he made most abject submission and apology to Orleans.

Madame de Chartrain was sent to a provincial fortress, and bore her incarceration with great fortitude, winning even from her enemies the admiration always accorded to firmness and virtue.

Philip of Orleans being once firmly established in the Regency, changed his usual course, and pardoned many of those who had conspired against him. Their prison doors were opened, and the Duke of Maine, becoming reconciled to his haughty lady, forgave her and gained great credit thereby in the vulgar mind. They spent their lives quietly at Sceaux during the Regency, and naught else of them concerns this history.

Philip of Orleans possessed some of the virtues of a great man, and many of a good man, but these he kept ever locked in his own bosom. His mother, the rigid and austere Madame, said once of him:

"Though good fairies have gifted my son at his birth with numerous noble qualities, one envious member of the sisterhood spitefully decreed that he should never know how to use any of these gifts." Such was the character of the Regent.

Of Jerome and Madame de Chartrain I would fain tell more, but during the troubled times in America I completely lost sight of them, and my inquiries developed nothing of sufficient verity to give credence to here.

All Frenchmen know of Jerome's gallant death at Malplaquet. It is a fireside legend now, and young French lads turn their moistened eyes away at the hearing. Marshal Villers being sorely hurt and in peril of capture, there fought beside his litter an unknown gentleman who, without name or rank, yet bore himself so commandingly, the discouraged guard rallied again and gave him willing obedience. Arrived at a narrow bridge he urged the litter bearers safely across, and fighting at the rear to be himself the last to reach a place of safety, he was struck and fell. Prince Eugene, the courteous enemy, who had himself witnessed the incident, sent a guard of honor to the Marshal at Valenciennes the next day with the body, deeming it that of a man of consequence. His letter congratulated the defeated Villars upon having such chivalric friends.

It was poor Jerome, and no one knew him then. He rests now with his fathers.

I loved the lad truly. As knightly a gentlemanly as ever died for his King, or lied for his lady.

CHAPTER XIX.  
The Castle of Cartillon.

Two days, four, passed. Serigny had departed for Dieppe to arm and equip le Dauphin, yet still there was no official declaration of war. I was waiting, as he had ordered, for the formal declaration, on the publication of which I was to join him on board at once and we would set sail instantly for Bloyl.

Another anxious day, during which I vacillated between an ignoble love and a noble duty. Then, late in the evening, the whole court was fanned into a blaze destined to spread throughout Europe and America, by the announcement that the war had been formally decided upon.

Men may long look forward to a crushing calamity, and when it comes be surprised and unprepared. So, though I well knew I must leave France with all speed, and possibly never see her shores again, I put it from me as persistently as men do the certainty of death. Every day did I ride to Sceaux, by the old wall, and catch a glimpse of her I loved. When war was at last declared there

was no time for parleying with duty. My path lay straight and clear before me; yet for once a soldier's duty and a soldier's adventure gave me no pleasure. All my thoughts were elsewhere.

Hot-foot to Sceaux again I rode on my way to Dieppe, and from the same embrasure at the wall where my horses had trampled down the foliage many times, I watched her coming. It was not for long. More hurriedly than was her custom she glided, a glorified young creature, in and out amongst the shrubbery, until the envious chapel door hid her from my sight. No living thing was in view. The sound of no discordant voice broke the holy peace of God. Temptation came never to our first erring mother in more insidious guise than this.

Where was the harm, I reasoned, it was but for an instant's speech with her, ere the bounding seas would roll between us. So with nervous haste I tumbled from my horse and tethered him stoutly to a tree. Over the wall and to the chapel door took another instant, and there, inside, at the rail, she knelt. I paused, as a slumber might, hesitating to mar with heart profane the devotions of a saint. My foot struck a cracking board in the entry, and drew her glance toward me. She sprang up as I entered, with a swift cry of surprise, and, as I fancied, some whit of gladness in the tone.

"You, Monsieur? You here? I thought you away from Sceaux."

"Yes, Madame, true; but I returned to speak with you before I leave France forever. I came here to—to—" I could not tell her why; my heart, so full, clogged my utterance. But women ever understand.

As I cast about me for a word, we had drawn closer, and taking the hand which half-hid in the folds of her dress, gleamed more white and pure, I would have raised it to my lips. Even at such a time I noted the device upon a ring she wore, a device grown so familiar: A wolf's head, sable.

"An old thing of my mother's," she explained, "Charles has one, and I."

I eagerly seized upon a subject which might so naturally prolong our interview.

"Aye, I know the device well; are you of the d'Artis?"

"Yes, my mother was; there are now none of the race. The last is a wanderer; I know not if he lives."

"I know, perchance, of such a man, Madame; would you tell me more of him, of yourself?"

"I never saw him, my mother's father. Her married displeased him greatly. When her first child was born, a girl, she sent it to him for his blessing. He denied it, saying he wanted no more of women. The child died in infancy. Of my sister's birth and mine he was never told. Then he went away, where, none know."

(To be Continued.)

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This is the greatest book ever written. It should be read by every person in America, and particularly by farmers. Read a few extracts from many letters.

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It will create a new mind in the reader.

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\* \* \* "THE THIRD POWER" teaches the more humane idea that 'co-operation is the life of trade.' It is a sign that the thoughts and purposes of men are changing for the better. \* \* \* Thoughts and efforts are heaving the world's wide breast, and betoken coming changes that shall bring about better things for humanity. THE SUNDAY PATRIOT,  
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Harpers Home, Va.

"THE THIRD POWER" is ripe fruit—it is wheat without chaff. \* \* \* The manner of treatment is bold and original, with new and valuable thoughts scattered all through. \* \* \* The one opened question—that of united action and consequent success, is laid down at the farmers' feet, and the road is pointed out with no uncertain hand. It shows that a mighty effort is being made to get the forces on the farm in line for the great victory that is within their grasp, when they shall rise up as one man, and planting themselves squarely in the highway of iniquity, shall stand there as a great tower of strength—the greatest power on earth, the grand and new—the third power. A power that shall cause a parting of the ways; that shall obtain equity for the farmers because it is their right. "THE THIRD POWER" is a book that must be read to be appreciated. \* \* \*

HENRY BURNS GEER  
Nashville, Tenn.

\* \* \* To my mind "THE THIRD POWER" has only one equal in late economic literature, viz. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," which contains idealisms without immediate practicability. "THE THIRD POWER" may be called the "Looking Forward" for American farmers with all its ideals immediately practicable and possible. \* \* \* Many a farmer will be started to thinking on sound lines by its perusal. \* \* \* The principles it teaches must be known, understood and put in practice ere farmers will come to their own, and agriculture be put on a sure footing for prosperity. It should be studied.

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I would not be deprived of the valuable information contained in this "Gem of the Library" for any money consideration. I have boys now merging into manhood, and in this, if I can leave them nothing else, I will give them a legacy far superior to dollars and cents.

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I believe it is the most thorough and complete analysis of the present industrial condition, and in my estimation it proposes the most reasonable and practicable remedy for correcting the evils that now exist industrially, politically and economically, of anything I ever read.

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It is the only exact presentation of the actual conditions effecting the farming class, ever written.

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It is a strong and masterful portrayal of the benefits to be derived by farmers through co-operation.

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It is just the right thing to set farmers to thinking. Your statements, statistics and deductions are beyond refutation.

EDWARD MURPHY,  
Crury, N. D.

\* \* \* It aims at something higher than merely mercenary results. It aims at giving agriculture its proper place amongst the noblest of industries, and enable farmers by co-operation to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled, but which they can never expect to gain without organization.

THE JOURNAL,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE THIRD POWER" is prompted by a desire on the part of the author to have farmers reap the profits of their toil instead of the speculators and brokers. The manner of treatment is bold and original. The style is fresh and interesting. \* \* \* The entire book possesses the deepest interest and value, not only for the farmer—the class most deeply concerned—but all those who are interested in social problems.

AGE HERALD,  
Birmingham, Ala.

It is a plain, straightforward, forceful, convincing argument, and since an opinion is about, that either a farmer's union or a land trust is the inevitable outcome of present economic tendencies, capitalists and financiers as well as farmers and labor organizers are interested in looking the matter straight in the face. The ordinary single handed farmer, \* \* \* is "sweated" in a manner not dissimilar to the slaves of the sewing machine. The producers of food and the makers of clothes—that is to say the two most indispensable laborers in the organization of society, and therefore theoretically the most independent—appear to be the most oppressed; they can earn only a bare subsistence. \* \* \*

BROOKLYN EAGLE,  
New York.

I cannot find words to express my opinion of "THE THIRD POWER." To say that it is the best work on the agricultural industry I have ever read, but

feebly express my opinion of it.

J. B. THORBUEN,  
Sec. State Board of Agriculture, Guthrie, Okla.

"THE THIRD POWER" opens up a new field of literature. The object of the book is the betterment of conditions now existing among farmers of America. The argument, though radical, is clear, forceful and concise. The book makes interesting reading. That the author has given much attention and study to the questions under discussion is shown in the way he has handled the subject. \* \* \* He does not write modestly but makes his assertions boldly and in language simple but strong. His statements may be practical, but they are decidedly startling. Laying all this aside, it is safe to assert that the book will be read with interest.

ADVERTISER, Newark, N. J.

"THE THIRD POWER"—The attention of every person interested in agriculture should be directed to this work. \* \* \* The present discouraging conditions of agriculture are forcefully discussed. The benefits of industrial co-operation are clearly and logically presented, and the opportunity is given to every farmer to throw off sluggishness and indifference, and assist in promoting one of the greatest and best movements of the age. The rapidly increasing popularity of the society (which "The Third Power" represents) indicates that the commercial emancipation of the long ignored and down trodden farmer has begun and that the rights of the ruralists will not only be defended but respected.

TIMES, Albany, N. Y.

"THE THIRD POWER" is apparently published in the interest of the new farmers' movement, The American Society of Equity, though not in a narrow sense. It is really a general plea for justice to the producer of what is most important for man's material welfare. Mr. Everitt's book is of special interest, as representing the spirit of the hour in favor of co-operation for mutual protection, with special reference of course to the farmer.

BROOKLYN TIMES,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

There has been much written on the benefits of organization and co-operation by farmers in late years, but "THE THIRD POWER" is the most ambitious effort yet made as well as the most complete. It is written with a thorough understanding of the subject in hand. \* \* \* In the space allotted for review it is impossible to set out even briefly the line of argument the author follows, but the reviewer can say without overstepping proper limitations, that the book is one that every farmer can read with profit, and one that politicians would be wise to read and ponder.

SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE THIRD POWER" is well written, an intelligent, earnest appeal to the agricultural class to rouse themselves and become the power in the world that their labor entitles them to. There can be no manner of doubt that the place of the practical farmer in the general economy of things is not what it ought to be, and not what it might be. The only reason they are not what they might be is because he has not taken it. EVENING TELEGRAM,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Official Organ of the American Society of Equity



J. A. EVERITT - Editor

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### Proof of April 1, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, April 5, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the April 1, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum.

State of Indiana ) Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary  
Marion County ) ss public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and  
swears to the foregoing. Charles E. Brigham.  
[Seal] Notary Public.

### ERRORS REGRETTED

The work of a large publishing house is very complicated, especially when growth is so sudden as to find inadequate arrangements for taking care of it. It is possible that, in sending out our regular spring statements to subscribers, some may have received notices of delinquency who are fully paid up. If such is the case we very much regret it, and assure our friends that it was caused by unavoidable over-crowding in some of our departments. We regard our subscribers, though scattered all over the world, as members of one great family, who, in many respects at least, have similar tastes and purposes, and we wish that family to remain an unbroken one. So far as we are concerned, all shall be treated with fairness, courtesy and equity.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Michigan Bean Growers' Attention!

The American Society of Equity will at once direct their efforts to organizing farmers in the bean growing districts of Michigan for the purpose of securing a fair and equitable price for the 1904 crop.

Michigan produces three-fifths of the beans of the country and the price the growers in this state agree upon will be the market price. Parties are requested to correspond with Mr. Geo. G. Winans, (State Organizer), Hamburg, Mich., who will give all information and necessary assistance.

By order of The National Union of The A. S. of E.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres., Indianapolis, Ind.

Here's a tip to the speculators: Cash wheat in any future month up to August will be worth at least \$1.00 at Chicago. Corn will go to 60 cents by July.

Now's the time to join the A. S. of E. That trip to the World's Fair this summer will cost you some money. You can afford it if you get your price for your crops.

This is the time of the year when hope is high as we plant the seeds. How much better it would be if certainty of price for the crop could be depended upon.

The saying "A poor excuse is better than none" will hardly excuse those farm papers that oppose the attempt of farmers to control their marketing, to compel a fair price.

Violent fluctuation in the speculative markets is a sure indication that spring has come and the crop liad with it.

The Farmers' Guide, Huntington, Ind., is opposed to the farmers movement to control marketing to make prices as represented by the A. S. of E. It has said so and it has said that it is glad to hinder the movement. Farmers remember these things.

If you want to be absolutely sure to maintain good prices on wheat and cotton and make good prices for other 1904 crops, you must join the American Society of Equity this spring. Membership fee \$1.00.

This is a critical year for farmers. Will they maintain dollar wheat or will they let the speculators price it down?

If the wheat crop this year is the largest the country ever grew it will be worth a dollar per bushel. Farmers cannot afford to grow it for less, hence consumers must not expect it for less.

If farmers want to make themselves independent of speculators and elevator combines, let them store their grain in their own graneries. The effect of a few millions of bushels of grain in elevators is disastrous to prices because it belongs to market manipulators. There may be many more millions in the farmers graneries, but it will require the hard cash to get it out.

If stockmen want to be independent of the packers and stock yards, let them have their own stock yards where they can keep their stock almost as cheaply as at home and lay on fat while waiting for the union buyers getting ready to bid.



## CROP REPORTING.

There may be some impatience regarding the publication of crop reports. The A. S. of E. does not base its operations on future prospects or probabilities, but on existing facts. We don't intend to guess at "what may be," as the gamblers in "futures" do; our calculations have to do only with "what is." The minimum price for any crop must be based upon what is actually made; not upon what may be made, and that price, or its legitimate growth to the maximum, should command that entire crop without any reference to what may or may not be next year. It may readily be seen, then; that we cannot deal in prospects, nor would such dealing be desirable if we could. The intelligent farmer wishes to be assured of a steady market, not of a fluctuating one, hence each year's crop must supply the demand for the year intervening between its reaping and that of the next, so that there be no scarcity and no stagnation, unless the former should be brought about by an actual crop failure, which could not be known until the crop is made, and it would then lead to an increased minimum price. Hence it is very evident that reports of "prospects" would be neither useful nor desirable, but would rather play directly into the hand of speculation. We refer to government reports for verification of what we say. Let every farmer do his very best with his every crop, and let the National Union have actual results when the crop is made. No fears but we shall have them in advance of all speculative schemes.

## PROSPERITY FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The American farmers stand today face to face with a crisis in their affairs. Farming in America has not been as remunerative as it should be, owing to the prevailing low prices, and the question which now confronts the farmer is whether this condition is to continue. A recent number of "The Thresher World," contained this pregnant paragraph:

"High prices for wheat mean increased prosperity for the American farmer, who has learned how to sell wheat as well as to raise it. This year, for instance, farmers believing in the prediction of dollar wheat held on to their stock—or as much of it as they could, and thousands of them realized the expected price."

It matters not, in this discussion, what it was that made the farmers believe they could get a dollar for their wheat, the important fact being that they did believe it, and did get it. It is true that only a few, comparatively, received a dollar or more for their wheat, for the great majority of the producers had disposed of their holdings before the dollar price was reached. Those who did believe, and held on received this remunerative price. If all others would have had the faith all would have received the price.

Nearly all the 1903 crop has been disposed of, or will be before the crop of 1904 is harvested and ready for market. The question now confronting the wheat grower is what he must do to secure a remunerative price when his new crop is harvested. It is a grave question for his future. Upon it hangs suspended his future for some years to come. He can command a remunerative price for his crop this year, and it rests wholly with him whether he receives it or not.

The speculator is his enemy, and they with the grain buyers and millers of the country will combine against him, and will have the sympathy and aid of the speculators in all other kinds of farm products. This element own or control the elevators, and when the wheat is placed in the elevators it is at their command. They may not own the wheat, it may still remain the property of the farmer, but in the elevator it is visible, it is the basis of the speculators' calculations, and while it remains there it is just as much at the mercy of the speculators as if they actually owned it.

If remunerative prices are to prevail this year the first requisite is for the producer to believe that he can get them,

determine that he will not sell at less, and then hold, as did those of the 1903, until the price is offered. How are they to hold on to their crop until a remunerative price is offered? Nearly all farmers have grown into the habit of disposing of their crops when threshed because they are not prepared to hold their crop. As we have said, in the elevators the crop is a club in the hand of the speculators to be used against the owner of the crop. Hence the only thing that remains is for the farmer to prepare to hold his crop on his own farm, free from the grasp of the speculator, and free from the storage charges of the elevators. To do this he must build his own granary. The building of farm or community granaries then becomes at once a prime factor in securing and making permanent prosperity for the American farmer.

This building of granaries is a necessity and cannot be longer delayed. Not every farmer is prepared for the building, perhaps, and it is not every one that raises a crop large enough to justify the expense. In either case the neighborhood, or community granary comes into play. In every farming community there can be found enough farmers who can and will join in the erection of a granary, in which each contributing farmer can have his own bin, or bins. By such a union the erection of the proper building will cost but a trifle for each. Two, four, six or more farmers can thus unite, and each farmer could still own and control his own crop. If necessity required it, he could readily borrow money on the contents of his bin, and thus avoid the necessity of selling at any price the speculator might offer.

The question is, the necessity is, to build granaries, and if you are not able to build for yourself, join hands with your neighbor. Once having a way to store your own grain, free from the tax of the elevators, you can easily hold until the proper price is offered. That time will come, and when it comes you will be ready to take advantage of it. Had the farmers of this country erected their own granaries ten or a dozen years ago, they would have saved to themselves millions of dollars. The importance of having granaries ought to have impressed itself upon them years ago. Through the lack of them they have been taught a stern and hard lesson, and all that is left for them now is to repair, as speedily as possible, the mistake they have made.

The question of being able to get a remunerative price is no longer a problem. As the extract from "The Thresher World" says, the farmers believed they could get, and believing, held out for it, and did get it. They got it by holding out for it. The problem for the 1904 crop is no harder than was that for 1903. For 1903 they got it for the last part of the crop only. For that of 1904 they should get it from the very start, and will get it from the start, if they exercise the same faith and prudence as actuated those who got it for the 1903 crop. To put them on the safe side, and in a position to compel the price, they must have a storage place of their own.

Grain is not the only product of the farmer for which a remunerative price can be demanded and enforced. Fruit, dairy and poultry products, can not be provided for in granaries, but they can in cold storage plants, and cold storage plants will speedily follow the erection of granaries. "The Thresher World" well said that "the American farmer has learned how to sell wheat as well as how to raise it?" It is in the selling where all the profit lies. To raise great crops, unless they are sold well is an absolute injury to the farmer. A part of the lesson of learning to sell, must eventuate in the caring for, until the time to sell comes. Build granaries! Again we say, build granaries! AND BUILD THEM NOW.

The right time to market your crop is when you are offered a remunerative price. There is no other right time. The farmers can compel a remunerative price by co-operation.



## FOR THE RELIEF OF TOBACCO GROWERS.

Before this paper reaches the readers the campaign will be on to rescue the tobacco growers from the grip of the tobacco trust. It is too early to report results before our form's close, but judging from the calls for meetings, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland are ripe for organization, or as one deputy president wrote: "My county is red-hot for organization."

The start will be made in western Kentucky by National President Everitt, assisted by Deputy National Organizers Barlow and Sherman. The work in western Kentucky will be under the management of Deputy President James W. Lee, of Morgantown. We expect the movement will attract people who can go into new territory so that the whole tobacco district will be organized before the end of 1904.

It was our good fortune to receive a remarkable document on this subject recently. It is a print of a speech by Hon. A. O. Lewis, of Kentucky, in the house of Representatives, Washington, March 4, 1904. It is a vivid portrayal of the bad condition of the industry from the producers standpoint, and seeks relief through the repeal of the internal revenue tax upon twisted manufactured tobacco. We quote as follows:

"There is one relief and only one—the producer of tobacco must find a market not controlled by the trust. That market you can open by the repeal of this tax."

We want to go farther than Mr. Lewis. We don't propose to ask the government to repeal any tax. We don't propose to honor the tobacco trust by going outside of their jurisdiction and finding another market. We propose to teach the growers themselves how to find a market with the trust and with any and all independent buyers. We will teach the growers that they are greater than the trust—for what would the tobacco trust be without tobacco? When the growers realize this, and they will, then the trust's representative will go up to Henderson and find growers asking a good fat price. He will go down to Madisonville and find it the same way and to Hopkinsville and Princeton, and all through the tobacco district and it can buy tobacco at the growers price only. Then will days better than the good days of the past return to the State of Kentucky.

We quote as follows from Mr. Lewis' speech:

"We have 1,700,000 men, women and children whose lives and whose living depend upon the price of their product."

"The smallest farmers in the world are the growers of tobacco. \* \* \* Until a short time ago tobacco returned from \$50 to \$300 an acre. Now I have evidence to show that the growers make less than of average of 30 cents a day. There are today not less than 90,000 men in Kentucky and Tennessee who work for their daily wage under the manipulation of this trust."

"This greedy and aspiring organization, (The American Tobacco Company) today is absolute master, with the partial exception of the cigar trade, of a business whose retail sales amount to the enormous sum of \$500,000,000 annually."

"And now there is talk and more than talk of a curtailment of the crop. Dollar wheat is an attractive, a persuasive advocate. May not the future hold some surprises in store?"

"The American Tobacco Company and it alone has a direct and pecuniary interest in destroying the price of the raw material and maintaining fixed and invariable the cost of the manufactured product. To this one merciless and powerful commercial despot these wretched producers of tobacco justly attribute all their woes."

"The distribution of wealth today is a more serious question than the creation of it. This country will create wealth. Its energy, its courage, its tireless ambition, the fire and force of the American laborer that will make him, if need be, turn night into day, make it as impossible to stop the creation of wealth as it would be to stop a pot from boiling with a hot fire under it. The thing is the distribution of wealth."

In conclusion, Mr. Lewis said:

"Another thing I want to ask the American Congress is this: 'What is going to become of 120,000 men who last year received from 19 to 30 cents a day in a land which you say is prosperous.' This business is destroyed. These men will

be thrown entirely out of employment. They must leave their homes. They must become outlaws or they must become homeless tramps and vagabonds on the face of the earth. There is no work for them on the farm. If they do not cultivate tobacco there will be five times as many men on these farms as are required to cultivate them in wheat and corn or hay."

The American Society of Equity comes to the rescue and answers the question addressed to the American Congress. Congress is slow to act, but thank God and the inherited American love of freedom in our citizens, when the way is shown they will help themselves. The A. S. of E. shows the way for each toiler on the farm, each man who creates the necessities and luxuries from the soil, how to be the freest and most independent person on earth. Though he may have been ground into the dust for years, yet he can now come to the front and dictate even to trusts.

## SHOOTS WILD

Alvin Magee, institute speaker and consequently in the employ of and under the domination of the politically inspired and directed Experiment Stations, writes more than a column to the National Stockman and Farmer. He says: "Recently I had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. J. A. Everitt, etc. He commends the objects of the A. S. of E. at some length and refers to them "praiseworthy" but closes as follows:

"Frankly, however, the president of this society does not present the case in a way that inspires faith. (1.) He assumes that a board of directors can secure a more perfect distribution of perishable products than the thousands of shrewd shippers who are intouch with various markets by telegraph every day. (2.) He assumes that individual producers will let their produces rot at home rather than accept a price below the one fixed by a board. (3.) He assumes that grain stored on the farm will not affect market price. (4.) He assumes that a million men can be held together in a sort of combine when experience shows that even a few hundred men, in a steel or coal combine, dealing with non-perishable articles, cannot maintain prices for any considerable length of time."

Frankly, we must say that Mr. Agee does not understand the first principles of co-operation on the plan of the A. S. of E. Just like other editors they proceed to judge this farmers movement on evidence that was never presented in the case.

(1.) We will always contend that the producers of perishable products can secure a more perfect distribution of their goods through a board of directors acting for them than they can through thousands of shippers and commission merchants, who don't co-operate, but who are each for himself and let the grower hold the empty sack, if not enough to fill all the sacks.

(2.) We assumed nothing of the kind, but we advised that it would be wise to let the surplus of a perishable crop rot at home rather than to send it to market and break the price of all below a profitable point. We don't know what the critics will do when such a proposition is presented, until tried.

(3.) We assume grain stored on the farm will affect the market price, and never stated to the contrary. Store the grain on the farm and the longer it is kept there the higher the price will go.

(4.) We assume where a million men are in a combine to control marketing and make prices, enough of them will do the right thing to accomplish the desired end regardless of any number that can't of wont do the thing. If we had only a few hundred we would admit our case was weak, but give us the million and the plan will work automatically, without any one doing anything they don't want to do.

Under the heading of "The Sentry Box" is an article which may well claim the thoughtful attention of every farmer and every friend of agricultural advancement. There is no connection between The Sentry Box and the A. S. of E., nor the National Union, or Mr. Everitt. That article was not inspired from these headquarters, nor had any one here any knowledge of its intended production. It is simply the unprejudiced expression of facts as seen from high points of observation.



## WHEN MR. EVERITT COMES TO SOUTHERN INDIANA.

We are often reminded that a single swallow cannot make a spring, and we are quite as certain that Mel. Swallow cannot stay the tide of co-operation now sweeping over Southern Indiana. But who is Mel. Swallow? We do not know, and possibly no one else does. But he is represented as a young farmer in Southern Indiana, who writes to a paper published in the northern part of Indiana to oppose the A. S. of E. and farm co-operation. He says if Mr. Everitt will come to Southern Indiana, he will find "one-half or more of the farmers with plows, harrows, mowers, wagons, buggies and even binders, sitting in the lot or scattered over the fields, left where they were last used, and lots of times with a big, empty barn within a few rods of them, while the farmer himself is off to town with nothing to do but complain of hard times." Mr. Swallow's capacity for swallowing must be conceded, else he could never have swallowed that sentence. But Mr. Swallow continues: "Many farmers do practicably nothing from the time their crops are harvested until the time to start others." And again, "It is the rot and rust of machinery, wagons and tools that the farmer needs to look after, and we will not have so much time to think of Mr. Everitt's 'dollar wheat scheme.'"

Well, Mr. Swallow does not mince at the Southern Indiana farmers, he does not take time to swallow them, he simply gulps them down. When Mr. Everitt comes to Southern Indiana he will find the farmers there as intelligent and progressive as the average farmer of the country, and as anxious for improvement and as determined to have justice—equity.

How flippantly the thoughtless dismiss the great question of price! Suppose the farmers are not sufficiently careful of their machinery. We urge them to be more so, and insist that they take care of what they have, but their alleged short coming in this respect is no reason why the products of their labor should be exploited by those who do not labor. Though a farmer may be wasteful, he does not thereby forfeit his right to the profits of his toil. Because he allows his machinery to rust does not give some one else the right to rob his corn crib and granary. The discontent of the farmer must not be aroused. Dnscontent! The farmer must have the contentment of the hungry hound that sets o on his haunches and starves while the big dog gnaws the bone taken from his own kennel!

If the picture drawn by Mr. Swallow is real, it affords the strongest possible argument for organization and co-operation on the part of the farmers, and when Mr. Everitt comes into Southern Indiana, he will see that local union of the A. S. of E. are organized all through that section. Then the conditions that Mr. Swallow and the "Guide" picture will disappear. The two conditions cannot exist in the same neighborhood and there cannot be anything more elevating and better regulators for the farmers than to meet together in their own society rooms and discuss all the things complained of by this young farmer.

## CULTIVATE NUT FRUITS.

American farmers do not all comprehend the great profit in the cultivation of nut fruits. Originally the forests of America were full of nut-bearing trees—the walnut, the butternut, the hickory, the pecan, the chestnut. In many of the States these trees have almost entirely disappeared. Nuts of nearly all kinds are always salable at a good price, and the chestnut and pecan crop never equals the demand. Every walnut tree on the farm is good for \$2 to \$3 every year without any cost in cultivation, of time or labor. The only labor required is to gather the nuts after nature has knocked them from the tree, and prepare them for market. A single tree on the farm might not

offer inducement enough to gather the nuts and prepare them for market, but suppose you had fifty or a hundred on your farm, and a hundred would not occupy more than one acre of ground, what then, with every tree worth \$2? Can a farmer occupy the same amount of ground to better advantage?

Chestnut and pecan trees are much more profitable. In many parts of the United States the English walnut can be grown without trouble, and every bushel of nuts will bring \$2, and every tree, when arrived at maturity, will produce from three to five bushels annually. After being once propagated the trees need but little care to keep them in bearing order, and their life is very long. The great objection is that it requires several years to bring the trees to bearing, and the farmer is apt to say that should he plant a number of trees he would not live to enjoy the fruit thereof. That may be, but it is a very selfish plea. His children would receive the benefit, or should he desire to sell, a good orchard of nut-fruit trees would add very materially to the value of his farm.

Every farm has half an acre or more that can be spared for a nut orchard. The young trees will not cost much, and after they have started their growth after transplanting need little care. A few trees set out each year for half a dozen years would make a very considerable addition to the value of the farm, and the outlay in money would hardly be missed. Every year would add to the value of the trees, and with a little attention their productiveness would be increased. Such trees do not winter kill, nor does the drought, or frost, or excessive rain materially interfere with their productiveness.

There was in Spain at one time a custom that amounted almost to a law, for everyone who happened to eat fruit along one of the highways of the kingdom to stop and plant the seed on the side of the highway. The result was that in a very short time all the highways of Spain were bordered with fruit trees, the fruit whereof was to be enjoyed by those who traveled along them. Such a custom would hardly be possible in this country, but it would not be a bad idea for each farmer to turn over to his boy, or boys, a piece of land, on which they should be required to set out each year one or more nut fruit trees. The use of nut fruits is rapidly growing, more rapidly than the production increases. There is no likelihood of the market being over-supplied, hence the price will be remunerative.

## CO-OPERATION SUCCESSFUL IN DENMARK.

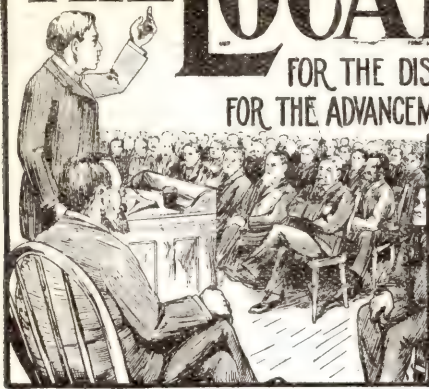
Is there an American who does not believe America can do anything any other country can do? Little Denmark is making a great success of co-operation, as is shown by the following authoritative statement:

A Copenhagen authority states that co-operation has been the great influence in the development of Denmark's agriculture. Co-operative dairying is directly responsible for an increase in the value of Danish butter exports from \$5,000,000 in 1882, the date of the inception of the co-operative movement, to over \$29,000,000 in 1900. This has been brought about largely by marked improvement in quality, which is placed at something like thirty per cent. and without which Danish butter could not have secured its present privileged position. There are now 1057 co-operative dairies in Denmark supported by some 8,500 cows, or more than four-fifths of the total number in the kingdom. The Danish co-operative bacon factories last year killed 636,000 pigs and 10,000 head of cattle, and received in the English market four cents per pound above the average price of bacon coming from other countries. Largely owing to the system of co-operative egg production the value of egg exports from Denmark has risen from \$1,947,000 in 1895—when the co-operative egg movement started—to more than \$4,380,000 in 1901. Danish eggs now average nearly four cents per dozen in London ahead of other foreign eggs. If little Denmark had received the same average price in the English market last year for her butter, bacon and eggs, as did other foreign countries her farmers would have been \$7,166,000 poorer. Danish agricultural co-operation also extends largely into buying supplies of all kinds. The little kingdom may be said to be a country of agricultural co-operation.



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



## WAR CRY SONG

BY E. A. JACKSON, OF OREGON.

*We are coming, Mr. Everitt,  
A million farmers strong;  
We will join your great Society,  
And help the cause along.*

*We are coming, surely coming,  
To help producers on;  
We'll make a strike for Equity,  
And sing our war cry song.*

*We'll sing our war cry song,  
Yes, we'll sing it all day long;  
We are coming, Mr. Everitt,  
A million farmers strong.*

## DON'T FAIL TO REPORT.

The work of the National Union is very much interfered with by a failure of local unions to report. A great many of them do so, thus keeping in close touch with headquarters and insuring an unbroken record, but some of them fail, and thus make a break in the record. We must have reports from every local union. Secretaries are sometimes negligent; sometimes they move out of the neighborhood, and sometimes new ones do not fully understand their duty. In such case any member of the local union may send in a report, and are specially requested to do so.

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## WRITE LETTERS.

The editor of this department is anxious to have letters from the local unions, and also from individual members. We must keep in touch with one another. Never before was started a movement of such gigantic proportions, or around which clustered such wonderful possibilities. The country is large. Each section wishes to know what all the others are doing. The official paper brings them together every two weeks. Will you speak when you meet? Do it by writing letters, or even postal cards, telling what you are doing and how you are doing it, and advancing any ideas that way be developed in the local union. As an excellent example of the kind of letters I desire, I give the following splendid letter from F. W. Rodenberg, deputy president and secretary, Metropolis, Ill.:

John P. Stelle.

Dear Sir: The Local Union department in the official paper is proving very interesting, only there should be more news from the locals direct. This would greatly aid in binding us closer together.

Most interesting meetings have been held by Metropolis Local Union No. 1.

This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by you guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

Programs have been rendered covering such important questions as "How may we make the local union the greatest possible power for good in the neighborhood?" "The restoration of the soil," "Resolved, That it would be wise for the farmer to quit work at 5 o'clock during the summer season;" "Resolved, That our farms are better adapted to grazing and stock growing than to the production of grain."

Recitations and instrumental music have had a place in our programs.

Our object so far has been to strengthen our local so we can work to a better advantage in securing the objects of our grand society. In members, if well drilled and instructed, there is strength. Hoping much good will be accomplished by this department.

F. W. RODENBERG, Sec.

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I am persuaded that the paragraphs and other matter which appear in this department are useful and that they are appreciated, but, just as Mr. Rodenberg says, the local unions wish to hear from each other. An army is never so enthusiastic and determined as when it knows its comrades on other fields are winning victories. You need pay little attention to the form of your letters. Give the news and the ideas; the editor will do the rest.

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"Much better than we expected." That is an encouraging word which comes from many directions. Pass it along. "Paul may plant and Apollos water," but final success depends upon the farmers themselves.

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Uncle Alf's talk with that Chicago editor, though somewhat extended, is well worth a reading. I think it will be conceded that the editor did not make much off the old farmer. These agricultural editors have to have a jolt now and then.

## THE FIELD IN GENERAL.

A. F. Cushing, Dexter, Mich., writes: "The Third Power," (Mr. Everitt's book) beats anything I ever saw. I would not take \$5 for it if I could not get another like it."

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In the same letter Mr. Cushing says: "I now have about 300 bushels of wheat on hand. I will get \$90 more for it than I would have got but for the A. S. of E. We have a local union here of 40 members."

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Mr. C. L. Cannon, Falls, Minn., says: One great beauty of the A. S. of E. lies in the fact that a member can be all alone anywhere, and still be in touch with the spirit and workings of the entire co-operative machine."

Yes, in this the A. S. of E. is distinct from all other societies, and in this one fact is wiped out what many have thought the greatest difficulty in the way of success—the wide territory covered by agriculture.

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A friend with a farm of 10 acres declares that, on account of results already achieved he holds it at \$300 more than he did before the A. S. of E. was organized. That is a sure effect of the success of the organization. Farms will be more valuable because the crops they produce will be more valuable.

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A Michigan friend writes:

"I want to tell you why Up-to-Date Farming is the best paper for farmers to read; it is full of truth and common sense, and has made the farmers more money than all the rest of the agricultural papers combined."

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J. L. Boatman, Girard, Kas., writes:

"I admire the stand you take for the farmer. I really believe we shall soon be in the front where we should be, instead of behind where we always have been."

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C. W. Paterson, of North Dakota, sends us a speech recently delivered in the United States Senate by Senator McCumber, of that State. We note the following, and may later quote from the speech at greater length:

"Every great elevator company which buys wheat and sells it again is interested, first, in buying as cheaply as it can, and selling at as great an advance as it can; and, second, in buying in at as low a grade as it can and selling out at as high a grade as it can secure."

"In many elevators," declares Mr. McCormick, "no No. 1 northern is graded in, while thousands of bushels are graded out." Also that "the amount of wheat sold out of the Northwestern elevators during the past ten years was 26,868,000 bushels more than the amount bought in for the same period." Under the present system, therefore, the farmers are beaten in price, grade and weight. We are glad these facts are reaching Washington, for it is time there was something doing.

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W. F. Weist, of Ohio, writes:

"Yours is indeed an Up-to-Date paper, and I would not be without it for three times the price. It ought to be in every American home."

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Dr. N. W. Stroup, Elizabethtown, Pa., ordering a copy of "The Third Power," says:

"I wish to join the A. S. of E., and hope it will not be long until you will be in this part of the State. The farmers must do something to get out of their serfdom. They work almost day and night for the benefit of others. At present the young people, both boys and girls, despise the farm, and we must make farm life more elevating, or the country will go to ruin."

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B. V. M. Brouse, reporting the organization of a strong union at Deerfield, Ind., says:

"We have about thirty members in our union, and many of them our most substantial farmers, and co-operation and farmers' unions is the common conversation in every neighborhood."

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W. G. Scott, president of Olmstead county, Minn., writes under date of April 6:

"The farmers' union of Olmstead county, in connection with the Merchants' Association, are arranging for an extraordinary event the first Saturday in June. There is a wonderful interest in this new movement of the farmers. Information is sought from all parts of the State as to what the A. S. of E. stands for, and I think the entire State will be organized within a year."



# Uncle Alf's Friendly Chats

HAS A LIVELY TALK WITH A  
CHICAGO EDITOR



"Hello, Mr. Martin."

"Hello."

"This is Mr. B— of Chicago, editor of the Farmers' ——. I am on my way to L—, and must wait here some time for a train? I would like very much to have a talk with you. Can you not drive into town this morning?"

"Why, yes, I can come as well as not. I am glad of an opportunity to meet and talk with you. I remember seeing you at the Fat Stock Show and at one of the State farmers' institutes; and I have been reading your paper so long that you seem like an old acquaintance and friend. Yes, I will be in town in a very little while."

"Thank you. I am at the — hotel."

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Uncle Alf—"Good morning, Mr. B. I am glad to shake hands and talk face to face with a man whose writings I have so long read with profit."

Mr. B.—"And I am glad to talk with an intelligent, progressive farmer, whom I know to be honest and sincere and who is not carried away by every fresh breeze that blows. I want to talk with you about the American Society of Equity."

Uncle Alf—"Very well. I am pleased to talk with you on that or any other subject pertaining to the welfare of the agricultural classes. But you editors of farm papers are so well posted that we look to you for light on all these subjects."

Mr. B.—"We are never so well posted as when we get our information direct from the farmers themselves."

"Uncle Alf—"Thank you. But before we talk about anything else I want you to tell me all about the Chicago markets. I do not mean the prices; I can get that from the papers, especially from the excellent weekly review in the ——. I want to know how the products are handled and how they get from the producer to the consumer. Live stock, for instance."

Mr. B.—"Well, I believe you have been at the stock yards. That, you know, is a city within itself, and the herds and herds and droves of stock, cattle, sheep and hogs, that come in there, an ever-flowing tide, an avalanche constantly sweeping in from the trains and melting at the slaughter houses, flowing out in rivulets to the shops and disappearing from the tables of millions of eaters. One can hardly understand it who has not seen it."

Uncle Alf—"Ah, it does me good to hear you talk; it is so much like reading the —; and the words actually spoken seem to have so much more life than those in cold type. But that avalanche of live stock comes from the

farms and ranges. There must be a starting power and a propelling force. Not a hoof of that onward-moving flood of stock can be removed from pasture, range or feed lot until the consent of the owner is procured. Of course the means of obtaining that consent is the payment of the price. What I want to know most of all is how the price is made and who makes it."

Mr. B.—"The price is made by the purchasers. They determine from time to time what they will pay and that becomes the market price. It is from them we get our market review you were pleased to compliment just now."

Uncle Alf—"I ask pardon, but for fear I forget it, I want to switch off on another subject for a moment. I understand Chicago to be a great manufacturing center; at least it is a great distributing point for all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery. These come out to aid us on the farms, and we could not well get along without them, though sometimes we are inclined to growl a little at the price. We think they come a little too high sometimes."

Mr. B.—"It does seem so, but the manufacturers are at tremendous expense."

Uncle Alf—"Yes, that's so. How do they determine the proper price at which the implements should be sold?"

Mr. B.—"They count up all the cost of a given output—material, labor, taxes, insurance, interest on investment, wear of machinery, salaries of the corporation officers, advertising, cost of getting on the market (salaries and expenses of drummers), loss of time on slow debts, loss of bad debts, freight charges and all other items of expense. To the sum of these items they add the desired profit and divide this final sum by the number of machines in the output; the quotient is the price of each machine."

Uncle Alf—"So the manufacturers make the price with mathematical exactness."

Mr. B.—"Certainly; the factories could not exist a fortnight if they did not do that."

Uncle Alf—"Well, I do not want to get too far away from that live stock business. Do the stock yards (I mean the company, of course,) buy all the stock that comes into them?"

Mr. B.—"Oh, no, they don't buy any of it. It is first bought in the country by local shippers, though owners may ship their own stuff, and frequently do."

Uncle Alf—"Do the local buyers and shippers have anything to do with fixing the price?"

Mr. B.—"Only to the extent of determining what margin they will maintain between the prices they pay and the

prices they expect to receive. This is usually hazardously close, and often slight fluctuations are disastrous to them."

Uncle Alf—"The stock yards, then, is merely a receiving station where the stock can be held and cared for until it is sold. While there it still belongs to the shipper."

Mr. B.—"Yes, a yardage fee is charged for receiving it and exposing it for sale."

"Uncle Alf—"So I understand. But the stock must be fed while it is there. May the shipper bring his feed with him from the country and himself feed his stock as he did at home?"

Mr. B.—"No; he is not allowed to ship feed into the stock yards; he must buy it there."

Uncle Alf—"I suppose he may go into the city and buy it on the market, have it hauled to his pens and do his own feeding."

Mr. B.—"No, he is not permitted to do that. Feed is kept in the yards and he must buy it there."

Uncle Alf—"Does he get as cheap in the yards as he could in the city?"

Mr. B.—"No, the price in the yards is about double the market price."

Uncle Alf—"That makes keeping stock there pretty expensive, doesn't it? and the shipper is just about compelled to take whatever price may prevail at the time. If he wished, why could he not buy feed at the city markets or even bring it from home?"

Mr. B.—"The charter of the stock yards company gives them the exclusive right to furnish the feed at a price to be fixed by themselves. But it is held that there is nothing tyrannical about that, as no one is compelled to buy it."

Uncle Alf—"But no one else is allowed to bring feed in; he must buy or do without. It is a good deal like the liberty of the cat which the boy dropped into the well with the kindly assurance that it could not drown unless water went into its lungs and none would go in unless it drew it in itself. But let us get back to the selling. You say the stock yards company does not buy."

Mr. B.—"No, they neither buy nor sell."

Uncle Alf—"I suppose the owner does the selling?"

Mr. B.—"No, he is not allowed to sell."

Uncle Alf—"Not allowed to sell his own stock?"

Mr. B.—"No, there are commission houses; he consigns his stock to some one of them and they sell it for him."

Uncle Alf—"You say the buyer fixes the price. Has the owner nothing to say about it?"

Mr. B.—"Oh, yes; this is a free country; you can't take property without the owner's consent; he has the American right to accept or reject the price offered."

An indignant flash darted from Uncle Alf's eyes as he thought what a mockery of freedom this sort of proceeding is, and at the coupling of the name American with it. The owner may reject the price offered; he is a free man, but he must continue to pay the stock yard's prices, suffer the shrinkage of his stock, and be nearly certain of a lower bid on the morrow. He again thought of the liberty of the cat in the well. But he smothered his feelings and continued:

Uncle Alf—"You say the purchaser fixes the price?"

Mr. B.—"Yes. There are several big packing houses and whichever of them bids highest for the stock gets it."

Uncle Alf—"But may not these buyers combine, agreeing upon prices from day to day, refuse to bid against each other and destroy what little competition there might be?"

Mr. B.—"Yes, they do that, and have been known to divide purchases for which only one house made a bid."

Uncle Alf—"Truly, Mr. B., is not that a condition of things bad for the stock



raiser and still worse for the local buyer and shipper? The producer must market his stuff to realize upon it, the local shipper must buy at a margin which will not only save him from loss, but that will give him a profit; reaching the market he must buy feed from a corporation at an extortionate price, he must pay some one else to sell it for him, and to cut down enormous expenses which would soon absorb his capital, he must accept whatever price is offered, that price being arbitrarily fixed by agreement of the buyers and from which there is no appeal. Though wrapped in the panoply of an American citizen, boasting of the liberty and independence of that citizenship, the owner of the property, whether producer or local purchaser, by artificially created conditions, is compelled to give up his property on the terms of the taker as ruthlessly as though taken from his pockets at the muzzle of a gun."

Uncle Alf "boiled over"; he couldn't help it.

Mr. B.—"It is bad indeed, bad as it could be. It all comes of special privilege. Knock out special privilege and you've cracked the nut that breeds the worms that are everywhere gnawing at agriculture's vitals."

Uncle Alf—"But could not the farmers establish markets of their own, stock yards of their own, if you please, commission men of their own, at actual cost of feed, etc., with wages for those who manage them, and thus get their stock to the packing houses, or even to the butchers' blocks or the consumers' tables, without running the gauntlet of these special privileges?"

Mr. B.—"No, it has been tried. A few years ago the F. M. B. A. and the Alliance formed at Kansas City what was known as the American Live Stock and Commission company. It was composed of the stock raisers themselves, and they lopped off all the extortionate features by employing their own salesmen, furnishing their own feed, etc. It worked well and saved the stock men thousands of dollars. But as soon as the stock yards people began to feel the pinch suit was brought against the new company on a charge of violating that part of the stock yards charter which authorized the charging of certain fees for handling the stock. The new company was defeated and ordered to comply with the charter. This they did by charging the fees the old company charged, but as the company itself belonged to the stock men, these fees, as well as the proceeds of sale, were paid over to the stock owners. Suit was again brought on the ground that this was not a compliance with the spirit of the law. Again were the farmers defeated, the court holding that they were infringing upon the vested rights of the corporation. The case was taken to a higher court with the same result, and the farmers had to go out of the commission business, having paid thousands of dollars to learn that farmers have no right to sell their own stock at the market centers.

"So you see, Uncle Alf, everything has been done that can be done, and that is why I wished to talk to you about that society. It is bound to be a failure, and I regret to see such men as you deceived. These corporations take refuge behind what the courts call their vested rights, and are firmly entrenched in special privileges."

Uncle Alf—"Mr. B., the picture you yourself draw is a dark one, an enthronement of monopoly which makes it seem that but little of liberty remains. But I am not willing to consider the case a hopeless one. The idea that the American farmer may not get his products to the consumer without paying enforced tribute to law-entrenched monopoly is repugnant to every instinct or tradition of this nation. There must be a remedy."

Mr. B.—"Yes, it is in the abrogation of special privilege."

Uncle Alf—"Certainly. But this is very indefinite, Mr. B. It implies political action and the repeal of laws almost indelibly stamped upon the statute books and engraven upon charters. Those who granted these privileges at the behest of monopoly will not abrogate them in the face of monopoly's command not to do so; hence we must seek a more accessible remedy. Organization gained the special privileges, organization retains them and enables the beneficiaries to plunder the rest of the world. May not organization on the part of the only remaining unorganized power do something to at least break the force of monopoly?"

Mr. B.—"I would hope so if it had not already been tried. Note the expensive failure I referred to a while ago."

Uncle Alf—"Do you know, Mr. B., that that effort did not cost the farmers a cent? The savings of the company during its brief existence were sufficient to fight the case to a finish and, after defeat, to pay back every cent that had originally been invested in it? That effort stands as an indestructible monument to the tremendous sums the monopolies rob the farmers of every year."

"But the plan of that effort was the organization of a rival concern, an antagonist of the stock yards monopoly, commission men and the packing houses. This of course arrayed against it millions of money and all the talent the millions could buy, backed by the court plea of vested rights."

"Take this view of it: Every hoof of that stock when on the ranges or in the pastures or feed lots is absolutely in control of the owners. Not a hoof of it can be moved without the owner's consent, and he can feed from his own barns and cribs—no one can say him nay. While two days in the stock yards might absorb all of his profits, two weeks at home might rather add to them. When I switched off a while ago on to the subject of manufacturing, you told me that the manufacturers computed with mathematical accuracy the selling price of each machine and that they could not remain in business a fortnight without doing that. The same is true of every productive industry but that of farming. The farmer must submit year in and year out to what would destroy every other industry in a fortnight."

"Suppose the farmers were organized as other s are and were represented at the market centers. It takes no great stretch of the imagination to conceive of a knowledge at headquarters of the contents of every pasture, feed lot and ranch in the country, and, from week to week, of the precise condition of the stock. The approximate amount of beef, pork and mutton required to supply the market could just as easily be known. A comparison of these would readily indicate an equitable price, which could be made known on the farms just about as easily as at the stock yards. The price itself would make known just what shipments should be made and what withheld to maintain the equitable price. The only antagonists the monopolists would have would be their present antagonists, the producers themselves out on the farms, where they could neither be sued nor compelled to sell. Don't you know, Mr. B., that if shipments to Chicago were withheld one week, the market would be demoralized, prices would soar and people would be hungry. No, don't come at me with the old chestnut that farmers can't organize and that they won't stick."

Mr. B.—"No, I will waive that, for farmers can organize as well as anybody else, and they can co-operate if they will, at least enough of them to represent the balance of power between production and consumption, and I admit this is all you need to the accomplishment of this purpose. But I see other and greater difficulties in the way. When the call goes out for stock, how are you to determine who shall ship and

who shall not? Each man who has a bunch of cattle, sheep or hogs ready for the market is anxious to get rid of them."

Uncle Alf—"That is not a difficult problem at all. The people who have the stock know the price it is worth out on the farm or at the market town, if you please. They got this information from their society headquarters. Whenever the call comes for stock at their price they will sell. When the call is at a less price than theirs, they will keep their stock on the farm. Now, it follows that if the world has been consuming all the meat produced under the old conditions it will continue consuming it under the new conditions when the producer sets the price and regulates his marketing to meet the demand. The main point is to distribute the shipments so that a year's supply will be furnished during the year instead of overwhelming the demand by the temporary supply. This is a lesson that may soon be learned and instead of the feed lots all being full at a certain time and all empty the remainder of the time, experience will see to it that the feed lots be never over full and never empty, some feeding so as to bring their stock off at one time and some at another, thus equalizing the supply and insuring a steady market. This difficulty occurs to a greater or less extent with other of the important farm products and all of them may be controlled the same way. Farmers may control the prices of their products just as all others control the prices of theirs."

Mr. B.—"Well, Uncle Alf, I confess your reasoning is entitled to consideration. But there are other difficulties. Suppose this plan should succeed. Your purpose is to maintain a steady market at a price which, under normal conditions, would insure a fair profit to the producer."

Uncle Alf—"Yes, just as the manufacturers and others do."

Mr. B.—"But you offer no solution of the stock yards extortion problem, or the abolition of special privileges. May not these corporate monopolies retaliate by adding what you secure for the producer to what they extort from the consumer and thus recoup their losses and bring suffering to millions? The poor and even the well-to-do in the cities now pay for provisions all they can stand. Is it not better for the farmer, who has an independent living, is it not better that he suffer these unfair conditions than that others should suffer hunger?"

Uncle Alf—"Greed would reply with Cain's famous answer: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' But not so we. I take this view of it: Special privilege, which you so eloquently oppose, is the gift of society to unscrupulous greed, and society alone can abolish it. If the condition which you suggest were brought about, it would awaken society as nothing else could, and in its awakened indignation it would do what you for years have urged should be done—abolish special privilege and hurl monopoly from its throne. The organized farmers would gladly join in making the overthrow complete. That would not trench upon the farmers' equitable prices, for there is abundant margin even now between the price to the producer and the price to the consumer to give the farmer a far better price than he now receives and yet supply the consumers at prices much below what they now pay."

Mr. B. was very thoughtful for some time. Uncle Alf sat, not with an air of triumph, but as one conscious of right, truth and reason. With his characteristic twinkle, he said afterwards he was waiting for what he had said to "soak in." Mr. B. roused himself.

Mr. B.—"Well, Uncle Alf, I called you in to talk about the American Society of Equity, and we have talked about everything else."

Uncle Alf—"No, we have talked about



that all the time. This is the Society of Equity. These are our purposes, not only with live stock, but with all other farm products. We don't propose to interfere with the rights of anybody else. We know, as you declared of the manufacturers, that no industry can live without pricing its products. Farming has lived without doing so; its wonderful powers of recuperation enables it to live, but the right belongs to it the same as to others, and our first great object is to secure to farmers that right."

Again Mr. B. sat in thoughtful silence, finally resuming the conversation in a much less confident tone.

Mr. B.—"You would not expect a careful editor of a conservative farm paper to come to a hasty conclusion, but I must take this matter under consideration."

Uncle Alf—"Thank you, Mr. B. But I can not help calling your attention to an article which recently appeared in your paper. I was reading it when you called me up this morning. Speaking of the American Society of Equity, you say: 'Yet are we compelled to believe, from what we have seen of it up to this time, that its leaders either are interested persons seeking personal gain, or blind leaders of the blind, hopelessly at sea as to what to do or what method to adopt to accomplish it.' Now, Mr. B., is not that a little beneath the dignity of a paper we have all these years welcomed into our homes and gladly placed in the hands of our children? Isn't it the stock in trade of all the opponents of farm organization and isn't it in constant use by all the beneficiaries of special privilege? If they can not otherwise destroy opposition, they discredit the promoters of it and by cowardly insinuations destroy their influence before the people."

Uncle Alf found it difficult to suppress his rising indignation, but with an effort he maintained his usual quiet dignity and continued:

Uncle Alf—"I believe, Mr. B., I would better read all the remainder of the article so there can be no mistake. I have the paper in my pocket:

"Every idea advanced by themen who advertise themselves as leaders of this organization has been talked to rags in a hundred previous organizations that have passed successively into innocuous desuetude, after costing the farmers millions in cash and grievous disappointment, and this for the reason that they have insisted upon treating symptoms instead of the real disease that lies at the root of the economic iniquities of the time. These wiseacre doctors propose to apply the remedy to the blotch on the face, while every vein and artery of the body politic is clogged with bad blood. They are pretending to work for the benefit of one element—the farmer—whereas, all elements composing the social fabric are suffering from the same identical causes, and none may be helped or harmed without affecting for good or ill every other. Any man who says he has a remedy for the farmer's ills that is not fundamental to all socio-economic disorders advertises himself at once as a fool or a knave. The remedy that will aid the farmer now and for all time is the same remedy that will aid the workingman, the capitalist, the merchant, the artisan. There can be but one remedy for all, for all suffer alike and from one universal cause, and that one cause is monopoly. Monopoly is founded in special privilege and just so long as the people permit special privilege to exist they need not only look for no relief, but may be sure that, with the ever-increasing complications of the socio-economic problem, conditions will tend to become universally more difficult for every interest save those which are monopolistic in character.

"The farmer, the capitalist, the laborer—all must put their brains to work. Take no man's word for it, but learn for yourself the truth. In the providence of God every individual must work out his

own salvation. No leader can vicariously assume the task if he would. Think on these things!"

"I regret to read that, Mr. B., even to you, it is so little like you, seems so out of place in our dear old friend, the —. In this conversation you yourself have outlined a condition which is intolerable, and which makes such a movement as the A. S. of E. an imperative necessity. Instead of every idea advanced by this society having been 'talked to rags,' no society ever before took up this line of thought and action. I have purposely led you to discuss the most difficult of our proposition, the live stock interest. I have not sought to ignore any of those difficulties, but I have met them squarely and have shown that even they may be overcome, and results achieved which will benefit not only the producers of meat products, but the consumers and the world, and ultimately lead to the overthrow of special privilege. So, you see, we do not work for one element, but for all, and hence escape your epithet of 'fool and knave.'

"Now, take your own article, Mr. B. Let it be accepted by the world, and make the whole world anxious to carry out its every suggestion. What would be done? What line of policy is marked out? There must be no leader in any movement that may be started, each must work out his own salvation. Monopoly must be crushed, special privilege must be abolished, but who shall do it, and how? Echo for answer feebly returns your own words: 'Something must be done, but nobody must do it.' If there be a movement it must be without leaders. If any one assumes to lead, let him be a cursed; he must be discredited before the people. Mr. B., could the beneficiaries of special privilege devise a scheme so sure to perpetuate them, or so sure to make impregnable the throne upon which monopoly sits? Pardon me, my friend, if I make a little display of warmth; I cannot help it. Yes, I see your train is coming, and I must not detain you. But I do wish you agricultural editors would get out of the ruts you have worn for yourselves and take a practical view of the conditions that confront us, so as not to bolster up and make impossible the eradication of the evils you yourselves condemn."

But the train whistled, and Mr. B. was gone.

#### ACTIVITY IN ILLINOIS

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Meetings were held last week in Trenton, Highland and Greenville in which thirty-two different local unions were represented. The weather was most disagreeable, but many farmers showed their interest by coming twelve and fifteen miles in buggies over roads that were bad indeed.

The meetings were addressed by Senator James Barlow, of Indiana; L. N. Staats and C. O. Drayton. Great in-

terest and enthusiasm were aroused, and the farmers were shown clearly how they may control the markets of agricultural products. Included in the things done the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved (1) by the members of the A. S. of E., representing the many farmers' unions of Southern Illinois, that the everlasting gratitude of the farmers of the United States is due J. A. Everitt, president of the National Union, for his practical business plan of co-operation among farmers for better prices for their products, and for his persistent, patient efforts to put this plan into operation, and we, the farmers and business men here represented, pledge our best efforts to spread the movement throughout the entire country.

(2) That we favor the making of Up-to-Date Farming a first-class agricultural weekly paper, though at an increased subscription price, so that our needs for an agricultural paper may be fully met by the official paper of the A. S. of E.

[Such improvements are contemplated and will be carried out at the very very earliest possible date. At present the printing facilities are inadequate to turn out the semi-monthly as promptly as we desire. Hence the weekly must wait for improvements that we hope to make soon. Also it is the intention of the publisher to make the official paper second to no all-round farm paper in the country.—Pub. Up-to-Date.]

(3) We urge old members to be prompt in the payment of their annual dues, and we recommend that the fund arising therefrom be employed in an active campaign for the spread of the Society. As a most fruitful field for such campaign we commend the States of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and the Great Northwest.

The members in this part of Illinois are determined to put this plan into complete operation as rapidly as possible. If we can raise the price of wheat only ten cents a bushel, it means seventy million dollars to the farmer. A rise of ten cents on corn is two hundred and fifty millions, and on oats it makes another hundred millions. Ten cents per bushel on these three products is a gain of \$420,000,000 to the farmers. See what this means; we cannot afford to lose it.

I recommend that such meetings as I have described be held all over the country. They enthuse and educate.

C. O. DRAYTON,  
Trenton, Ill.

## The Extra Money



Illustrates 25 styles, and tells how the ADVANCE FENCE is constructed. There are no loose ends at the top and bottom of the fence. Stock can't injure Advance Fence without tearing the wires. We use only the best quality galvanized steel wire. You take no risk at all—we sell ADVANCE FENCE ON THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL. We will let you be the judge. If you are not perfectly satisfied after giving it a fair trial you can slip it back at our expense. We sell all our fence under these conditions. None of it comes back. Our customers are satisfied. They know our prices and quality. If you knew we could expect an order from you. Your name and address on a postal card will bring our Book and Wholesale Prices. Write today.

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that the dealer charges (his profit) makes the fence no better. You might as well keep that part (the profit) yourself. It is easier to buy your fence direct from the factory—it gives you a larger line to choose from. We sell at wholesale prices and pay freight to your railroad station on 40 rods or more. Our

**FREE FENCE BOOK**



# Thirty Days Trial Free



No farmer can afford to be without a Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool Grinder. We know this and we know that all you need to convince you personally of the fact is a trial of the machine. We are so confident of this, that we are going to make you an offer that you positively cannot turn down. Unless you have used one of our machines you have never used a Carborundum Grinding Wheel, because we are the exclusive manufacturers of hand and foot power grinding and sharpening machines fitted with Carborundum Wheels. There are other grinders, but they all use emery or corundum wheels. There is a big difference between these wheels and Carborundum Wheels. We can furnish our machines with emery or corundum wheels and will do so if you wish for less money than with Carborundum Wheels, but you do not want these cheap wheels because they have nowhere near the grinding quality of Carborundum. **Carborundum Wheels are the only wheels which will not draw temper from steel tools and with which water is not used when grinding.**

Carborundum is one of the many products of electricity. It is a mixture of saw-dust, salt and sand, fused at the intense heat of 7,000 degrees. This heat is generated by the wonderful electric furnaces at Niagara Falls. It is the hardest known substance, rivaling the diamond in cutting power. A piece of glass or the hardest metal is ground by it as though it were a piece of soft iron. **A Carborundum Wheel does not glaze, cuts faster, does not generate heat and wears longer than any other grinding wheel.** You can readily see this for yourself.

The Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool Grinder is an automatic machine for doing all kinds of sharpening and grinding. The power is produced by the feet, leaving the hands perfectly free to handle the work. By the use of gear wheels a speed of 4,000 revolutions per minute is given the grinding wheel, with no effort at all, you might say.

It is easily adjusted for grinding mowing machine sickles. The tool rest is a movable clamp which will hold a sickle of any make. The sickle can be put in or taken out at any place desired. An old sickle can be ground as readily as a new one or nicks removed, the grinding being done so perfectly as to preserve the original bevel and grinding all teeth absolutely uniform.

The Bi-Pedal is also the most automatic grinding machine made. A boy can run it as easily as a man. It will grind plow and cultivator shovel points, harrow discs, sickles, scythes, knives, axes, in fact any and all grinding, sharpening or polishing required. It will save its cost many times over and every machine is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. With each machine is furnished the following:

- 1 One Bevel Carborundum Wheel for grinding Sickles.
- 2 One Solid Carborundum Wheel 5x1 1/2 in. for grinding Edge Tools.
- 3 One Carborundum Wheel for Gunning Saws.
- 4 One large Polishing Wheel.

The Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool Grinder is the most practical and satisfactory grinder and sharpener on the market. Don't take our word for this. Don't take any one else's word against it. We may both be prejudiced. Try the machine yourself.

## THIRTY DAYS TRIAL FREE

We will send you a complete machine on 30 days trial. Take it and **test it to your entire satisfaction.** If at the end of 30 days you do not say it is the finest tool of its kind on the market **send it back at our expense.** If it is as represented send us \$8.50. We ask you in all candor, could we, unless absolutely sure that our machine was exactly as represented and satisfactory in every way, make such an offer as this and advertise it broadcast?

## Not What We Say But What the Machine Does

### Good—Does Not Draw Temper

Luther Bros. Co., North Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I received your Grinder alright. It is even better than I expected. Have ground knives, axes, cultivator shovels and seeder teeth. It grinds very fast and does not draw the temper. I was afraid that it would. I tried an emery grinder; it heat the tools and drew the temper, and this machine grinds so much faster. Can I have the agency? S. H. Van Selus.

Dundas, Minn., February 24, 1904.

### They Wear Well Too. 1901.

Luther Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your machine is worth its weight in gold. I would not take \$50 for mine if I could not get another. Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Nov. 15, 1901. L. Larabee.

### Two Years Later 1903

Luther Bros. Co., North Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of your Bi-Pedal Grinders nearly three years ago, and would say that we have used it almost every day since. It gives perfect satisfaction, and any person that has any grinding to do ought to own one. It is a gem. L. Larabee.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., December 26, 1903.

### Perfect Satisfaction

Luther Bros. Company, North Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: In this present age of labor saving devices your Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool Grinder ranks with the best. In operation it is simple, its work is quick and effective. It is a combination of high class tools—in a compact form. Your offer of free trial is a proof that you place the machine before the public on its merits and in the hands of any intelligent person it will prove the assertive statement above. Banks with the best. George W. Gibbons, Floodwood, Mich.

Feb. 23, 1904.

### Works Quick and Effective

Luther Bros., N. Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs: In this immediate neighborhood, and within a radius of five miles, I sold fifty of your Bi-Pedal machines, the great bulk of them within three miles of town, and I am pleased to say that up to date, so far as I have learned, they are giving excellent satisfaction. This refers to the season just past, and during the present year the prospects appear good for at least four times that number.

Wm. J. Graham, Carsonville, Mich.

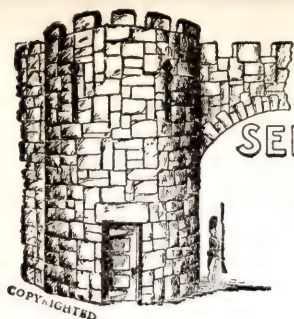
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FILL OUT—TEAR OFF—AND MAIL TO US.  
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North Milwaukee, Wis.





## THE SENTRY BOX

### CAN FARMERS COMBINE?

Recent advances in the market price of wheat, cotton and other agricultural products call attention to systematic efforts which have been made for a combination of farmers to enhance prices. Having been engaged in these efforts for many months, their promoter resolutely claims to have been potent in accomplishing the results which we all see.

An enterprising agricultural writer and publisher in Indiana started in to work up this combination. He prints a farmer's paper. He has even written a book in furtherance of this scheme and many will attribute to him the remarkable advance in prices, which others credit to short crops or the war between Japan and Russia. The movement, however, seems to the Sentry worthy of careful notice as a sign of the times and the possible beginning of a new era in the agricultural life of our people.

Farming is and always has been our leading industrial interest. Anything which legitimately improves the condition of the vast agricultural population of the United States must be of universal concern to all citizens. If it be true, as the leading promoter of this farmers' combination idea asserts, that his clients can practically combine so as to reap for themselves the enormous profits which speculators, warehousemen and manufacturers have hitherto gained, there will certainly have dawned upon the country a new economic dispensation.

According to the statement of the enterprising originator of this plan, he commenced a combination for dollar wheat on June 26, 1903. He claims to have then presented evidence to show that wheat was really worth a dollar. At that time speculators were selling the farmers' wheat crop in futures at 60 cents to 65 cents a bushel. Many millions of bushels were thus contracted and millers as well as dealers sought to contract with the farmers in advance of threshing at 65 cents a bushel.

Owing to the agitation for the farmers' combination, an unusually large number of producers refused to make these advance contracts and even in August and September when the wheat was ready for market, refused to sell at current prices except as absolute necessity compelled.

January 1st, 1904, wheat had reached 90 cents in Chicago and then the vigilant, belligerent advocate of the combination publicly asserted that it was intrinsically worth \$1.04. The subsequent course of the market is well known. The general tendency has been upward. People usually ascribe this tendency largely to the outbreak of the war in the Orient. Friends of the farmers' combine will, of course, claim the lion's share of credit, and if it be true that through their efforts a very large part of the resulting profit has gone into the pockets of the farmers instead of the speculators, the Sentry assumes that there will be few to mourn.

As to how much of this credit is thus attributable, there will be honest differences of opinion. There are such honest differences on all subjects—even as to the relative sagacity of the elephant and the Missouri mule—but the happy farmer who saved his wheat and realized

a profit of 40 or 50 cents a bushel thereon will have occasion to thank the wide-awake author of the combine scheme, and will have encouragement as well as added facilities for entering upon a similar course of procedure in subsequent years.

Whether such combines will always be effective or not is doubtful. They can seldom show even mythical results equal to those above cited, but undoubtedly the thrifty farmer gains each year in ability to carry out for himself the plan of holding his surplus for higher prices and thus helping to corner the market. With the improvement of his means, the necessity for early sales diminishes. Whether the possibility of extensive combination among farmers over vast areas exists, is still an open question, on which the Sentry is not called upon at present to express an opinion. Past efforts in that line have mostly failed, but they have usually been made in seasons of agricultural depression and adversity when necessity compelled the farmers to sell their produce as soon as ready for the market at the best prices obtainable. Certainly the present era of prosperity is a most favorable time for a hopeful trial of this interesting experiment.—The Sentry.

Note.—Responsibility for the opinions and utterances of "The Sentry" is assumed by the Sentry Box Bureau, of 825 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.—Editor.

### THE MEN UP THERE AND THE MEN ON THE FARM.

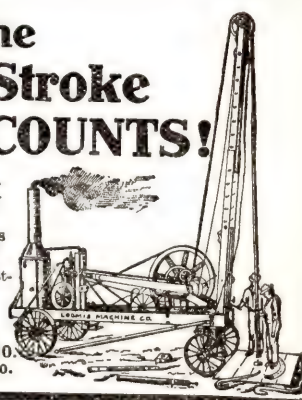
The farmer is pre-eminently a business man, yet he seldom considers himself so. He is like the Irishman who worked at carrying brick to a brick-layer. He wrote home to his brother a letter like this: "Dear Moike:—Come to Ameriky at once. I've struck it aisy. All I have to do is to carry me brick to the top of the ladder, and begorra, a man up there does all the wurruk." All the farmer has to do is to raise the crops, and the "man up there" does all the business. And the farmer gets less wages than the common laborer, while the man who "does the work" gets well paid, and laughs at the idea of a farmer becoming a business man. But why should we not call ourselves business men? We fill the trains, the ships, the warehouses, the stores; we supply the blood that flows through the arteries of commerce. We keep the factories running and make it possible to pay union wages working short hours. We make business possible, without us it would die. And yet, the man who does all this must take a lower rank in the "business" army, than the insignificant clerk at the crossroads store, who parts his hair centrally and slaps the farmer on the back with "hello, Reube." The farmer dictates not even the terms by which he is doing business. He leaves that work to "the men up there." Now, truly such farmers are not business men, and do not consider themselves so. They are right in the opinion, too. And the great pity is, there are too many of us that are that class of farmers. But ours is the fault, and with us lies the power of its correction. We can change this if we will. Don't say "can't." Don't even think of it. "Can't" never did anything in this world but prevent people from doing things. We will put the farming of our country on a true basis. We will organize on co-operative principles and do the tricks of our trade ourselves. We will get some facts in our head, some hope in our hearts, some enthusi-

asm in our souls, and go in to fight and to win; for that is business. It sounds like it. But we want men; men who love the farm; men whose minds are as broad as their shoulders; men who have the courage of their convictions and dare to follow the lead of progress. Men who will step out with "We can and we will" written in every line of their faces, and speaking in every action. And they are coming. Put your finger on the pulse of public feeling to-day. You will feel the throbbing of the fever of unrest that comes from the heartbeats of the Nation's business—the workings of our farmers. It is the epidemic of organization. It is contagious. It has affected all other lines of business. The laborer, the artisan, the manufacturer, the banker; all of them are unionized. They are successful in their unions. They did not think the farmers would catch the disease. These doctors of finance thought they had them vaccinated with the serum of ignorance and indifference. They would stop the nation's fever now if they could, but it has gone too far. The farmer has got it, and got it bad. Already thousands have been taken and more are coming down with it every day. The farmer will organize and that speedily and then he will put himself where he belongs, the foremost business man of the world.

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MAY

*Dainty maiden, charming May,  
Diamond tears on morning spray,  
Where the balmy breezes stray,  
And with sweetest blossoms play;  
Hear the birdies' roundelay,  
Ripling laughter every day—  
Pretty maiden, charming May.*

THE GROWING OF DOLLAR WHEAT

It is growing—growing now. In some sections it is just peeping out from beneath the mantle of snow that has covered it all winter. In others the spring freshets are trickling, laughing and sinking about the roots, carrying down into the lower depths the richness of the top soil to gladden and strengthen and enlarge the stalks that will later throw out the golden heads. In still other localities it is up strong and green of blade, with the center stalks taking form and starting upwards to the sunshine that beams down on it with softness and a warmth born of more southern skies; while the expanse of green waves and undulates like an ocean of green spray in the soft breezes of the Southland. It is growing, growing now, and ere long the sap will harden in the grain, the stalks and the chaff that encases the precious grains will turn a golden brown; and then, while the sickle blades sing their song of harvest, and the humble peasant in foreign lands—likewise the growers of the lesser acreage in our own country—swing the cradles in the fence corners and along the water courses, they should all—aye, they will all take up the same grand triumphant song—the song of dollar wheat.

And why not? They are the people. It was they who plowed the soil, who harrowed it, who prepared the seed; and they still, who guided the drill behind the quick-stepping team; or, they who with a strong, regular military stride marched over the fields and broad-casted the seed that has sprung into the new life and made possible this thing for which we work and talk and sing—this age of dollar wheat. Who has a better right to say what the price shall be when the harvest is over? Have others spent time, expended brawn, or devoted thought and work to this purpose? Have others a better right to say what the harvest shall bring to those who planned and worked and nursed this fruitage of

the soil from the seed to the gathering? We think not. We believe in the enduring principles of equity, and we appeal to the tillers of the soil—to the growers of the wheat—to price their own labor, to control their own produce, and by organization and co-operation to reserve unto themselves the fruitage of their toil. This is the way we should regard this matter. The growers of the wheat should listen to no other story, and should hear no other song than the equitable song of home-made prices for home-grown products, and of dollar wheat from first hands. This thought should be implanted and cultivated in the mind until all else shall be excluded, in so far as relates to the pricing of farm labor and the fruits of the farm. Let this be the song of the summer breezes. Let it be heard in the warble of the wood-songster and the notes of the lark. May it take wings on the summer clouds and sink deep into the hearts and minds of the growers of wheat, even as the rain drops descend to gladden and refresh the soil. The thought, the resolution and a firm-set determination to grow dollar wheat should be engrafted in the growing of the crop itself this season, to bear fruitage in a successful termination when the grain is sent to market.

FOR THE DEFENSE.


In these days of creeping, crawling, hopping and flying pests, ready to bite, bore and suck the life from all vegetation, we must needs prepare for war in time of peace. In making out seed orders we may as well include powder guns, sprayers and traps as well as ammunition for the same. We shall need copper sulphate, lime, slug shot, Buchach, sulphur, Paris green, whale-oil soap, tobacco stems or dust—and an unlimited amount of vigilance (this last is not on sale), if we expect to rout the insect and fungus enemies to fruits and flowers. The O. K. Seed Catalogue has everything needed, listed at reasonable prices.

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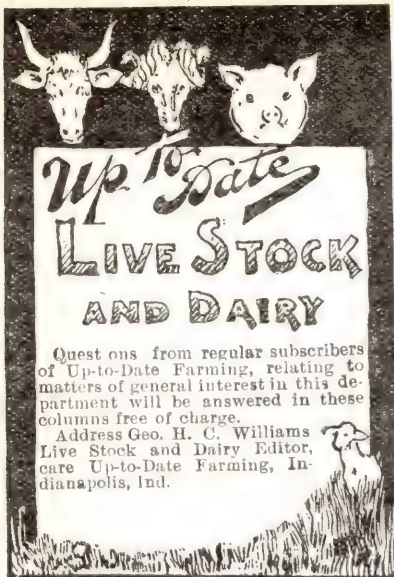
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### THE BEEF INTEREST.

Beef production is rapidly becoming one of America's greatest industries—selection, breeding and feeding is becoming both an art and a science. The fastidious American palate is no longer satisfied with the unfinished product of the prairie and the range, and each year sees the demand for choicest beef increase.

Besides, the ranges are not what they used to be. Human restlessness and the constant overflow of population are crowding upon the grazing lands of the West, and the supplies coming from the ranches are diminishing. All this points unmistakably to the constantly increasing importance of the farm herds.

This fact appeals to the farmer to look with greater care to his cattle and pastures. He must henceforth not only supply beef stuff in greater quantities, but he must supply it of superior quality. In all but the dairy sections the beef type commends itself, and even this must be improved so far as patience, skill and good feeding can improve it. We know of large sections of the Ohio Valley, on either side of the river, where the old type (or rather entire lack of type) of pioneer "woods" cattle still prevails. Old White Face, Brindle, Spot and Pide, that our grandmothers called out of the woods to be milked, are still to be seen, weighing from five to eight hundred pounds when as fat as we ever make them. And the yearling and two-year-old steers are sharp-backed, thin-flanked, flat-sided fellows that would not get fat and plump in a corn crib or clover field. These must disappear with the woods and creek bottoms they used to run in, and the round, heavy-built Short Horns, Herefords and "Dodgies" must take their places; and the rich blue grass, red top and clover pastures must come in where the wild ranges used to be, and the feed lot must finish what the pastures have well made.

But that which is of most importance to the stock raiser is the price. Who can afford to invest money when he can have little or no idea as to what the return is to be? And who can raise beef cattle without an investment of money—pasture, feed and time? An uncertain price makes the whole proceeding uncertain. When prices depend upon the secret manipulations of packers' combines, it is impossible for the farmer to make calculations that carry with them a single element of safety. He can not know what steps he dare take with a view to improvement, or what expendi-

tures to make to increase his herds or his facilities for better treating them. Steady prices, reasonable certainty of the market, is what the farmer needs above all things else. Give him this and his native common sense and energy will promptly solve all the other problems and supply the world with such beef as has heretofore only found its way to the king's tables. May not this be secured by co-operation—co-operative marketing?

### DON'T STUNT THE COLT.

In the best farming circles it is now clearly understood that best results can only be secured by keeping the young animal constantly growing and doing its very best. This is particularly true of the colt which is expected to become a high class animal. Mr. G. C. Goodale, of a Mine, relates this incident:

"A few years ago, while judging the colts at the Kennebec fair, a gentleman brought in a year-old stallion. He was in fine, healthy condition, of fine conformation, finely gaited, and scoring ninety-odd points he easily captured the blue ribbon over a large field of colts. His breeding was fine. His owner said to me, 'I am going to keep this colt for a stallion.' I told him he would make a fine stallion, as he had the breeding, the gait, the fine color and conformation. But I said, 'If you want a fine horse keep this colt growing and in good condition until matured.' Six months later I was going by his place and he called me in to see his colt. I was surprised to find the colt poor. He had not grown a bit for six months. I told him he had spoiled his colt. He said he had a fine pasture to turn him into and he would be all right. I said to him, 'When this colt commences to grow again he will grow out of proportion somewhere.' The result was that he grew ewe-necked, his shoulders grew upright and he grew sway-backed. This changed his gait so he could show no speed, and his owner gelded him at four years and sold him for a small price."

### EARLIEST MATURITY FOR PROFIT.

The animal that is ready for market at the earliest age is almost invariably the one that yields most profit, and it is the one which is now in readiest demand. Such terms as baby beef, young lamb and pig pork were unknown in the markets a few years ago; now they take their place with spring chicken, and are seen in the daily orders of the best customers. John M. Jameson, of Ohio, gives the New York Tribune some experiences in this line with pigs. eH and a neighbor one fall had a bunch of shoats in all respects about equal. He pushed his all through the winter, and brought them into the market in May at about 200 pounds each. The neighbor's went to market in September at about the same weight. It is unnecessary to ask which made a profit.

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## The Separator News

Did you think all separators were alike—that any kind was good enough—that makers of bucket bowl separators would tell you their machines are poor? Some dairymen have thought so—have dropped a bunch of money that way. But you'll not if you investigate—read The Separator News—learn that

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A cow's leg and tail may look alike, but they're very different. One is good for support—the other to swipe your face in fly time. SEPARATORS are just as different. The Separator News tells how, tells it plainly, tells why Tubulars are best, appeals to your judgment. Tubulars recover more butter fat—skim twice as clean by official tests. It's the only simple bowl separator. The Separator News tells about separators—issued periodical—subscription free. Write for it and catalog No. C-186.

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# A Spring Snap!

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8 FEET LONG  
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Whatever Your Needs We Can Save You Money.

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# POOR ANIMALS.

Does it pay to keep poor stock? Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs of poor breeds cost as much to maintain as those of good breeds, and they are far less productive to the farmer. This is especially true of dairy cattle. In these days every farmer is more or less a dairyman. That is, he deals to a greater or less extent in dairy products. The most productive dairy product to the great average of farmers is butter, hence, in selecting his cows he should be careful as to their butter productiveness. By carefully weeding out the poor cows, and just as carefully testing the heifers he saves for dairy use, he will easily enlarge his butter product. There is always a demand for good butter, and at fair prices. Every farmer would find it to his advantage to pay considerable attention to the product of his dairy; and one of the first considerations is the selection of his stock.

This is true whether he makes butter or sells the milk to the creameries. Another matter of importance is the manner in which his product is presented for marketing. It is in that many farmers fail. A city housewife will more readily pay from thirty to forty cents a pound for butter that is attractive to the eye when offered for sale, than twenty cents

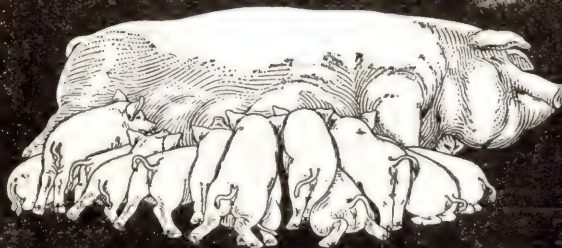
for that which is less attractive. Proper marketing has as much to do with the success, or want of success, of a farmer as the production of crops. This is especially true of the product of the garden or the dairy. A great many good market gardeners fall far below reaping the full benefit of their hard work in raising vegetables for market, because of their lovely manner in which they send their truck to market.

## SELECTING FEED.

It is not every one who raises hogs for market that knows that a difference in feed produces a marked difference in the flavor of the meat, or if they do know that fact, they are unaware that it would have any influence on the demand for the meat with a better flavor. The French are the peicures of the world, and they give the preference to beef, mutton, or fowls according to the flavor created by a certain course of feeding. Take poultry as an example. There is a marked difference in the taste of poultry, produced by the process of fattening, as there is between certain fishes. In this country certain varieties of ducks always command a higher price than others, but those same epicures have given no heed to the difference in chickens, yet the difference is just as marked.

At the table people often remark that the ham or the pork is exceedingly fine, and give the credit to the cook, whereas the excellent flavor is owing more to the feeding of the hog than to the arts of the cook. This is beginning to be known, and it will not be long until consumers will demand the better flavored meat, and then it will command a higher price. The first requisite in producing this finer flavor is that all the feed should be sweet and clean. Hogs, unlike cows, will eat any dirty food, and they are permitted to forage after any kind of impure or uncleanly food they can find. If the raiser would see to it that the hogs received none but clean food, and that fresh, and that the water was also good and wholesome, they would soon find their hogs were not only healthier, but that the meat would be of a much finer flavor.

Swill-fed hogs fatten, and fatten readily, but the fat is not healthy, nor is the meat of good flavor. Whatever you do, see that the feed is clean. Corn, one of the best possible foods for hogs, if foul or musty, will injure the flavor. We are too much given to thinking that the hog is a filthy animal by nature, and therefore craves filthy food. There is no truth in either proposition. Clean pens, a clean range, clean feed and clean water are essential to get the best meat.



**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

## 111 PIGS FROM 5 SOWS IN 6 MONTHS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

COIN, IOWA.

DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed 61 head of pigs. Four of the sows had 12 head each, the fifth one had 13 head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at 6 months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed 50 head of pigs in the September following, an average of 10 pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from 5 sows in less than six months. The sows and pigs were Poland-China. Who is next?

Yours truly,

A. G. HULLMAN.

Beware of Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash if They Are Not Genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" **3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT** won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class Medicinal Preparation, made from powdered Roots, Bark, Seeds and Herbs, to give to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs, in small amounts as an addition to their regular grain feed to secure better digestion and assimilation so that each animal will obtain more nutrition from all grain eaten. Scientific authorities prove that the average animal digests 55 per cent. of the average kind of feeds. "International Stock Food" will cause them to digest 70 to 75 per cent. We paid the government \$40,000.00 war tax because "International Stock Food" was a high-class medicinal preparation. Many other kinds did not pay any war tax because they claimed to the government that they did not use medicinal ingredients and did not claim medicinal results. You can afford to use preparations of this kind Only On A Medicinal Basis. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood, "tones up" and permanently strengthens the entire system. It cures or prevents many forms of disease. It will save you \$10.00 per year in the Feed of Every Horse You Work and its use will only cost you \$2.50 per year. It saves grain and 30 to 60 days' time in growing and fattening all kinds of stock and is endorsed by over one million farmers who have used it for fifteen years. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations and substitutes. No chemist can separate and name all of the ingredients we use. Any company or chemist claiming to do so is a self-confessed ignoramus or a Paid Falsifier. Insist on having the genuine "International Stock Food." It is sold by 100,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if it ever fails to give you satisfactory, paying results and its use only costs you **3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.** We Have Factories at Minneapolis and Toronto, Canada.

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**IF YOU ANSWER THE "TWO QUESTIONS" AND SEND FOR BOOK DESCRIBED ABOVE.**



## TAKE CARE OF THE COWS

There is nothing on the farm that will pay as good a profit as the dairy, if the farmer operates it with judgment. Nearly all the profit depends upon the care bestowed upon the cows. Thousands of farmers will expose their cows to all kinds of weather, the heat of the mid-summer sun, the cold blasts of the winter nights, or the chilling storms and rains of early spring, and then wonder why his cows do not yield plenty of milk, or why his cows do not produce as much butter as do those of his neighbor.

The cows should be well housed in clean stables, where they can be sheltered from the storms, and if possible, in the pasture there should be shady places for protection against the intense heat of the summer. Cows love a cool and shady place, and those kept in pastures well supplied with shade always do better than those kept in the sun all the time. Too many farmers will be very particular about the stable for their horses, that it shall be warm and ventilated, while they neglect the cows.

The cow is naturally a very cleanly animal, and very particular about its food. A cow will eat slops, sometimes, but it does not relish such feed, and only partakes of it when driven to do so by hunger. Yet many of those who keep cows for dairy purposes imagine that the slop from the kitchen is the proper thing for them. If you want the best results from your cows, and desire to get the greatest profit from them, you should study as to their food, and watch it from day to day. There is a good deal of what we might call human in the cow. Some people will relish all vegetables, while others can only partake of certain kinds. One person will eat rice and enjoy it, while another can not eat the least quantity without being made sick by it. You may take two cows of the same breed, and the feed which one will readily eat, and thrive on will not be good for the other. To distinguish what is best for each individual animal in the herd needs constant attention.

The quality of the butter, as well as the quantity of milk depends very largely on the quality and quantity of the feed each day. In this connection we call attention to an article on the best food for dairy cows, taken from a late issue of "Farm and Fireside." The suggestions made therein are worthy the perusal and attention of all who desire to secure the best results from their dairy.

Punctuality in feeding, watering and milking are necessary to get the best results. To secure the greatest profit from your dairy the first thing to do is to get the greatest quantity of milk containing butter fat. Milk that contains little or no butter fat is not profitable. This makes butter fat the first consideration, and if you have a cow in whose milk there is only a limited quantity of fat, get rid of that cow, for it does not pay to feed her for dairy purposes. The next consideration is the proper care of the milk. Good butter only comes as a result of proper care throughout, from feeding and watering the cow to the handling of the milk. None of these things are to be slighted if profit is what you are after. You should always remember that the cow has to eat to make flesh, bone and blood, and then milk in addition. It requires a good deal of food, and that of the right kind to maintain a cow in good flesh and at the same time to make from twenty-five to thirty pounds of milk a day. Entering into this problem is a sufficiency of drink, and that of the proper kind. The regularity of the milking will add largely to the yield.

## SAVES HALF THE COWS or Doubles the Profits

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### THE HORSE'S FEET.

All remember the old saying of Franklin that we used to repeat in the old log school house: "For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost," etc. The lesson to be taught was the importance of small things, but it incidentally brings to view the importance of the horse's feet. The average farmer needs this lesson. Many may think we are talking of the farmer of the distant past when we speak of the uncleaned stall where the horse is permitted to stand day after day and night after night on from three to six inches of heating manure, but that farmer is still alive and dwells among us. He does not realize that he is not only "cruel to his beast," but that he is "wasteful of his substance;" he is injuring his horse's feet and paving the way for many disorders, and great deterioration of the value of his animal. The place where the horses stand should be kept clean and dry, carpeted with dry, clean litter.

The writer has often noticed hitch-racks in the small towns and villages where horses stood until the ground had been so depressed as to catch "ponds" of water every time it rained. I have seen horses stand hour after hour with their feet in these puddles, working them up into mud sometimes nearly knee deep, and sometimes with ice forming around the edges! Could anything be more cruel, or more injurious to the horse?

The sheep is a profitable animal on the farm, but it requires care and attention to make it so. It is a good forager, and does better than most animals on lean pastures, still the sheep can not thrive without something to eat. Never try to winter sheep on timothy hay. Clover hay, pea hay and corn fodder are the best winter feeds for sheep.

The profitable hog is the one that grows up in a field of clover or rape.



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Has three times the separating power of other makes. Does not mix water with milk. Easier to clean and operate. No waste. Durable. Anti-rust throughout. Results guaranteed. Catalog free. Write today. We want good agents. KA DEXX CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 26 Ka DEXX Bldg. ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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GUERSEY CATTLE, CLOVER KNOLL HERD. Send for Circular. M. SAGER, Orangeville, Pa.





Enclosed find 50 cents for copy of "The Third Power" which I have just finished reading, and loaned it to Prof. J. A. McDowell. I would not part with what I learned in this book for a considerable sum.

J. H. HARSTER,  
Millersburg.

### IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

May first finds gardens well under way—al made, we may say, and the success of the season depends largely on the work already done. If that has been well done, there need be little uneasiness about the future. It only remains now to keep up good cultivation. Don't permit the ground to crust about the stems of the young plants. To prevent that the ground should be lightly stirred after every rain—not immediately, but as soon as the soil is dry enough to work. Beans must not be worked when the plants are wet, either with dew or rain. Lettuce and radishes should be kept well thinned out. We hope none of our friends have planted in the old-fashioned beds, but in drill rows, and that they are employing level culture. Onions from seed are perhaps just coming up. Raising onions from seed as usually practiced on the farms, is not a success. A friend of ours in New Jersey, however, makes a great success of onion culture by planting the seeds in a hot-bed and then transplanting the tiny shoots in the garden. Watch the weeds. It is much easier to destroy them when they first appear than after they have established themselves by a root and stem growth; by that time they seem to think they have earned a right to live. Lay your plans for taking off each crop as soon as it has done its work, and plant the same ground to something else. In this way a small space may be made to produce a great deal.

I have found a few drill rows of early turnips very profitable; they come in sweet and juicy when such things are most needed. We suppose, of course, you have already made provision for a succession of almost all the garden vegetables. Let nothing cumber the ground until it becomes unfit or table use; keep the choice vegetables by successive plantings, coming on fresh all the time.

Lima beans should now be planted, and no kitchen garden is complete without them. Early cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes may be transferred to the garden, though in the vicinity of Indianapolis dangerous frosts sometimes come in early May.

But Up-to-Date Farming covers so

vast a territory that timely work can not be given for all localities. About all we can say is to do seasonable work in seasonable time, and do not neglect the kitchen garden; it does more to support the family than any other spot of like area on the farm.

### ASPARAGUS.

Mrs. F. M. Dooley, of Eldon, Mo., writes and asks how to make an asparagus bed, and what to do with an old bed when the roots send up small shoots. Experience has demonstrated that asparagus grows best when planted in rows. Deep trenches should be made, and plenty of manure should be used in the trenches. Drop the roots into the trench, about eighteen inches apart, and then cover until they are about eight inches under the earth. It requires about two years for the plants to mature, and they should not be cut before that time. The plants should be well covered during the winter. Work this covering into the soil in the spring. By this means the roots will not send forth little shoots, but the shoots will all be healthy and vigorous.

\*\*\*

The raising of early vegetables for market is the source of much of the profit of the gardener. The early vegetables always bring the highest prices. Asparagus is a great favorite with nearly all people, and when fresh and early in the season it is a delicacy to be loved.

\*\*\*

Melons do best on deep sandy soil, with clay subsoil to retain the moisture. The land should be broken early. Melons, like all else, need care in selecting the seed, in propagating and in cultivation to get the best results. Melons are very profitable, and pay for all the care bestowed.

\*\*\*

The truck gardener is becoming a much more important personage than formerly, and necessarily has to be more of a student. He cannot trust to luck, but must use rare judgment as well as skill to succeed properly. He must know his soil, how to keep it alive, how to force his vegetables and when to gather his product at its best. He must be an agricultural chemist, as well as a farmer; he must be a botanist, knowing the peculiarities of plants and plant life. If he knows all these things he is a money-maker; if not, he remains a hard-working drudge.

\*\*\*

All soils, to be productive, must have a good supply of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. If these are absent, or any of them, the soil will fail to be productive. Some plants take from the soil more of some of these chemical qualities than do others. This should be carefully studied by the gardener, and he should just as carefully supply to the soil the elements needed to make it the most productive. If it is nitrogen, add nitrogen. If your plant is not thrifty you may rest assured it is starving for some one of the elements it needs to make its life perfect. In such case examine your soil and find out wherein it is deficient. If your soil is deficient in any of the elements to make your plants thrifty and healthy, plowing or hoeing will not avail. If you have no means of determining just what is needed, feed the soil with a well-balanced ration of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

**BINDER TWINE** FARMERS wanted as agents. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

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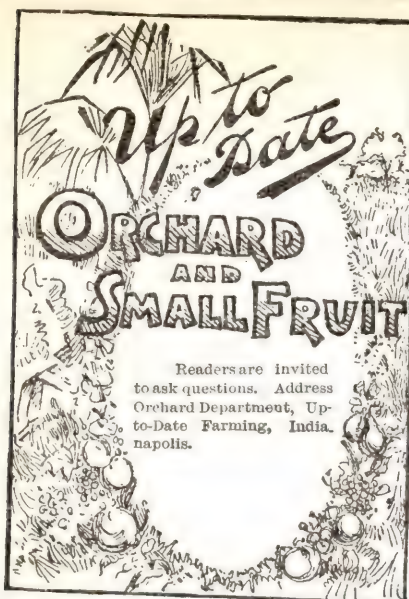
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Readers are invited to ask questions. Address Orchard Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

### WHAT IS THE MOST DESIRABLE SPRAY AND HOW OBTAINED?

In applying bordeaux mixture or other fungicide to any foliage it is evident that perfect work is done when the spray covers the leaf surface most completely and permanently. The same is true of spraying with arsenical insecticides or other insecticides which are applied to the leaf for the purpose of killing insects by poisoning their food. Experience shows that with liquid preparations this may be best accomplished when the liquid is broken into so fine a spray that it will rest upon the leaf in mist-like particles and dry in that position. In practical operations before every leaf becomes covered in this way the liquid will often drip from some of the leaves. Nevertheless the aim should be to cover every leaf in the manner described and in so doing to avoid as much as possible making any of the foliage so wet that it will drip. Any portion of the leaf surface which is not covered with the spray mixture evidently remains unprotected from the attacks of the fungi. Not only may a much better spray be applied with a perfect mist than with a coarse spray but it may also be applied with less expense of time and of material.

It is beyond question that a pressure of from 100 to 120 pounds gives a finer mist than can be obtained with the same apparatus under a pressure of from 70 pounds to 80 pounds. Herein lies one advantage of so-called "power" sprayers. With these a greater pressure may be easily maintained than it is practicable to keep up with any hand pump.

The character of the spray is determined not only by the amount of pressure but also by the kind of nozzle. No form of nozzle has been devised which gives a better spray than those constructed on the principle of the Vermorel. With such nozzles a fair spray may be had with even fifty pounds pressure. Much profitable spraying has been done with them with no higher pressure than from 50 to 60 pounds. Nevertheless with double that pressure a much better spray is obtained.

There are other forms of nozzles with which a spray may be thrown to a greater distance than can be done with nozzles of the Vermorel type. On this account they may sometimes be used to

advantage but generally speaking it is not good economy to use them. It is better to use a nozzle made on the same principle as the Vermorel and to devise some way of getting it close to the foliage which is to be reached by the spray. This may be done by extension pipes or rods or by putting towers on the spraying rig from which the high tree tops may be reached, or by a combination of both methods.

### THE TAMARIX.

Dwellers near the sea shore often have much difficulty in getting shrubs to grow with any degree of vigor. For such situations the Tamarisks are very useful and by planting the different varieties one may have a display from May to September. The shrubs are of strong, slender upright habit, clothed in light, feathery asparagus-like foliage. The flowers, like the foliage, are delicate and fringing, red, pink, or purple in color. Early in May T. Africana is in full bloom. T. Germanica is a choice mid-summer bloomer with conspicuous light blue foliage. T. Odessana, pink flowers, July to September.

There are in the United States fifty-six factories for the manufacture of sugar beets and that industry has successfully passed the experimental stage. An entire carload of sugar beet seed was recently received at Menominee, Mich., to be planted this spring, and about three cars more are expected to before the demand will be supplied. This will be not much short of 90,000 pounds.

More attention might with profit be paid to the raising of sweet corn for seed. The price is usually good for seed sweet corn and the demand is oftentimes not supplied.

To fight the "worms" that denude the gooseberry bushes: Spray or sprinkle the bushes with a solution of white hellebore the moment a worm appears. A teaspoonful of hellebore to a pail of water will make the solution strong enough.

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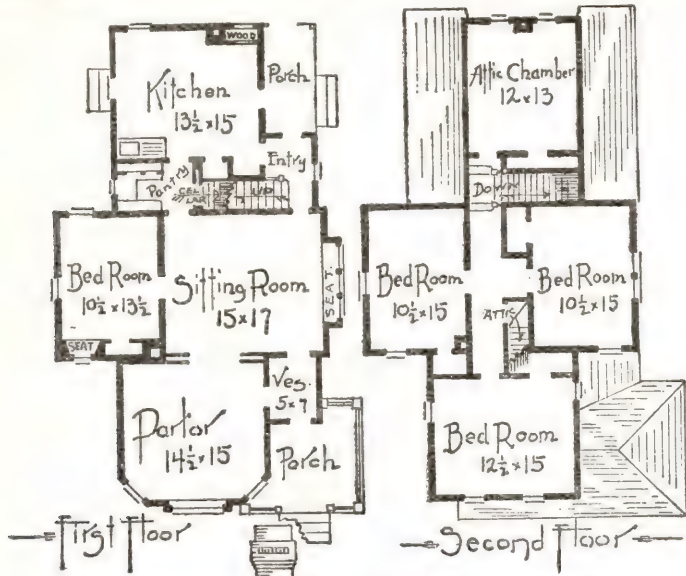
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# Up-to-Date Farm Buildings

EDITED BY E. A. PAYNE

Further information concerning this house, or complete working plans for the same may be obtained at reasonable rates by addressing the architect, E. A. Payne Carthage, Ill.



G. W. PAYNE & SON, ARCHTS.  
CARTHAGE, ILL.

The plan here offered is that of a well arranged and neatly designed frame house. The style of the house should depend much upon the location and the nature of the surrounding landscape. This house has four main rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a large finished attic chamber over the kitchen, besides vestibules, pantry and numerous closets. The convenience of the interior is apparent on examination of the floor plans. The entrance is from the front through a small vestibule connected with the parlor and sitting room. These two latter are connected by means of wide sliding doors. In the sitting room is a projecting window, with drawers under the stool. The bed room is of fair size. The kitchen is of good size, intended also for use as a dining room except on special occasions. The pantry, opening between the kitchen and sitting room, is well fitted with cupboard, shelves, pastry table and flour bins. A sink is located in the kitchen where shown, provided with drain board and enclosed under for pot closet. The stairway to cellar leads down from the pantry.

Going up the main stairs from a lobby between kitchen and sitting room, we land in a small hall, from which are easily accessible the four chambers on this floor. Each chamber is provided with closet room. The height of the cellar story is 7 feet, of the first story 9 1/2 feet, and of the second story 8 1/2 feet. The foundations are of stone and chimneys of brick. The walls and ceilings of the two stories are hard finished white on two coats of best brown mortar and seasoned lath. The frame of the house is of seasoned pine timbers. All windows are hung with weights. The outside walls are covered with shiplap overlaid with building paper and half-inch siding. The gables and roof are covered with cypress shingles. This house can be built complete for \$1,800.

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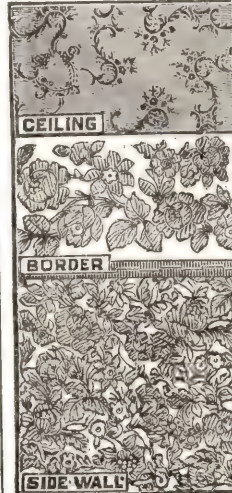
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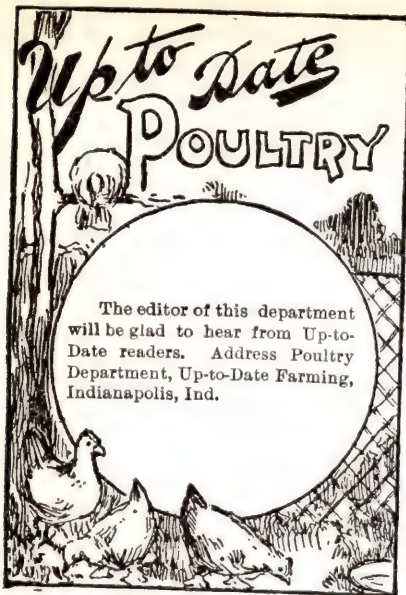


wonderful shoe offer ever made. **98 cents** buys this Men's handsome Blue-her hand-sewed sole, box calf shoe, in latest New York Tipped Toe; an extremely stylish, high-grade, durable shoe, equal to shoes that sell in stores everywhere at \$3.50 to \$5; sizes 6 to 11, widths D, E, E.E. Fit guaranteed



**98 cents** buys this Ladies' handsome, new style elastic instep, Lace Shoe, made of special kid, on the most stylish last, with Patent Leather tip. The elastic instep makes the shoe self-adjusting for a high or low instep, and insures comfort to the wearer; sizes 2 1/2 to 8; widths A to E.E. Guaranteed equal to shoes selling in stores and from other catalogues at \$3.50 to \$5. **SEND NO MONEY.** but if you want a \$3.50 pair of shoes for 98 cents, if you are willing to examine them if shipped subject to examination and approval before payment, simply say on a postal card "send me order blank." We will also send you description of our New System Big, Free, nearly 1,000 page Catalogue, which will save you dealer's profits on not only shoes but everything used in the home. Highest bank, commercial and customer's references. Address **GLOBE ASSOCIATION,** 232-256 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.





## MAY IN THE POULTRY YARD.

May may be considered just about mid-day in the poultry yard. The great abundance of the spring eggs have already gone to the market, and the bulk of the early hatch is off the nest. It is the poultry raisers' busy time—the young chicks must be saved, and that requires care and watching. I take it for granted that the broods were brought off the nests in good shape, that the mother hens were carefully searched for lice, and thoroughly dusted with insect powder. Don't expect a thrifty brood from a lousy hen. Some grease the hen well beneath the wings, and the chicks on the top of the head. This treatment is more or less effective, but it should be done with care; it is like wetting the chick, and that is not a good thing to do.

Above all things, the young chick must have clean, dry quarters, both night and day. It is well to have a coop from which the hen can not escape, but from which the young chicks may. In sunny days this coop should be placed in a gravelled plot, surrounded by tender grass. It is a treat to see the little fellows scratch and work among the sand and gravel, and pick at the tender gras growing around it, and how they hustle back to the mother hen at the least note of warning.

The early feed and feeding of the little chicks is a matter of importance. They should not be fed too soon after hatch; let several hours intervene between the hatching and the first feeding. Hard-boiled yolk of egg crumbled very fine is a good first, second or third feed. Don't feed too much at a time, but feed often. I have found nothing much better than corn bread baked dry and crumbled very fine. Feed little and often, and when you feed the chicks feed the mother hen. If you are feeding cornbread, break up the crust, and give to her; otherwise have a few grains of corn or other coarse feed for the hen.

Be careful about watering both the hen and the chicks. The practice of putting in the coop a plate or saucer full of water for the chicks to jump into and get wet, or for the hen to step upon and upset, is a bad way to do. There are a number of cheap watering devices that

are very good.

When the chicks are large enough for the hen to be released so as to give them free range, there should be plenty of shelter to which they may escape from the sudden storms so frequent this time of year. A lack of this has cost many a woman many a nice brood of chicks.

Now, I have spoken of a single brood, yet I am writing of poultry on the farm where dozens of broods are taken off every year. Each brood should have its share of attention, and if you are not prepared to thus care for them, you would better limit your output. It is a waste to set a hundred eggs, to hatch sixty chicks, to raise two dozen fowls. The mortality among young chicks is entirely too great, and proper care will reduce it.

## GAPES.

It is about time for this scourge to appear among the young chicks. Of course there are many highly commended remedies, and no doubt they are more or less effective; but prevention is better. If some one could give us a sure preventive that some one would be entitled to knighthood, or, at least, to "spurs" in the poultry yard. The writer's family has raised poultry on the same farm for nearly twenty-five years, and has never been troubled with gapes. About all we do that could be called a preventive is, that we always keep plenty of lime scattered about the poultry yard. This may not prevent the gape germs from getting a lodgement, but it is a good thing to do anyway.

## CLEAN UP.

Keep the poultry house clean now; the entire season's success may depend upon it. Clean out the droppings, whitewash the walls and perches, and sprinkle lime over the floor. This should be done several times during the summer, and as the sultry nights come, look well to the ventilation.

Some of my friends, successful poultry raisers, too, close the poultry house during the hot summer months, and make the fowls roost in the open. I do not think this a good plan, but it is better than to confine the fowls in stuffy rooms alive with mites. Kill the mites, clean the house, give good ventilation, and permit the fowls to live at home in comfort and health, both winter and summer. That is the better plan.

## THE DUST BATH.

Don't neglect the dust bath even in the spring time. In the summer time when everything is dry the fowls will find a dust bath for themselves, but in spring time when showers are frequent, dust out doors may be scarce. Have some corner in the hen house where dust may always be found, and see to it that it be frequently renewed. If a little lime (not too much) or ashes, wood or coal, be added to the dust bath, it will be all the better.



## GET LAMBERT'S

Death to lice—the kind that successful poultrymen have used for twenty years. It kills lice any where—just the thing for sitting hens. Never disappoints—always sure. Sample 10c. 100 ounces \$1.00. "Pocket Book Printers" free. D. J. Lambert, Box 400, Apponaug, R. I.



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You can do this easily with common tools and Save More Than Half. Our Complete Book of Plans instructs fully. We sell you at cost all fixtures like Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. No Experiment. Handsome Catalog Free. CHANNON, SNOW & CO., Dept. M Quincy, Ill.

**LICE** Gibson's Liquid Lice Killer saves handling the fowls. Paint it on the roosts and bottom of coops. That's all. YOUR MONEY BACK if you don't kill the lice. GALLON CAN \$1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Attractive circulars free. Write today. GIBSON & LAMB, West Alexander, Pa.



## SQUABS

are raised in one month; bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn this immensely rich industry. Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 289 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.



## THE CROWN Bone Cutter

for cutting green bones. For the poultryman. Best in the world. Lowest in price. Send for circular and testimonials. Wilson Bros., EASTON, PA.

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**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.** The pure unmixed seed that is so difficult to get through usual sources on account of mixing in adulterations. Fancy grade at \$1.35 A BUSHEL in quantities of 8 bus. or more. Smaller quantities \$1.50 per bu. Extra cleaned 65 cents a bu. in 8 b d lots. Smaller quantities 75c. a bu. Sample 3c. Bags free. J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

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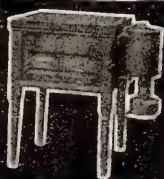
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The Wonderful Antiseptic Remedy and Tonic.

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Turkey-lene prevents disease, strengthens, tones and invigorates the birds and keeps them absolutely free from vermin.

Long experience enables us to give valuable practical advice on every phase of Turkey raising. This advice we give free to every purchaser of Turkey-lene.

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THE NATIONAL TURKEY-LENE COMPANY.

Dept. 126, Washington, D. C.



TURKEYS.

The turkey is a great favorite of mine. I always like to see turkeys on the farm. I can think of no prettier sight than a drove of half-grown turkeys, chaperoned by two or three, or more, watchful mother hens, marching, all abreast, across a meadow. Their orders seem to be, "Let no grasshopper escape," and they obey orders. But the turkey is not a pleasant fowl to manage. The wild instinct that domestication has not yet bred out of them, leads them to wander so far from home, and to hide their nests in such unsearchable places, that gathering their eggs is a task that becomes tiresome before the season is over. And then the young turks are such restless little fellows, and so sure to get into the wrong place at the wrong time.

If Mrs. J. E. Gray's plan, as she gives it in *The Poultry World*, is a success, that is, if the fence she describes will keep the turkeys in, it goes far toward solving the turkey problem. She says:

"By having a lot or an enclosure in which to confine our turkeys at this season all this trouble can be avoided. And as this yard, of one-half acre or more, enclosed by a four foot woven wire fence with barbed wire at the top, is to be devoted to turkeys year after year, it can be made very profitable and more inviting to turkey nature, by planting fruit trees throughout it, such as peaches, plums and berry bushes of all kinds. Barrels for nests can be arranged in quiet nooks and corners and can be made more natural by putting leaves or straw inside and placing brush over them. If the hens are confined within this lot before they commence laying they are usually very content. If more than one hen should take possession of any one of these barrels during the laying season, another barrel can be supplied and placed beside it when they are ready to set. This enclosure is not only an excellent plant for laying and incubating, but an ideal place to keep young turkeys also. Rain proof coops can be

set in convenient places where the hen and her brood can be kept until old enough to turn out on range.

"Everything in the way of feeds, such as wheat, oats and corn, should be supplied twice a day with plenty of sand and grit and fresh water at their disposal."

THE PEKIN DUCK.

A. A. Rieff, St. Peters, Minn., gives some good points on the Pekin duck and how to raise it. Those who have raised Pekin ducks claim there are no more profitable fowls on the farm. He says:

"Pekin ducks were first imported into this country from China in 1872. They are now known in every community in the eastern and central states where they have gained a great reputation for market purposes.

"They are very easy to raise and are not subject to as many diseases as chickens; they lay from 100 to 130 eggs in a season if they get proper care and feed during the egg-laying season.

"While they are a timid bird they are very domestic in their habits and never wander far from their quarters when given their liberty.

"The white plumage of the Pekin is of great value as they are never afflicted with vermin of any kind. There is always a ready market for Pekin ducks and also for their feathers.

"Ducks can be raised without water to swim in, but as a general rule results

are better if they have water to swim in during the egg-laying season.

"A two-foot wire netting fence is sufficient to hold matured ducks, while a twelve-inch board will answer for the young ducks.

"There should be some shade provided for the young ducks in hot weather.

"During the laying season we feed equal parts of bran, shorts, ground corn, ground oats, mixed and moistened with hot water and left until cooled off, before feeding. Every other day we add some boiled potatoes or meat scraps, we also keep a constant supply of oyster shells, sand and water before them.

"In cold weather we aim to keep our duck house floor well covered with dry and clean straw.

"Ducks start laying in March or April and they generally lay their eggs in the

A Chance to Make Money

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; any one will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of our readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which, is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc.

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.



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SAVE A THIRD

Our plan of selling direct to users cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.  
Columbus, Ohio.

**BABY NO. 1 RECORD 4 HATCHES**

1st	52	EGGS	52	CHICKS
2nd	55		53	
3rd	51		49	
4th	56		53	

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THIS 50-EGG INCUBATOR  
ONLY \$6.00

The P. S. is a hot air Incubator, built of first-class material, neatly finished and thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. The improvements in this machine have so simplified hatching that a child can operate it without difficulty. The regulator is highly sensitive metal, extending above and beneath the egg tray. It can be set to any desired degree of temperature, and when so set will hold the temperature within the egg chamber without any variation, regardless of any variation of temperature outside the Incubator.

This is the Incubator For You  
OUR OFFER

We will send a P. S. 50-egg Incubator for \$6.00. This machine will hatch eggs just as well as the larger sized ones. It is the best Incubator on the market and every person owning one speaks of them in high terms. The 50-egg P. S. Incubator is 14 1/2 x 24 inches. It has one blank tray, one thermometer, etc. Weight 32 pounds; crated for shipping 45 pounds. Each machine is supplied with complete directions for operating. Cut off the coupon and mail it today.

Look at this record. Do you want anything better?  
Catalog of all sizes of Incubators Free

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OUT AND MAIL IT TODAY . . . .

**VAIL SEED CO. INDIANAPOLIS**

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find \$..... for which send to the following address ..... 50-egg P. S. Incubators.

Name.....

P. O.....

Freight Office..... State.....



morning and they should be kept shut up until 8 a. m.; then you are sure of getting all the eggs.

"Pekin duck eggs must be hatched out with chicken hens or incubators as the Pekin is no good for hatching out eggs.

"Do not feed young ducks anything the first twenty-four hours. After that feed four or five times a day with corn meal and shorts mixed and scalded before feeding. When five or six weeks old, feed but three times a day and let them run out on some grass after the dew is off and they will catch all the bugs and insects in sight.

"After they are ten weeks old they should be nearly as large as old ducks if they receive proper feed and are the real pure-bred Pekins. Always give ducks plenty of water to drink."

Give the setting hens an occasional dusting of insect powder. The setting hens will dust themselves almost every time they come off the nest, if a good dusting place is handy. A little insect powder sprinkled in this dusting place is just about the proper thing. In the absence of these better arrangements, sprinkle insect powder in the setting nests.

Cedar boughs are said to be good things in a poultry house, and fine twigs of cedar mixed with the material of which the setting nests are made, it is claimed, are very useful in keeping the nests free from mites and lice.

The other day a man was complaining that his hens had not laid a dozen eggs this winter, while another man said his wife had sold \$45 worth of eggs since the first of December. Man No. 1 kept 125 hens and they roosted all winter in a couple of walnut trees, eating with his hogs. Man No. 2 had a 12x20 hen house that cost \$20, wintered 90 hens on wheat, corn, oats and at less cost than those of Man No. 1.

Don't make a floor in the poultry house; it don't pay, and it may serve as a rat harbor. Grade the floor up a little above the ground level with gravel, if you have it, and keep it littered with dry straw or chaff. But clean it out often.

### TO OUR READERS

In this issue appears a page advertisement of Luther Brothers Company. We want all of our subscribers and readers to turn to that page and read their extraordinary announcement, it is worthy of your attention.

It is hard to add anything to what is said in the advertisement. If there was ever a fairer proposition made to our readers we do not remember it. You may test the Bi-Pedal Grinder for thirty days, on your own farm—in your own barn—doing your work, your neighbor's or anyone else's. If you don't want it then—if you think it is not worth \$8.50—send it back, and Luther Bros. will pay the charges. However, if you find the machine worth every cent of the price send the manufacturers the regular price and it is yours.

There are many agents making a good thing out of the agency for the Bi-Pedal Grinder. While the associate editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING was talking to Mr. C. J. Luther of the firm in their office some days ago he brought out orders from agents sending for as high as a dozen machines at one time. One man has sold 60 machines in a few months. If you don't want a machine for your own use, investigate them with a view to being their agent in your territory.

The offer Luther Bros. make is certainly very liberal, you may try the Bi-Pedal Grinder for 30 days free. They want to hear from every farm owner and every man who runs a farm. Write to the Luther Bros. Co., 24 Penn St., N. Milwaukee, Wis.

### FOUR CONDITIONS MAKE BETTER FRUIT

There are four fundamental operations upon which all permanent success in most kinds of fruit culture depend—tillage, fertilizing, pruning, spraying.

The three first have been partially understood for ages; but the last operation—we have much to learn about.

Frosts, insects and fungi are the three principal fruit enemies. The first we cannot control; but the destruction caused by the last two we can anticipate and prevent to a considerable degree by spraying.

A fully illustrated catalog of good spray pumps can be had free by any one writing a letter to the Hook-Hardie Company, 64 Main St., Hudson, Mich. The latter half of this catalog is given up to reports from experiment stations, formula, and directions for spraying. It will pay any fruit grower to send for one.

**PATENT YOUR IDEAS**  
 \$100,000 offered for one invention; \$8,500 for another.  
 Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.  
**CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys**  
 910 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**\$200 A MONTH**  
 Active Man or Woman in each county to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents for Eureka Oil Gas Stoves for cooking. New and wonderful inventions. Customers more than delighted with our improved burner. Agents coming our way. Enormous demand. Rapidly replacing gasoline stoves. Absolutely safe. Makes its own gas from kerosene oil. Cheapest, cleanest fuel. Sell at sight. Catalogue FREE. Write to-day.  
**Standard Gas Lamp Co., 141-143 Ontario St., Chicago.**

**WANTED AT ONCE**  
**LADIES** to solicit and demonstrate a Modern Toilet soap. No traveling. Liberal salary. Pleasant work. Sample and particulars Free.  
**D. CO., Box 236, Canton, Ohio.**

**FELT ROOFING AT LOWEST PRICES.** Two-ply felt roofing 62¢ for 108 square feet; 85¢ for three-ply. Less than cost of laying shingles. Red rosin sized sheathing paper, 75¢ for 600 square feet, weight, 40 pounds. For free samples of roofing or building paper, complete instructions for use, full information and our astonishingly low prices, cut this ad out and mail to us. Address **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.**

**WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT**  
 and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, • \$7.25 With Rubber Tires, \$15.00, 1 mfg. wheels ¼ to 4 in. tread. Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$3.00. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. Wagon Umbrella FREE. **W. U. BOOTH, Cincinnati, O.**

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 Write for Catalogue. ITS FREE. Before ordering compare our prices on Buggies, Surreys and Wagons. 100 styles. Our prices talk. Buy Direct, Save Middlemen's Profit.  
 Established 1883. **ROYAL CARRIAGE CO.**  
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**WAGON SENSE**  
 Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an **Electric Handy Wagon.** It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.  
**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170, Quincy, Ill.**

# SPECIAL BUGGY ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Our Celebrated

**Split Hickory Special**

It is the King of all Top Buggies. It is made the best that skilled labor and money can make it. We send it anywhere on

**30 Days Free Trial**

A similar buggy not as good would cost at least \$75.

**\$50**



We have so extensively advertised

and it has had such a wonderful sale everywhere that we find, from our mail, some people seem to be under the impression we only make this one particular Buggy. We beg to announce to the readers of this paper that

**We Manufacture Over 100 Styles of Split Hickory VEHICLES**

and sell them all direct from our factory to the user at factory prices. This line comprises Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Doctor's Phaetons, Stanhopes, Driving Wagons, Road Wagons, Platform Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Road Carts and a complete line of all styles of Harness. Every vehicle we sell is a Split Hickory Vehicle and has many points of merit not found in other vehicles.

We sell them all on

**30 Days Free Trial**

Our reputation for fair dealing is unquestionable and our **Two Years Guarantee** goes with every vehicle we sell.

This is our **\$37.50 Split Hickory Top Buggy**, not as good as the Split Hickory Special, but a world beater at the price we ask for it.

This is our **Split Hickory Extension Top Surrey**, complete in every detail, and, taking into consideration the quality and the fact it is a Split Hickory Vehicle, the price **\$75** is wonderfully low.



**\$37.50**



We do not attempt to make a buggy for around \$25 simply because any fair minded person who knows anything whatever about buggies knows that a buggy that is worth anything cannot be produced for that price. Split Hickory Running Gears and Wheels are all made of straight grained Split Hickory, **NOT SAWED**. Write for our **FREE 136-page Catalog**, which tells all about Split Hickory Vehicles and gives description and prices of our full line of Harness.

**The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., (H. C. PHELPS, President), 5422 Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**



## MILLET AS A FARM CROP.

Each year shows an increased growth of millet in the United States. There are, of course, many varieties of millet, but German millet seems to be the most popular as a farm crop. The following is from Albert N. Hume, of the University of Illinois:

"Millet will thrive on quite a variety of soils, although it does best on soil that is inclined to be warm and sandy. It is rather a gross feeder, and its shallow root system does not return much to the soil. It can be sown broadcast usually at the rate of about one bushel per acre, although smaller amounts are sometimes recommended. In case millet is intended for hay, it should be more thickly sown than if intended for seed. When seed is desired, better results can be secured by sowing in drills at the rate of one peck per acre, cultivating between the rows. It is possible to get a good stand for hay by sowing only one-half bushel of seed, sowing broadcast.

Millet is usually grown in this country as a forage plant. It comes into use mainly for covering up shortages in other hay crops, and is to be highly recommended for that purpose, although it will hardly come into universal favor as a hay crop to be depended upon. When millet hay is well cured, it is very well relished by all kinds of stock. Care should be taken in curing the hay, and it seems to be the general opinion that it should not be cut either too green or too ripe. Probably about the right time for cutting is when the seed is in the dough.

A somewhat general complaint that the feeding of millet hay to stock causes sickness and sometimes death has at least some foundation. Dr. McIntosh, the veterinarian at this university, has told of some cases where horses' mouths were made sore by the awns or bristles. The writer has also known of some such cases. Cases of impaction have been recorded, due to over feeding of millet, but it is believed that this was a result of the hay being cut when too ripe, and so having large amounts of seed. Probably millet hay has never done any harm when fed carefully in combination with some other roughage.

The hay can be cut like other hay, but should be put into cocks before it is too dry. When it becomes too dry, the stalks get hard and woody, and the leaves are shattered. When piled into cocks, it may be left standing for some days if necessary, as it will turn rain much better than clover. Millet may be expected to mature larger crops of forage than either clover or timothy under favorable circumstances."

## PROFITABLE FERTILIZING.

Manure from all the domestic animals, including that of fowls, contains an excess of nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most costly element of fertility and potash and phosphoric acid are the cheaper elements. Hence by adding to said manures a sufficiency of the latter elements to procure a proper balance, a great saving can be effected. This saving is such that no farmer should invest a red penny for ready mixed goods until all of said manures have first been properly bal-

anced and applied.

Horse and cow manures are the principal manures of the farm, and corn and cotton are the principal spring crops, of the South at least.

Under average conditions a fertilizer for corn should contain, according to formula in "Farmers' Guide," 2 per cent. nitrogen, 7 per cent. potash and 6 per cent. phosphoric acid.

According to the same authority, a ton of 2,000 pounds of horse manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of potash and 5 pounds of phosphoric acid.

## HORSE MANURE BALANCED FOR CORN.

In order to bring a ton to the above formula (2, 7, 6), it will be necessary to add 25 pounds each of potash and phosphoric acid. Of potash add 50 pounds of muriate of potash. For phosphoric acid add 200 pounds of acid phosphate. When kainit is used, the balancing dose will be 400 pounds for each ton of manure, which will increase the manure to 2,400 pounds. This quantity of balanced manure is equivalent in agricultural value to 6,000 pounds of unbalanced manure.

## HORSE MANURE BALANCED FOR COTTON.

According to formula in said work (Farmers' Guide), a fertilizer for cotton should, under average conditions, contain 3 per cent. nitrogen, 4 per cent. actual potash and 8 per cent. available phosphoric acid.

In order to bring a ton of stable manure to the above formula (3, 4, 8), it will be necessary to add 7 pounds of muriate of potash or 28 pounds of kainit in lieu of the muriate of potash, and 155 pounds of acid phosphate.

## COW MANURE BALANCED FOR CORN.

According to data in "Principles of Profitable Farming," a ton of cow manure contains 6.8 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of potash and 3.2 pounds of phosphoric acid.

In order to bring a ton of this manure to the above formula for corn (2, 7, 6), it will be necessary to add 32 pounds of muriate of potash or 128 pounds of kainit in lieu of the potash and 125 pounds of acid phosphate.

## COW MANURE BALANCED FOR COTTON.

In order to bring cow manure to the above formula (3, 4, 8), it will be necessary to add to each ton 4 pounds of muriate of potash or 16 pounds of kainit in lieu of the muriate of potash, and 110 pounds of acid phosphate.

From the foregoing it is apparent that, as a general thing, each crop requires a special balance. Hence the fallacy of applying ready-mixed goods indiscriminately, as is frequently done, to any and all crops.

## PROOF THAT THE ABOVE BALANCING DOSES ARE CORRECT

We will take as a sample cow manure balanced for cotton. Before balancing, a ton contains a total of 18 pounds of plant food. After balancing it contains a total of 34 pounds, distributed as follows:

- 6.8 pounds nitrogen.
- 9.0 pounds potash, and
- 18.1 pounds phosphoric acid.

(In order to avoid tedious fractions I combine decimal and vulgar fractions.)

We wish to procure a number that 6.8 will contain three times. We, therefore, divide 6.8 by 3 and procure 2.2 2-3. We will now divide 6.8, 9.0 2-3 and 18.1 1-3 by 2.2 2-3. We procure, as a result, 3, 4, 8, which is positive proof that the balanced manure contains the elements of plant food in proper proportion.

In the same way the correctness of the remaining balancing doses can be proven, all being based on the same general principle.

BRYAN TYSON.  
Carttridge, N. C.

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Big illus. Mag. California advantages and prospects. Good Stories. Information to home seekers. Send 10c today 1 year trial and all about the BIG OFFER. THE GREAT WEST, 221 Front, San Francisco.

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**LEARN** Telegraphy \$50.00 to \$75.00 Monthly. We teach you quickly and place you in a situation when taught. Easy tuition. Expenses low. Write for Catalogue; it is free.

**SHARP'S SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,** P. O. Box 224, Huntington, Ind.

**FREE GOLD WATCH**  
This watch has SOLID GOLD LAD ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted to keep correct time; equal in appearance to \$50.00 GOLD WATCH guaranteed 55 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold, send us \$2 and we will POSITIVELY SEND you the WATCH and CHAIN. LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept. F-69 CHICAGO

**\$1.31 FARM BELL.**  
Big 53-pound farm bell, 16 1/2 inches diameter, made of fine crystalline metal, extra loud tone, only \$1.31. For astonishing prices on all kinds of bells for farm, factory, school house and church use, complete catalogue, surprising trial offer, etc., write for our Free Bell Catalogue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

**BOYS AND GIRLS** can easily make money during vacation by securing subscriptions for Achievement. Every one will give an order for it. One of our bright boy friends made \$20.80 in six days. Achievement is splendidly illustrated, filled with short stories, articles, MAKE money on achievement in the world's industries, and something for every member of the home circle. Send for complete free equipment and full instructions and go to work at once. **MONEY** The Achievement Co., 400 Century Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**FAMILY RECORDS**  
Beautiful colors; background solid gold; space for photographs, date of birth, marriage & deaths, etc. Tremendous seller. Agents delighted. We will send an assortment of Family Records and other beautiful pictures postpaid. You sell them at 50c each, send us the money and we will send you a handsome Shawl, Genuine Diamond Ring, Telescope, Watch, Trimmed Hat, Bannet Lamp or other premiums of your own selection from our large premium list. We pay postage and take back unsold goods. We run all the risk. Don't waste time trying to sell rubbish. Our Family Records sell on sight. INFORMATION CO., 38-73 Como Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK  
**\$75,000.00**  
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.  
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the **GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.  
**World's Fair Contest Co.,**  
108 N. 8th Street  
St. Louis, Mo.



# Up to Date

## HOME ON THE FARM



We invite correspondence for this department. Address all communications to Mrs. Eva Alice Morse, Ed., "Home on the Farm," care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

### THE FARM HOME.

It doesn't take a palace to make a home. Some of the most beautiful homes we ever saw were the most unpretentious. The surroundings have much to do with a pretty home, and the "finish" does the rest. The costliest material and the most expensive workmanship may leave a home anything but pretty, while common material and the most ordinary workmanship may make a beautiful home.

Of course the first thing to consider is comfort and convenience. Every unnecessary step the home arrangement requires must be charged up against the home. Where is the woodshed, the water supply, the waste drains, etc.? We are writing for the country home. How far away is the kitchen garden and other points that must be visited every day, and perhaps oftener than once a day? If there is a cellar, how convenient is it to the kitchen? These are practical, every day, real-life features, and enter prominently into the arrangement of a home.

But there are other things which contribute to the enjoyment of life, and go to make the home as it should be, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." These things do not depend so much upon an outlay of money as upon the employment of a little taste and effort. Don't neglect the finish either inside or out. This may be very pretty or it may be the reverse. The difference is not so much in expense as it is in taste and judgment. Paint and polish do more to change the appearance of a house than all the other work put on it.

Keep the premises cleaned up and fresh looking. This should be done no matter how humble the home. If there be obstructions not easily removed—stumps, stones, mounds, or anything like them, invite nature to clothe them for you with vining and flowering plants. She will do so if you but deposit the seeds in the proper places; and that costs nothing. Don't have too much shrubbery in the yard and lawn. Here is where most country home makers score a mistake. There may be some—roses, lilacs, syringes, etc.—but they should be in rather out of the way

places—places that would seem lonely without them. Have shade trees rather than shrubbery; they do not so much interfere with the green of the lawn. Nothing is much more beautiful about the home than a smoothly trimmed, well kept lawn, dotted with dandelions or flecked with white clover.

The outbuildings and outside premises must not be neglected. Broken fences and knock-down gates and unhinged doors must not be permitted. A handy hatchet and a frequent nail or screw put where it will do the most good, and just at the right time, keeps a place constantly in repair, and the envy of all passers-by. Keep everything dressed up, and you can't help but have a pretty home. The farmer and his family may do more in this way to increase the value of the farm than can be done in any other way with so slight an expenditure of labor any money. This kind of work sets off the farm and the home as grooming does the horse.

### THE HOME LIFE.

What is the home life on the farm. Is it such as to make every member of the family prefer to be at home? Whenever the writer thinks on this line the pictures of two homes always rise before him. One is that of a very humble home, a pioneer cabin in the midst of a clearing; but it had life and thought within it—a father and mother and several rapidly growing boys. Only two members of the family could read—the mother imperfectly and one of the boys. But papers came to that backwoods home, and books occasionally found their way there, and a night was seldom passed without reading aloud in that family, every member taking keenest interest in it. There was scarcely a break in that family, while the mother lived, and no other home had attractions for them.

The other home was also a humble one, but it had passed out of the clearing in the forest to a country, village and later to a more inviting farm. In that home there were both boys and girls as well as the father and mother—boys and girls ambitious and aspiring, and all could read. Books, papers and magazines came, and were eagerly devoured, not so much by one reading for all as each reading for himself. But the reading was done, the subjects and characters were discussed, the home was

**GOV'T AUCTION SALE CATALOG GUNS**  
Pistols, Military Goods (Illustrated), 15c.  
mailed 6c. stamps. F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

**SPECTACLES** to fit everybody.  
AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

**916 CARDS** NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe  
20 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy  
Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort,  
and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Bean Catcher, etc.  
All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., 840, Columbus, Ohio.

**CARDS** Send 2c. stamp for NEW SAMPLE BOOK  
of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled  
Edges, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope  
and Calling Cards for 1904. We sell GENUINE CARDS,  
Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., 818, Columbus, Ohio.

**WE PAY \$32 A WEEK** AND EXPENSES  
to men with rig to introduce our  
Poultry and Stock Remedies  
Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

**\$30 WEEKLY** Straight salary and all expenses  
to men with rig to introduce our  
Poultry and Stock Remedies  
Send for contract. We mean business and furnish best ref-  
erences. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co. Dept. 72, Indianapolis, Ind.

**Gold Rings FREE**  
Sell 10 p'ks of Smith's Hair  
Grower and Dandruff Cure  
at 10c. each. We trust you:  
when sold send money and  
we'll send 2 rings or choice  
from our premium list. Agents wanted.  
Rosebud Perfume Co., Box 44, Woodsboro, Md.

**2000** Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Parrots, Cats,  
Hares, etc. Hatching Eggs a specialty. 60-page  
book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box V, Telford, Pa.

### MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY

Wanted everywhere men to distribute advertising mat-  
ter, tack signs, collect, etc. Steady position, previous ex-  
perience unnecessary. Address, **NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.**, No. 10 Oakland Bank Building, Chicago.

**FREE GOLD WATCH**  
This watch has American movement fully war-  
ranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid  
Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold  
Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it  
FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling  
20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each.  
Send your address and we will send the jew-  
elry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we  
will positively send you the watch and chain.  
**ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 36 Chicago**

### WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit and allow 10  
DAYS FREE TRIAL on every  
bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory  
returned at our expense.  
Highest Grade **\$8.75 to \$17**  
1904 Models  
Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorpe puncture  
proof tires and best equipment.  
1902 & 1903 Models  
Best Makes **\$7 to \$12**  
**500 Second-Hand Wheels**  
All makes & Models  
good as new **\$3 to \$8**  
Great Factory Clearing Sale at  
half factory cost.  
**EARN A BICYCLE** taking orders  
from sample wheel furnished by us.  
Our agents make large profits. Write  
at once for catalogues and our special offer.  
**AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Ma-  
chines, Sundries, etc., half usual prices.**  
**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 92 D Chicago**

## ROLLMAN FOOD CHOPPER

Will chop a given quantity of meat or other food  
with less labor than any other household machine  
made.

Will cut a given quantity of meat or other food  
as quickly as any household machine if you reckon  
on the time required for cleaning the machine.

Cuts all meats and foods with less waste than  
any other machine.

Is small and of light weight, is convenient to  
handle and infinitely better adapted to household  
use than the old style cumbersome machines.

IT OPENS



EASY TO CLEAN



TWO PARTS



Has Steel Cutters—fine, coarse and nut butter  
cutter. Chops three-fourths pound raw or cooked  
meat per minute, fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts,  
spices, coffee, etc. A handy and efficient house-  
hold tool, adapted to all household requirements.  
This chopper will cut one pound of meat quicker  
and with less waste than any household machine  
made if you reckon time for cleaning machine  
easiest cleaned.

**OUR OFFER.** For 75 cents we will send you  
Up-to-Date Farming one year, "Kitchen  
Krinkles" a book of recipes by Mrs. S. T. Rorer,  
and full directions. For \$1.00 (25c extra) we will  
deliver it to you anywhere in the U. S. Give  
Express office as well as P. O.

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING**  
IND'ANAPOLIS, IND.

### To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy,  
Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain  
—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of  
child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has  
devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women.  
He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be  
entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how  
it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send  
your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis  
Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, post-  
paid, his wonderful book which tells how to give  
birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely with-  
out pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay  
but write to-day.



made attractive and an intellectual atmosphere filled it. Those children left home only to make homes of their own, and to fill honorable places among the people where they lived.

The point we wish to make is this: Let there be kindness, love and thought in the home. Let the mind be fed and nourished with the body, and see to it that no home in the locality can be more inviting and attractive. Keep higher and better constantly in sight, and the time may come when the question, amounting almost to a despairing cry: "How shall we keep the children at home?" may not be so often asked.

### HOME WATERWORKS.

The new system of underground "air pressure" water tanks for farm and villages promises to revolutionize that class of homes as much as did the wire fence telephones, as it gives to the farmers all the water privileges enjoyed by their city cousins. With a small outlay of from \$40 to \$50 every one in the country may have water "under pressure;" i. e., for the bath-room, closet, kitchen, sink, stock water, lawn sprinkling, and last, but not least, for fire protection. The principle involved in this new luxury is as old as the "penstock" of 1840, by which our grandfathers conveyed water from the spring on the hillside to the watering trough at the house through hollow logs. The wind mill or gasoline engine now takes the place of the hillside spring; iron pipes displace the wooden logs and the faucet holds the water in reserve until it is needed. Science has, however, added a new feature, viz., the air-tight, underground iron tank, either new or second-hand.

Into this from the underside the water is forced by the wind mill until the air is compressed into one-half its normal volume. This furnishes a pressure of from 25 to 50 pounds per square inch, equal to the normal pressure of the "holly" or elevated tank. Again from the under side of this iron boiler the water is taken in iron pipes underground, below frost, to the barn, kitchen, truck patch or through the fire hose to the top of the house. Any plumber who can cut a thread or wipe a joint is capable of fitting up a practical plant of this kind. Indeed, if the plumbers are awake to their opportunities, they will find an unlimited amount of this kind of work, as every man who owns a wind mill must soon see the advantage of this system over that of the open trough or elevated tank. The material and labor needed to carry the water a hundred feet from the wind mill into the house should not cost over \$100. It consists of a one-inch galvanized pipe, a plain ordinary "cut off," and iron boiler of any size, the dimensions to depend upon the size of the pocket-book. A small one will act as perfectly as a large one, the only advantage the latter has over the former is that

"When the winds blow (not)  
The waters flow" (still).

Supposing the wind mill is in operation, a hundred feet of iron pipe should not exceed \$16; the boiler, 2x7, capable of sustaining a hundred pounds per square inch, should not cost more than \$46; an automatic cut-off, \$1; four faucets, \$5; a steam water gauge to register the pressure, \$16; the labor of digging should be but little, and a plumber's time may cost \$12, making a total of \$105, which will add to the convenience and protection of the home more than a like amount expended in almost any other direction. There is no good reason why every wind mill owner should not enjoy

this luxury. At some later date will explain how the hand-force pump proposition will give a constant and even pressure of water from the cistern when forced through an air-tight chamber to different parts of the house or barn. So far as I know there is no patent to bar anyone from using this greatest of blessings, free water.

CLARENCE D. SKINNER.

Topeka, Kas.

### A CHARMING ROOM.

The room that gives most comfort and joy is not the one containing the costliest furniture or the richest hangings. Books, magazines, a flowering pot or two, with, perhaps, a few pleasing pictures, will make a room attractive despite worn carpets and faded furnishings. A room that is lived in possesses a charm that neither oriental rugs nor priceless bric-a-brac can bestow.

### EXCELLENT FURNITURE POLISH.

Shake in a bottle equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil, and apply a very little with a piece of flannel, and then polish off with a soft cloth. Remember that the polish should be applied sparingly, but not the "elbow grease," of which a good supply is needed if you would see your furniture looking its very best.

### FARM TELEPHONES

The day is not far distant when the rural districts of this country will be as completely covered with telephone systems as are the cities today. Progressive farmers, ranchmen and fruit growers are taking an active interest in telephones and they are eagerly seeking knowledge on the subject. The Julius Andrae & Sons Co., of Milwaukee Wis., one of the largest manufacturers of telephones in the world, have just issued a book containing full and complete information on telephones. They advise us that a copy of this book will be sent free of any charge to those of our readers who are interested in the subject. The book can be secured by addressing the Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 520 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

# FARMER'S INTEREST CORN

**Absolutely without a peer as a profitable variety to grow  
Unequaled in productiveness  
and all fine qualities**

THE FARMER'S INTEREST CORN has an enviable reputation of winning the leading prizes at all corn shows and expositions where exhibited, including Indiana State Fair for the past nine years. Nine prizes at Illinois State Fair 1902, one of which was for the best bushel of corn open to the world AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL AT PARIS IN 1900. Also has won hundreds of prizes at county fairs where exhibited by our customers. It has proven THE LARGEST YIELDING CORN KNOWN IN THE CORN BELT, on all kinds of soil.

It shells heavy and weighs heavy, is high in protein and has high feeding properties. It is a corn that would increase the corn yield many millions of bushels if generally grown solely on account of its superior yielding propensities. A thorough bred corn like FARMER'S INTEREST would be cheap at \$10.00 a bushel for seed to any farmer who has been planting mongrel kinds in the past. The best seed is none too good on such an important crop as corn, and the FARMER'S INTEREST is the best variety for all sections south of Michigan that can be found if you would travel the country over. We challenge comparisons and tests.

160 Page Catalog FREE, if you have not received it, where this remarkable corn is fully described.

**Price** By mail, pkt. 10c, large sample ear 30c. 1 qt. 40c, 3 qts. \$1. By freight or express, 1-4 bu. 75c, 1 bu. \$2, 2 1-2 bu. in 1 bag, \$4, 5 bu. or more \$1.50 per bu. A certificate of genuineness is given to each purchaser.



Photograph of one bushel of Farmer's Interest Corn. This was the highest scoring bushel of corn on record

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana**



## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A rabbit's foot may bring luck sometimes, but the farmer who takes out a membership in the A. S. of E. this spring will be more certain of a good price next Autumn.

"The mill never grinds with the water that is passed," and farmers will never get a profit out of crops sold below their value. A fair price is worth more to the farmer than an increased yield.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly"—so slowly that some farmers do not seem to know they are between the upper and nether mill stones.

"Present neglect makes future regret." This applies to the man who refuses to join the A. S. of E. for controlled marketing and price making.

"As the wind blows, so set your sails." The wind is now blowing toward "the Million United Farmers." Nearly one hundred thousand have their sails set now to catch the breeze.

"An intense hour will do more than dreaming years." Yes, a minute spent now to join the grand movement to bring "farmers to the front" will do you more good than years of thinking about it.

The old plant trees that the young may have fruit. Should not the farmers of the present fight for victory that those of the future may enjoy its blessings?

Many things have been done that the wise of other days said was impossible. May not one other thing be done which the selfishly wise say can not be—may not farmers by co-operative marketing secure steady and equitable prices?

The price is to the producer what the food is to the animal. If the food does not exceed the wear and tear and outlay the animal dies.

"Feed the soil and the soil will feed you"—provided you get a reasonable price for its products.

The success of the farmer is in the control of his own stuff, and not that of some one else.

The A. S. of E. is the first society that ever taught the farmer to attend to his own business and let the other fellow attend to his.

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell"—at a reasonable price if you mix a little brains with the selling.

## QUICKEST GROWTH THE MOST PROFIT.

A friend of the writer, who is an extensive hog grower in Northern Illinois, always sells his pigs at about a hundred pounds, and this hundred pounds he puts on them as rapidly as possible. He breeds well, and always manages to have a nice bunch, uniform in size and color, to attain that weight just about the time some one wants such a bunch to feed, and his being so attractive always bring a little more than the market price, and, he claims, a much greater per cent. of it is clear profit.

This agrees with what was recently said by a well-known worker in farmers' institutes:

"The man who sells the yearling sells grass and growth. He furnished the grass, the yearling harvested it and furnished the growth. The man who finishes the 'long two-year-old,' grew two

crops of corn, harvested it, and fed it to the steer. He sold fat and corn against grass and growth of the man who sold the yearling. But there must be growers and there must be feeders, and neither can well exist without the other.

The small farmer who can grow a few cattle, and a few hogs, and fatten them on the products of his fields, has the best of either the man who grows to sell as feeders, or the man who buys feeders to finish up."

# \$50,000.00

## Cash Given Away

### TO USERS OF

# Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of *Lion Coffee*. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

## In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our **\$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest**, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

## Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the *St. Louis World's Fair*; the second relates to *Total Vote for President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. **\$20,000.00** will be distributed in each of these contests, making **\$40,000.00** on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

### Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is *nearest correct on both contests*, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

### WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize .....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize .....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each .....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 each .....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 each .....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 " .....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 " .....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 " .....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 " .....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

### PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize .....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize .....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each .....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 " .....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 " .....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 " .....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 " .....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 " .....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 " .....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

## 4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT), TOLEDO, OHIO.



# Storyettes

## WHOLESONE LITTLE STORIES WITH A MORAL

HENRY BURNS GEER

### ON THE FIRST RELIEF

Bill didn't intend to eaves-drop. It just so happened that he couldn't help himself. He had been settin' up with Mary Darsey for about a year, and was satisfied in his own mind that he was first in her heart and mind—until he happened to find out something. It was on a blustry night in March—one of those nights when the doors, the shutters, the windows, and every other inanimate object seems to have voices. Some merely whisper, others whistle and still others shriek and moan, like the wailing of lost spirits. The Darsey home was built on the old Southern plan, with a wide hall running back from the indispensable front veranda. On the occasion of which we write the wind was singing a dirge—the sear and withered honey-suckle vines were swinging and swishing wildly about, as Bill stepped up on the veranda. The front door was open—another freak of the wind—but the parlor door opening into the hallway was closed. Bill smiled. He had an idea. He would give Mary a happy surprise; and so he ignored the door bell and stepped softly into the hall. To the left, where a faint streak of light shone through the key-hole, he heard voices:

"It's an ill will, indeed, Katie, that blows no one any good. If it will only keep him away, what a great relief it will be."

The smile faded from Bill's face, for it was Mary's voice. uBT it was for a passing moment only. "Yes, he'd better stay away," iBl thought to himself. He had in mind Frank Ellis, who had been "bothering" Mary right sharply of late, as she had assured him. He started to enter the parlor then, but the girls began a little love song, and he hesitated. He would stay in the hall a bit longer and hear them through. The girls carried the minor notes up to a beautiful finish, and then, as they descended, a strong, clear and firm bass voice struck n. This was not on the program Bill had in mind, for it was none other than Frank's voice—a voice noted for its heavy bass notes. As the last notes died away a girlish voice exclaimed:

"How delightful it is to have some one with us who can sing bass. Girls' voices

alone are insipid; it relieves the 'sameness' to have a gentleman's voice carry the proper parts." This was Miss Katie speaking. Bill, who couldn't have sung a note correctly to save his life, felt himself getting red behind the ears and warm in the collar. He would have taken a sneak out then, but the wind had come to a lull, and a single step would have been a giveaway. So he just reached out boldly, pushed the parlor door open and entered. Mary sprang up from the piano to greet him:

"Why, Mr. Wilson, when did you come in?"

"I came in on the first relief," said Bill, coolly. Mary's face flushed up quickly. Frank rose up, and so did Katie. The latter tossed her head back and laughed. Then she looked Bill straight in the eye as she said:

"This is an open market, Mr. Wilson."

Katie frequently attends the local meetings of the Nelson County Union, and reads "Up-to-Date Farming."

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### A TEST OF HONOR.

Marguerite had, from the outbreak of hostilities, longed to do something for the cause of the South—something that would be a demonstration of her devotion to the cause of her section, and worthy of a daughter of a colonel wearing the gray. True, she was an active member of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and had assisted in the preparation of all manner of necessities and comforts for the soldier boys at the front. But this kind of service did not satisfy Marguerite's ambition. She wanted to signalize herself—to do something daring, something that would live in history. She was ardently Southern and despised anything and everybody connected with the Union cause. And, as the months and years of strife passed, she grew more and more bitter in her sentiments. An uncle and brother fell on the field of honor. The homestead was despoiled, and all semed gone except honor—and two milk cows that were the main support of the two white ladies keeping lonely vigil in the almost deserted mansion.

One bright May morning—the last May morning before the final cessation of the great struggle, as Marguerite came out of the house and passed down to the stable lot to milk the cows, something she had learned how to do from sheer necessity, she was indignantly surprised at seeing two negro men driving the cows down the lane leading from the house. To her commands to them to desist they gave no heed other than an insolent laugh. Marguerite's anger, indig-

nation and mortification knew no bounds; but all her efforts to save the cows from the free-booters were in vain; when suddenly, to her happy surprise, a man dressed in the uniform of a Confederate Lieutenant suddenly appeared in the woods bordering the meadow and gave sharp command to the negroes to drive the cows back to the lot instanter, his commands being intensified or emphasized by the display of an "Army Colts." The men headed the animals about and sullenly obeyed. Marguerite greeted the rescuer of the family support warmly:

"O, how can I ever thank you sufficiently for your providential appearance at such an oportune moment and your noble action."

"Do not thank me," the soldier replied gravely; "no true man could have done less under the circumstances. Hark!" he exclaimed with a look of anxiety; "they are coming. It is a squad of Confederate cavalry, and they are searching for me, for I am a Union spy. Will you show me to a place of concealment?"

Marguerite turned deathly pale for an instant, and then flushed scarlet, while a look of indignant scorn shone from her dark eyes—a look that changed rapidly to one of triumph:

"You are my country's enemy!" she cried. The soldier folded his arms and faced her in silence. The hoof-beats sounded nearer and nearer. Soon the cavalry would be upon the scene. The girl looked again at the man. He did not reproach her, nor upbraid her. Rising above the tree-tops a cloud of dust was now visible to the southward.

"You were in hiding, why did you come out?" asked Marguerite. The man made no reply. Then a new, soft light shone in the beautiful eyes: "You did it to protect a defenseless Southern woman, and a devastated Southern home. How narrow I am. Come, please, sir."

She pointed to the back porch. "Up there behind the cluster of honey-suckle

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vines above the eaves—"O, be quick, please." The man saw the point of vantage, and with a few steps, a hand-over climb, he settled down behind the fragrant blooms and bright green leaves just as the cavalymen drew up at the side gate.

"We're after a Yankee spy, who's headed this way. Seen anything of him, lady?" asked the Captain of Marguerite.

"I've seen no man excepting those who wore the gray since the war began," responded Marguerite, calmly.

"That infernal spy's liable to wear Jacob's coat, or anything else," muttered the aptain, as he deployed his men about to search the premises—a search that was futile. And then, as they resumed their mounts and galloped on down the road, Marguerite went to the little back porch and said, coldly: "Come." The soldier sprang down, touched his cap formally and moved off with the regulation stride. As Marguerite watched his retreating figure she thought:

"Could I have done otherwise. It was a question of honor." And it is this sense of honor—a sentiment so strong and deep that it protects one's enemy—that makes the American character the grandest and noblest of all the earth.

\*\*\*

#### THE PHANTOM OF THE ROAD.

It's a creepy place out there where Indian creek empties into Duck river. They say that years ago, when the red man inhabited that section, "Lame Bear," an Indian chief, who was denied the young squaw of his selection, threw himself off the bluff just at the point where the waters of the creek and the river first mingle; and they do say, further, that on certain nights during the Indian summer his spirit can be seen sitting idly on the bank of the creek, or rowing a canoe up and down the stream; and that on some wild and stormy nights it comes further inland—as far as the railroad, and runs wildly about through the woods.

John Sebastian, engineer on the N., C. and St. L. railway, was perfectly familiar with all these traditions, but, like most men of his calling, he knew nothing of fear, and scouted the idea of "spooks" or spirits stalking about the earth. Nothing was farther from his thoughts than the departed spirit of "Lame Bear" when he pulled out of Redwood on No. 36 one wild and stormy night last June. The wind was blowing a cyclone tune, and the rain was swishing and swashing alongside and in front like the breakers on the beach, when the old reliable "36" shot around the curve with her load of human freight and took straight trail through the flat where "Lame Bear" was said to sport on such nights. The headlight made a ghostly pathway down the track, through which the rails glistened like ribbons of steel. John was keeping a vigilant lookout ahead, when suddenly he uttered an exclamation of surprise, which the roar of the storm and the rushing of the train cut off from the fireman behind him. "Bosh," muttered the engineer, rubbing the glass front with his shirt sleeve. But he could not rub away the vision before him—an Indian on the track, leaping, bounding, flying, but ever the same distance down the track ahead. John threw the throttle wide open and set his jaws firmly together. It was of no avail, for he did not gain a foot on the flying phantom ahead. Down hill, through valley and up hill, it kept ever the same distance—an Indian racing ahead of No. 36. Through way stations, farm lands and meadows, the race was ever the same. Neither gained an inch. Now the cold sweat stood out in great beads on the engineer's brow. His face was pale, hard-set, but fearless. "I'll run the d—n thing into Salyerville," he muttered. Salyerville was the first stop, and as they drew near the phantom still danced along the track ahead. The whistle blew, the massive engine slowed up—came to a standstill; and likewise the Indian spook afar down the track ahead. John stepped from the engine, moved

around to the headlight, and there, stuck tight to the front glass-plate of the light, were two wet leaves entwined so as to make a fantastic shape. With an oath John wiped them off and stepped back into the cab—the phantom had disappeared.

There are lots of people like the engineer on "No. 36" who go through life chasing phantoms of fear and mistrust, which a little sober reflection and investigation would wipe off the headlight of their lives.

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#### THE THIRD BROTHER.

Just how he happened to get in the revival meeting with that letter in his pocket, Sam, Knowles couldn't understand. But, he was there, and the preacher was saying:

"It's like this, there's Bill and John, they are brothers, and they are both well off, and it's 'Howdy Bill,' and 'Howdy John.' Their families visit, and they seem to think a great deal of each other. But, ah, it's different when it comes to brother Tom, for he's a poor devil, he is, regular 'black sheep,' and while he may be honest, he doesn't dress well, nor does his wife and children, and he works in the mines and—O, well, it would be sorter letting themselves down for brothers Bill and John to chum in with him." O, ye Pharisees and whited sepulchres, all fair without, and foul within." And then it seemed to Sam Knowles that the preacher looked straight at him. And the letter—Oh, yes; it was from his brother Fred, and it read: "Sam, I'm in a bad run of luck, have been sick, and wife's sick now, and the little one has the measles. If you could spare me twenty-five till I get straight again, I'll send it back—every dollar of it, and be eternally grateful to you." He knew Fred was honest, and would keep his word; but then, why should people get in hard luck, why should his brother, and then come to him for help. He was a tub that stood on his own bottom (he had forgotten how the old man had started him in business, being the eldest son), and why couldn't Fred stand on his. And here was this fool preacher, a preaching on the very sore point in his mind.

"If thy brother fall seven times seven times, help him up," continued the preacher. Then somehow Sam Knowles felt ashamed of himself, and he thought of their mother, and the good old happy days when they were all happy boys at home. Mother hadn't made any distinction in them. She seemed to love Fred just the same as she did him, or the other boys. The preacher ceased, and the large congregation filed out.

"I'll do it, God bless him, he deserves assistance," and, after the letter was mailed to Fred the next day, with a check four times as large as he had asked for, Sam Knowles felt happier and more kindly towards the world, than he had felt in many a day.

"Why, my dear, you seem so happy," his wife said to him that evening, as she noticed his smiling face at tea.

"Yes, Martha, I am happy," he replied, telling her all about it later.

He was happy, because his heart, and his business sense had co-operated in bettering the condition of his fellowman and brother.

\*\*\*

#### THE NARROW-GAUGE MAN.

Kenner Brown was what the boys called the "narrow-gauge" man of our district. He was one of the most selfish, avaricious, and close-fisted cusses that ever lived. It was said of him that he made his children sleep three in a bed and use one pillow just to save bed-space and feathers. Yet, as a farmer, he thought he was a leader. Somehow, he couldn't see himself as others saw him. He was too stingy to feed his stock up to a thrifty condition, and then affected injured innocence when he had to sell below the current market price. His cattle looked like frames with skins stretched over them, and yet this man could not, or would not see that it was all his fault. One cold, frosty morning after a rainy spell, when the earth was frozen down two or three inches, several of his cattle were down, some of them frozen to the earth in what was soft

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mud the night before, and he sent over for Fred Parsons, a good thrifty farmer to come over. Fred went:

"What you low is the matter with my cattle, Mr. Parsons, don't you reckon it's hollow horn?" said Brown.

Fred walked about, looked at the poor weak looking beasts, with a sense of sympathy and pity in his eyes; and then he faced their owner and said:

"The only trouble I can see with your stock, Mr. Brown, is that they have the hollow belly."

Brown was a regular bargain hunter. He never bought anything fair and square, and paid out a good equitable price. He always wanted it knocked off to him at a sacrifice price. He got it one morning right, and the neighbors have hardiv ceased talking about it yet. He was out in the barn-lot milking, when a stranger came up riding a fine looking grey mare, which he offered to sell to Brown for twenty dollars, which was about one-fourth her market value. Brown kicked a milk bucket over in his haste to look at the animal's teeth and sound her all over. Then he got on and rode about the lot; then took the saddle off, put a harness on, and tried her to a spring wagon. She went all right both ways. He offered the man fifteen dollars, and finally got her at eighteen dollars. The stranger took the money, asked the way to the river, and when the next boat would be along, and lit out. It was only two miles to the landing, and it was packet day, and by four o'clock that evening Brown heard the boat whistle, and then he knew his man was off for the South. But, he hadn't counted on something else, and that was some one looking for the mare and the thief who had stolen her. They came the next day, the sheriff from up about the German settlement and a lot of his friends and friends of a man who said he had lost a mare. They were all big square built fellows of the type who have helped to make Milwaukee famous. The minute they saw the mare they claimed her; and what's more, they made Kenner Brown prove his own character, which passed for honest in the estimation of his neighbors, by a narrow margin only; but, fortunately, he had a witness that he had bought the mare; but nary cent would they pay him, as he had bought stolen property, and so Brown lost his eighteen dollars. It made him sick for a week, and now he won't buy anything without getting it's pedigree for several generations back.

This thing of beating down prices, and taking advantage of misfortune or crime, is certainly a questionable practice, and quite the reverse of equity.

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This illustration shows the Man-Weight Cultivator saving a plant that was out of line with the others in the row. Either or both drag bars may be moved to right or left or up or down without changing the direction of the wheels.

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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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### CHAPTER XIX, Continued.

It thrilled me with a new hope. Who could guess but my relations with Colonel d'Ortez might throw me again in her way. I took her hand again, making pretence to examine the ring more curiously. She made slight demur, and I pressed my first fervent kiss upon the hand of woman. Man's fortitude could stand no more. Tossing honor, discretion, duty to the winds, I bolded her close, closer yet, and kissed her brow, her hair, her eyes—her lips, she struggling like a frightened nestling all the while. It was done.

Ashamed but impatient—it was too new, too sweet to wish undone—I loosed her gently, and kissed her hand but once again, then left her standing where the light from the mullioned window in halos wreathed my saint. It was thus I ever afterward remembered her.

She made no other sign; I withdrew swiftly as I came. From across the wall, unobserved, I watched her leave the place, downcast of eye and slow of step. In rebellious and uncertain mood I rode away.

Though the relish in my task was done, I made all haste toward Dieppe. Scarcely stopping for food, changing horses as often as I could, I pushed on without adventure until I reached the Chateau Cartillon, then a formless ruin.

Here my saddle girth broke and I was nearly thrown to the ground. I scrambled off, walked to the little inn where I inquired how far I had yet to go.

"Three leagues yet to Dieppe," the host replied, "but Monsieur can not go on to-night; he must wait the morrow; he can go with comfort in the morning."

I sent my groom for a new girth and found it would take quite an hour to procure one from the village.

"Probably Monsieur would visit the castle upon the hill there," persisted the landlord, pointing across the way, "it is worth his while. It is said to have been destroyed by the Great Henry in his wars with the Duke of Mayenne. True it is that sounds of battle and screams are yet heard there on stormy nights. Probably, Monsieur would rest here several days—"

I essayed to silence the fellow, for I was in no mood to listen to his clatter. Yet there was something in his eulogy of the locality, which he gave as a hawk crying his wares, that fixed my unwilling attention.

"And, Monsieur, perchance you may see old mad Michel. What! you know naught of him? Country folk do say his grandam witnessed the murder of the Count, and that it sent her feeble mind a-wandering. Her child through all her life did fancy herself the Count, and made strange speeches to the people's fear. And now this grandson of hers has grown old in frenzy like his mother and grandam, possessed of an evil spirit which speaks through him betimes—it is a curse of the blood. Monsieur, a grievous curse of the blood."

It aroused something of a curiosity within me, yet I was loath to pause upon my journey. Forced, though, to wait an hour, I thought to walk over to the Chateau a couple of hundred yards distant. Taking a lad who lounged about the inn, to show me the way, I sauntered up the path, pausing a while at a long-disused spring, and idly plucked an apple from a branch which overhung it. A little further up, and mounting the steep acclivity, I stood within the ancient fortress.

This castle, since rebuilt, you, my children, are of course familiar with, for you were all born here. At that date the great central tower alone stood erect amid the universal destruction. A black wolf's head reared itself high above the portcullis. The moat was filled with drift of crumbling years, and the walls, fallen in many places, ran hither and thither in aimless curves and angles, much as they do to-day.

Up to this hour my chronicle has been only of such adventures as might befall a soldier upon any enterprise, but now a strange thing happened. Until that moment I had never seen the Chateau Cartillon, still there was not a corner or a passage which did not

seem well known to me. My feet fell into paths they seemed no strangers to. I seemed to know intuitively what each building was for, and even imagined most vividly scenes which had transpired there. The whole place had the most intense personal interest for me, why, I knew not.

I am not superstitious, but the ruin oppressed me, made me restless and uneasy; yet I was loath to leave. The loneliness of it all filled me with vague apprehensions as I picked my way across the grass encumbered court-yard toward the road again. A thousand haunting fancies of half familiar things thronged from out each dismantled doorway. Faces I all but recognized peered at me through the broken casements; voices I almost knew called to me from many a silent corner. Yet all was still, all was solitude. Heartily ashamed at my quickening step I hurried on and having consumed a quarter of my hour, sat down by the spring mentioned before, just beyond the castle's utmost boundary.

The haze of late afternoon had deepened into night upon the peaceful meadows and lazy sweep of river. A distant peasant's song came faintly from the fields.

While sitting there beside the spring, gazing listlessly into its placid depths, an uncanny figure made its way through a breach in the bastion, and stood before me. At first I confess I was startled, the wild uncouth thing, bent and decrepit, with hair of

long and tangled gray, fiery sunken eyes, seemed born of another world than this. He bent his gaze with searching scrutiny full upon me.

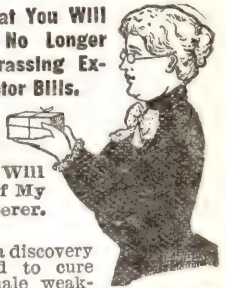
The lad whispered: "It's old mad Michel; he lives up there," pointing to a tumbled

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"THE BLACK WOLF'S BREED" began in the September first issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The sixteen back numbers containing the first instalments will be sent for 35c. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis



down tower, "and believes himself the Count—the Count, and him long dead lying yonder in the well."

The boy shuddered and crossed himself.

The old man gazed steadily at me for some moments then bowing low, he cried:

"Hail! Son of d'Artin! Hast come to view thine own again? Let us into the walls."

"Let us go, Monsieur, quick," urged the lad, tugging at my coat, "it is late."

The dusk in fact was coming on apace and climbing shadows crept round the grotesque masonry. Unheeding the lad's fear, I was strongly impelled to talk with the daft creature. It was an impulse born not wholly of idle curiosity. I felt strangely moved.

"What do you want of me, old man?" I asked.

"I am Henri d'Artin, by murder's hand laid low; I would tell you much."

"Let us go, Monsieur, let us go. He speaks of unholy things," the boy pleaded fearfully. Meeting no response, he turned and fled down the slope, away in the twilight beneath the trees.

"Dost hear the clanking arms, the rolling drums of war? List unto the shouts, the cries within. Does not know it is the day after the feast of the most Blessed Saint Bartholomew?"

The man's wild earnestness fixed a spell upon me, and to the end of his narrative I listened until the tale was done. I can not hope to set down here as I heard it what the madman said, nor to have my lines breathe forth the vigor of his speech. Carried beyond mortal energy by his frenzy, overmastered by some mysterious power of which we men know naught, he threw into his strange, weird story a life and action which entered my very soul. And as he spoke he seemed to live through the scenes that he so vividly described. It was as though grim drama were being enacted for my enlightenment. So well as I can tell it, the tale ran thus:

On yesternorn my wife, my daughter and little boy, committed to the charge of old Gaston, had driven into Rouen to spend the day. I rode along after them to learn the news from Paris. We of the Reformed Faith hoped for great things from the meeting of our leaders with the Duke of Guise and the Queen Mother, for King Charles seemed kindly disposed toward us. But, God of Mercy! what scenes there was in Rouen; everywhere was slaughter, everywhere was murder. I found my carriage overturned in the streets, covering the dead and mutilated bodies of wife and daughter; the babe, unhurt and unnoticed in the carriage, had escaped. Throughout the city were prowling bands wearing the white cross in their caps, the white sash on their arms, which designated the followers of Guise, and with cries of "Death to the Huguenots" and "No quarter to the enemies of Holy Church," they slew without mercy. I had now no idea but to put my boy in a place of safety, and with him before me rode straight for the nearest gate. I passed unmolested through the streets, and by avoiding the public places, drawing out of the way of murdering bands, thought to evade them and reach the river gate south of town. My whole soul revolted at leaving the bodies of wife and daughter in Rouen, but the living child must be considered before the dead. At the turn from out the obscure Rue St. Croix into the open square at Vieux Marche I heard a shout, "Here he is, this way," and saw a man at arms stationed in the square beckoning to his comrades who came clattering down the Rue de Crosne. This blocked the path along which I intended to leave the town.

Riding at their head I recognized my old time enemy, my half brother, Pedro Ortiz, a man of whose prowess and cruelty terrible stories were told.

Fight willingly would I have paused to give him fight, but for the babe. The fellow who had raised the cry now threw himself full in my way with the evident purpose of engaging me until the others came up. I made straight at him, but he stood his ground bravely, and encumbered as I was with the child, he succeeded in wounding me twice before I could pierce him through the throat and drop him from his horse. Verily, his courage was worthy a better quarrel.

This, in full sight of the oncoming band, fixed their attention, and raising the shout of "Death to d'Artin," they spurred their horses to a gallop. I had barely disappeared down the deserted Rue Cornelle when they debouched into the square, spreading out and circling round as hounds hunt upon a scent. Here they were at fault, not knowing whither I had turned among so many narrow and irregular streets. Before they found me again I was well upon the high road to Cartillon. The superior speed of my horse gave me easily the lead.

I soon overtook Gaston, drawn aside in the bushes, wounded and bleeding, waiting for me. At first I upbraided him fiercely, but a frightful gash across his head, dabbling his gray hairs in blood, stopped my wrath. On the ride home he told me of the day's disaster. Pedro Ortiz and his cut-throats had set upon them in the name of the church. He was soon cut down and left upon the street, recovering consciousness only to find his murdered mistress lying dead beside him. He had then crawled away to warn me, for

the whole object of Ortiz seemed to be to take my life.

Gaston's distress was pitiful; as his mute eyes now and again sought mine, I could not find it in my heart to censure him. Having distanced my poorly mounted pursuers I stopped to water my horse at the spring before riding the few hundred yards to the gates of Cartillon. While yet waiting by the spring I was horrified to see men struggling on top of the great tower. Their arms, were thrown violently to the court-fight was brief and decisive. Two of them, one being Maurice my most trusted man at yard below. Of the others, some were killed, some overpowered and carried below again.

All of this took only an instant, for it appeared but the end of a desperate encounter which had been raging elsewhere. The time, however, was long enough for me to see that those of the larger party wore the white sash and cross which distinguished my assailants in Rouen.

"God in heaven, what murder's work have we at Cartillon?" I cried aloud in my misery. Then one who could answer came running toward me from the castle, gashed, with snapped sword in hand.

"Oh, master, master, the Catholics, the Catholics," was all he could speak out before he fell a senseless mass at my horse's feet.

Cartillon was not now a refuge. Immediately the distant sound of hoof

beats came loud and louder yet, from the direction of Rouen. Ortiz was coming.

"Quick, Gaston, we must fly."

My overtaxed horse failed me now. Pulling the rein he only sank slowly to his knees, and after a few spasmodic twitches, stiffened out forever upon the rocky road. I stood erect a moment, child in arms, irresolute. There was short shrift to think. My blood rebelled at flight.

"Here, Gaston, take the boy; hide in the wood. Carry him to the Abbot of Vaux, and conjure the good priest, by our fathers' love and ours, to save my baby."

Gaston had hardly passed from sight among the trees before a dozen well-armed horsemen, bearing the same white cross in their caps, spurred round a curve in the forest road, coming suddenly upon me beside my fallen steed. Sword in hand, I fronted them, determined, come what would, to fly no further. The evil face of Ortiz shone with gratification at so unexpectedly finding me alone.

"Now, yield thee, sirrah," he cried, as his men surrounded me. A quick sword thrust through the body of his horse, brought him to the ground.

"Not yet, thou slayer of women; here, upon equal footing, thy life shall pay for those of wife and child."

(To be continued)

# MYSTERIOUS POWER OVER DISEASE

## Wonderful and Miraculous Cures Performed by a Mighty Healer

### At Last There Seems to Have Been Discovered the Secret of Long Life and Perfect Health

(From Hearst's Chicago American)

FORT WAYNE, IND., (Special Correspondent) In response to numerous requests your correspondent called on the now famous Dr. James W. Kidd to learn, if possible, the secret of the mysterious power by which he was effecting so many wonderful cures. Dr. Kidd was found at his office busily engaged in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

"It is hardly necessary to say that I am busy" said the doctor. "In those files are thirty-five thousand letters that we received and answered last month, but I am always willing to explain, as far as possible, my discovery, especially to newspaper men, because I know that they will publish the information, and I want the whole world to know that there has at last been discovered a remedy which will cure every ailment."

Will it cure every case?  
"It will cure every disease that I have been called upon to treat in my experience in thousands of cases, and has positively cured thousands of afflicted people who thought that they were beyond all earthly help."

What do you call your discovery?  
"The Elixir of Life." Dr. Kidd here showed the correspondent a number of small egg shaped capsules containing various colored liquids in which floated small tablets, and said: "Doctors have known and used nearly all the remedies which constitute my discovery for years, but the proportions and the method of compounding are my secret."

Do the doctors accept or use your discovery? was next asked.

"Not as a rule, because I do not care to explain or give my secret to them. It is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment and naturally I am jealous of the honor which it brings me."

Do your patients seem to appreciate what you do for them?

"Yes, indeed. In this set of letter files are thousands of letters from grateful cured patients, and I am receiving more every day. They are the greatest source of pleasure and satisfaction to me, and the only pay that I ask for the years of study that this discovery cost me. Here are a few which are particularly interesting to me, because they are patients whom I cured two years ago, when I first made my discovery, and before I was as sure of the results as I am now. They are all enjoying perfect

health now. You may publish as many of them as you like, as I have their permission."

Your correspondent copied the following extracts word for word, from a few. The following from Miss Sarah Penington, Milton, Iowa, tells a thrilling story of her cure: "It does not seem possible that a person paralyzed as I was could be cured in 18 days. When you got the statement of my case, I was perfectly helpless, had to have a friend write to you in my name. Now I feel that I am cured. I will always praise and thank Dr. Kidd for what he has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

A. C. Blair, a prominent attorney of the firm of Blair & Green, Charleston, W. Va., writes as follows: "I received your treatment for nervousness, indigestion, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, twenty days ago. It is truly 'The Elixir of Life.' I am agreeably surprised at the wonderful result. I have suffered for more than five years and was getting worse all the time. I have improved daily since beginning your treatment. I now feel ten years younger. Instead of having to pull myself up the court house steps by the railing I now run up as I did ten years ago." Ten days later Mr. Blair reports as follows: "I am restored to perfect health, sleep well, eat hearty, digestion good, kidneys and back cured, nerves in fine shape."

Your correspondent was shown hundreds of other testimonials telling of miraculous cures of apparently every disease with which man or woman was ever afflicted, and was firmly convinced that Dr. Kidd only too modest in his claims for his marvelous discovery.

Can your "Elixir of Life" be used by patients at home?

"Yes, with my instructions and with equally as good results."

Is it true that you are giving away treatments to all applicants?

"Yes, and I expect to continue until its virtue is known all over the world. You can tell your readers that I will send every sick or afflicted person a course of treatment prepaid especially for their case by mail postage paid and absolutely free. To be sure of personal attention ask them to describe their case and address my private office as follows: Dr. Jas. W. Kidd, 83 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind."

As the doctor asks for no money, it would seem that every reader afflicted in any way, no matter the disease, should take advantage of this liberal offer.



# WHAT IS YOUR EXCUSE?

**IF** it is offered to you, OFFERED TO YOU FREELY, and you do not accept, what is your excuse? If you are offered happiness and refuse it, WHAT IS YOUR EXCUSE? If some one offers to SUPPLANT misery, suffering and distress with peace, comfort and enjoyment of life, and you refuse it, what is your excuse? WHAT IS YOUR EXCUSE if you refuse to accept the offer of a package of Vitae-Ore on thirty days' trial—YOU TO BE THE JUDGE? The Theo. Noel Company, of Chicago, who make the offer, take ABSOLUTELY all of the risk. YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE. You are to be the judge. If you are not satisfied, if you do not want to pay for the package, if you think you should not pay for it, you are NOT ASKED to pay for it. What is your excuse?

YOU WANT HEALTH; your family wants you to have it; Noel, the discoverer of Vitae-Ore, wants you to have it; the Company wants you to have it; the editor of this paper, your friends and your associates, ALL want you to have it. VITAE-ORE OFFERS IT TO YOU, offers it just as plainly as though it could be placed on a platter and brought to your table. The Theo. Noel Company is the waiter, ready, willing and anxious to serve it to you. You have but to ask, but to say the word, and you will be helped to your share—A GOOD SHARE. How can you refuse? What is your excuse? You are to be the judge! Read our special offer!

## WHAT VITAE-ORE IS!

Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, three properties which are essential for the retention of health in the human system and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drank fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostrations and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases, than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

## MEDICAL SCIENCE HAS FAILED

to improve upon, or even equal, the remedies found in a free state in HEALING MINERAL SPRINGS. Physicians, the oldest and best, the newest and learned, acknowledge this to be a fact when they encounter a disease which is not amenable to the action of drugs, they pack the patient off to CARLSBAD, SARATOGA, BADEN, there to drink the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of health, and the patient returns, FRESH, HEALTHY, IN MIND AND BODY. If the sufferer cannot afford the trip—and few but of the wealthy can—they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to procure the desired results.

A LETTER TO THE THEO. NOEL COMPANY, CHICAGO, will bring a healing mineral spring to your door, to your house, your chamber—will bring to you VITAE-ORE, a mineral spring condensed and concentrated, a natural God-made remedy for the relief and cure of the ills with which man is afflicted. Why continue to suffer when this natural curing and healing Ore, nature's remedy, can be had for the asking, when the poor as well as the rich can have the benefit of healing springs?

## READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER!

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## YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, if you will give it a trial. SEND FOR A \$1 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. WE WANT NO ONES' MONEY WHOM VITAE-ORE CANNOT BENEFIT. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE: Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try VITAE-ORE on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

## ITS CURES ARE PERMANENT

It Isn't the Medicine Which Does You SOME Good Which Counts, But the Medicine [THAT CURES! VITAE-ORE is That Kind! It Cures and Its Cures are Permanent!

## THIS PROVES IT

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—I was attacked with Pneumonia, attended by Fever, and when the Fever was broken up, Rheumatism settled in my left knee so badly that I was hardly able to walk except on crutches. I saw an advertisement of Vitae-Ore, sent for some and used it according to directions. Before one package was entirely used, I DISCARDED THE CRUTCHES and took to a cane. I sent for another package, used it and am happy to state that I now walk the earth A MAN FREE FROM RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS. I honestly believe it to be the best medicine on earth for most of the ills flesh is heir to. This was two years ago and I have had no return of the trouble, and am willing to have this published for the benefit of suffering humanity. Every one here that has used Vitae-Ore is well satisfied with it, and all speak very highly in its praise.  
JEREMIAH W. BUTLER, 2200 Springfield Ave.



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NOEL SAYS he doesn't want your money unless Vitae-Ore benefits you. NOEL is old enough to know what he wants. NOEL says that the Theo. Noel Company has instructions to send a full-sized one dollar package on thirty days' trial to every sick or ailing reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who requests it, the receiver to BE THE JUDGE, and not to pay ONE CENT unless satisfied; and NOEL is the President and principal stockholder of the Theo. Noel Co., and what HE says goes. Here is his Signature on it.

*Theo. Noel*

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This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

ADDRESS

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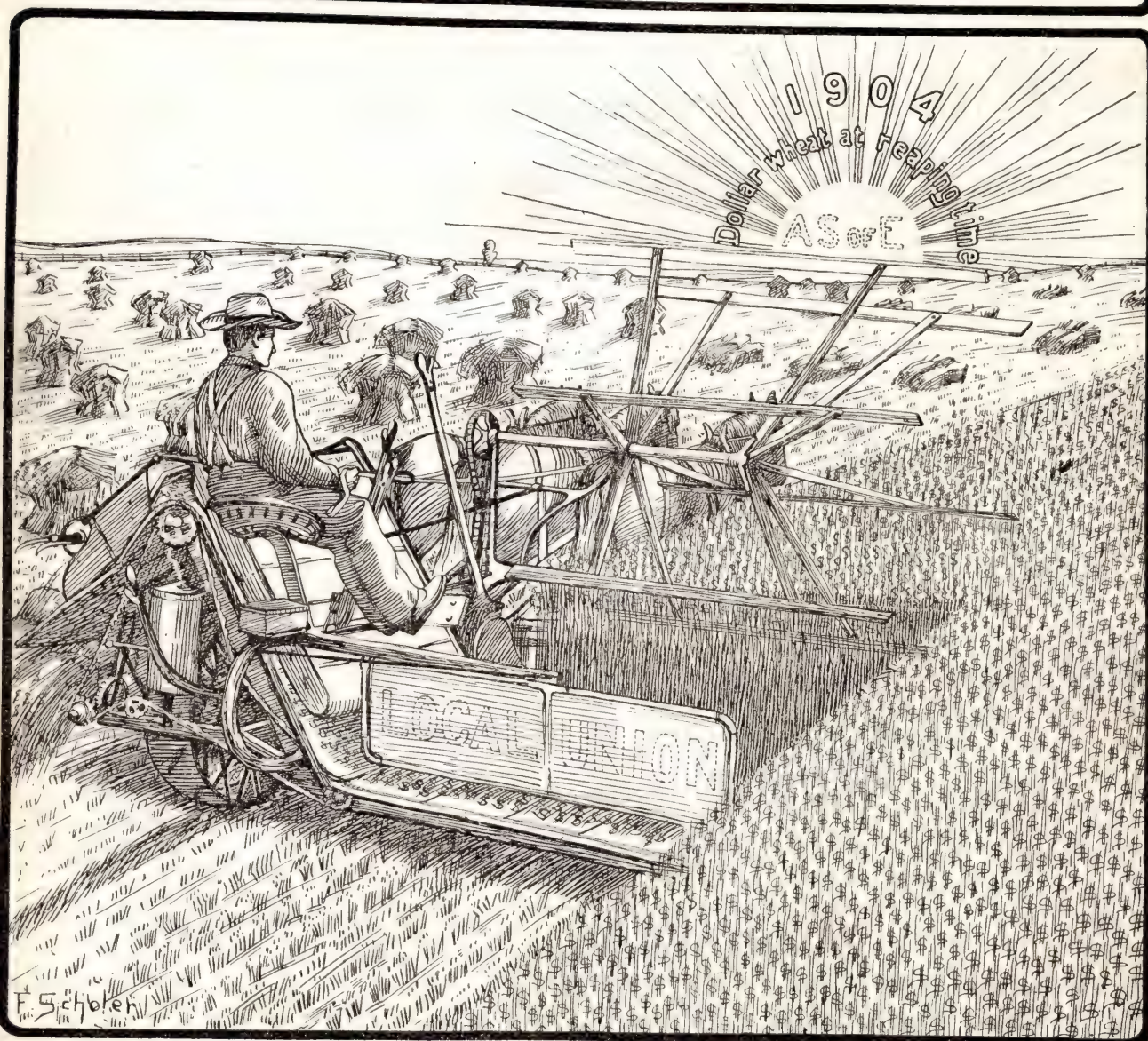


# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*A Magazine of Up-to-Date Methods on the Farm  
For Up-to-Date People and those who want to become Up-to-Date*

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It will create a new mind in the reader.

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HENRY BURNS GEEB,  
Nashville, Tenn.

\* \* To my mind "THE THIRD POWER" has only one equal in late economic literature, viz. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," which contains idealisms without immediate practicability. "THE THIRD POWER" may be called the "Looking Forward" for American farmers with all its ideals immediately practicable and possible. \* \* Many a farmer will be started to thinking on sound lines by its perusal. \* \* The principles it teaches must be known, understood and put in practice ere farmers will come to their own, and agriculture be put on a sure footing for prosperity. It should be studied.

C. H. TAYLOR,  
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I would not be deprived of the valuable information contained in this "Gem of the Library" for any money consideration. I have boys now merging into manhood, and in this, if I can leave them nothing else, I will give them a legacy far superior to dollars and cents.

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\* \* \* It aims at something higher than merely mercenary results. It aims at giving agriculture its proper place amongst the noblest of industries, and enable farmers by co-operation to secure rights and benefits to which they are justly entitled, but which they can never expect to gain without organization.

THE JOURNAL,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE THIRD POWER" is prompted by a desire on the part of the author to have farmers reap the profits of their toil instead of the speculators and brokers. The manner of treatment is bold and original. The style is fresh and interesting. \* \* The entire book possesses the deepest interest and value, not only for the farmer—the class most deeply concerned—but all those who are interested in social problems.

AGE HERALD,  
Binghampton, Ala.

It is a plain, straightforward, forceful, convincing argument, and since an opinion is about, that either a farmer's union or a land trust is the inevitable outcome of present economic tendencies, capitalists and financiers as well as farmers and labor organizers are interested in looking the matter straight in the face. The ordinary single handed farmer, \* \* is "sweated" in a manner not dissimilar to the slaves of the sewing machine. The producers of food and the makers of clothes—that is to say the two most indispensable laborers in the organization of society, and therefore theoretically the most independent—appear to be the most oppressed; they can earn only a bare subsistence. \* \* \*

BROOKLYN EAGLE,  
New York.

I cannot find words to express my opinion of "THE THIRD POWER." To say that it is the best work on the agricultural industry I have ever read, but

feebly express my opinion of it.

J. B. THORBUEN,  
Sec. State Board of Agriculture, Guthrie, Okla.

"THE THIRD POWER" opens up a new field of literature. The object of the book is the betterment of conditions now existing among farmers of America. The argument, though radical, is clear, forceful and concise. The book makes interesting reading. That the author has given much attention and study to the questions under discussion is shown in the way he has handled the subject. \* \* He does not write modestly but makes his assertions boldly and in language simple but strong. His statements may be practical, but they are decidedly startling. Laying all this aside, it is safe to assert that the book will be read with interest.

ADVERTISER, Newark, N. J.

"THE THIRD POWER"—The attention of every person interested in agriculture should be directed to this work. \* \* The present discouraging conditions of agriculture are forcefully discussed. The benefits of industrial co-operation are clearly and logically presented, and the opportunity is given to every farmer to throw off sluggishness and indifference, and assist in promoting one of the greatest and best movements of the age. The rapidly increasing popularity of the society (which "The Third Power" represents) indicates that the commercial emancipation of the long ignored and down trodden farmer has begun and that the rights of the ruralists will not only be defended but respected.

TIMES, Albany, N. Y.

"THE THIRD POWER" is apparently published in the interest of the new farmers' movement, The American Society of Equity, though not in a narrow sense. It is really a general plea for justice to the producer of what is most important for man's material welfare. Mr. Everitt's book is of special interest, as representing the spirit of the hour in favor of co-operation for mutual protection, with special reference of course to the farmer.

BROOKLYN TIMES,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

There has been much written on the benefits of organization and co-operation by farmers in late years, but "THE THIRD POWER" is the most ambitious effort yet made as well as the most complete. It is written with a thorough understanding of the subject in hand. \* \* In the space allotted for review it is impossible to set out even briefly the line of argument the author follows, but the reviewer can say without over-stepping proper limitations, that the book is one that every farmer can read with profit, and one that politicians would be wise to read and ponder.

SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE THIRD POWER" is well written, an intelligent, earnest appeal to the agricultural class to rouse themselves and become the power in the world that their labor entitles them to. There can be no manner of doubt that the place of the practical farmer in the general economy of things is not what it ought to be, and not what it might be. The only reason they are not what they might be is because he has not taken it. EVENING TELEGRAM,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Will these statements start you to thinking? Will they cause you to act and secure the only work ever written than tells you all the troubles affecting agriculture; also, clearly points out the remedy and provides the plan for applying the remedy? All farm problems are solved by the Third Power.

It will be a crime to refuse knowledge and light on dark subjects that generations have waited for when it is within your reach. If the owner or operator of any farm will not rise above any sluggishness and indifference that may dominate him and reach out for this fruit of knowledge, we urge the boys to send for THE THIRD POWER so they may not live in ignorance and under the uncertain, vicious system that has prevailed with agriculture in the past. Or if the wife and girls want less of drudges and more of pleasure and luxury in their farm home let them see that a copy of THE THIRD POWER is obtained without delay.

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A Club of 3 - for 1.00  
A Club of 10 - for 2.50

### ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept

Your Own Subscription 2 yrs. for \$ .75

For Membership in the A. S. of E. add 50 cents to any offer, for each member.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrap informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. **Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offers elsewhere in this number.**

**Your Address** should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on rural mail route use the letters R. R.

**Renewals and change of address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post-office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent. discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line and 14 lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promises as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transaction occurs within a month of the publication of the paper and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### Proof of April 15, 1904, Circulation

Indianapolis, April 25, 1904

To whom it may concern:

I, S. E. Cullum, being duly sworn upon my oath depose and say that I was in charge of the press on which was printed the April 15, 1904, number of Up-to-Date Farming and that the number of complete copies printed was 100,000. S. E. Cullum.

State of Indiana } Before me, Charles E. Brigham, a notary  
Marion County } ss public personally appeared S. E. Cullum and  
wears to the foregoing. Charles E. Brigham.  
[Seal] Notary Public.

Dollar Wheat!

Renew your subscription at once, if not already attended to.

Keep your membership alive by keeping your subscription alive.

What are you doing to guarantee the price when your 1904 crop is ready?

Hogs are going down in price. Cattle are not going up. Read how to make price on these crops in this paper.

It is the duty of farmers to frown on everything that opposes their attempt to control marketing to make the price.

The editors who teach that farmers have no right to control their marketing to make their price may fool some of the people for awhile, but they can't fool them forever.

### ON TO KANSAS

National Organizer C. O. Drayton will make his headquarters in Kansas for an indefinite length of time. The A. S. of E. is determined that the 20 cents per bushel that the speculators are taking off of wheat for future delivery shall go to the farmers; or that the new crop of wheat shall bring \$1.00 instead of 80 cents. This will be a battle royal, and Kansas will be the principal battle ground. If Kansas has its usual large crop, we can say "as Kansas does on wheat so does the county."

Mr. Drayton's headquarters will be at Great Bend, Barton Co., the heart of the great wheat section, and a Mass meeting of farmers from Barton, Rush, Pawnee, Stafford and Rice counties will be held at the Great Bend, Saturday, May 21st, to inaugurate the campaign. The National organizer will make dates for other meetings. Correspond with him.

The speculators are selling your '04 wheat crop at 80 cents a bushel for September delivery. What do you think of that?

A million farmers can control marketing, make prices, and, in short, regulate or revolutionize the business of this country.

Farmers are on the right track at last. They will come to the front if enough of them accept this paper as their counselor and guide.

With controlled marketing "heavy receipts" and "light receipts" will be conditions of the past. Uniformity of receipts and prices will then prevail.

Good prices cannot be made and maintained by a large capital. Controlled marketing is the only way on earth to regulate the price.

A granary on the farm is many per cent. better than an elevator, and less expensive.  
Build that granary.

National Organizer C. O. Drayton is in Kansas. What Kansas does on wheat, so does the country. Therefore, let the Kansas wheat growers organize.

State Organizer George G. Winans is giving the bean trust something to think about. The bean growers must have a fair price. The A. S. of E. will get it for them.

Officers of local unions are requested to report to the National Union all matters of importance. They are also urged to see that other unions are organized.

If we can prevail on each local union to organize another, and these new ones to organize another, the million would soon be reached. Why could not this be accomplished?

Much has been said of the collective products of our farms and the collective wealth of our farmers. Now let some person figure the individual wealth and how much they make clear on a year's operation.



## GOOD PRICES FOR BEANS

Bean growers are organizing. They can get a fair price for the 1904 crop. If you live in a bean growing district will you be indifferent to your interests? Won't you get active and help? See your neighbors, agitate the matter, and send for particulars as to how to organize. If you live in Michigan, send to Geo. G. Winans, State Organizer, Hamburg, Mich, otherwise send to National Union, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Anything that contributes to the income of the people, the industrial people, is a proper subject for the application of equity in marketing, pricing and distribution. To this class belong poultry and eggs and all poultry products. The poultry interest of the United States is much greater than those who have not considered it, realize. The census of 1900 gives the poultry statistics for the calendar year 1899, and a comparison with that of the preceding census shows that this is not only a great industry, but that it is a rapidly growing one and very profitable. The egg production in 1899 was 1,293,818,144 dozen, which was 474,095,228 dozen, or about 36 per cent. greater than was produced in 1889.

The value of the poultry as shown by the census of 1900, was \$85,794,996, and George F. Thompson, of the U. S. bureau of animal industry, figuring from the census reports, estimates the value of the poultry held as capital stock and kept for breeding purposes at \$70,000,000. This stock, he says, produces for market in one year, poultry worth \$136,891,877, and eggs worth \$144,286,370, or a total value of \$281,178,247, an income on the capital invested of 400 per cent.

To further show the importance of the industry we may indulge in a few comparisons. Mr. Thompson, in the Year Book of Agriculture for 1902, declares that the value of the eggs produced in 1899, the year preceding the taking of the census, and which the census statistics cover, exceeded the combined product of the gold and silver mines of the United States during any year since 1850, with a single exception, that of 1900. The poultry alone, leaving out the eggs, exceeded the product of the gold and silver mines for every year since 1850, with but two exceptions, those of 1899 and 1900, the combined value of eggs and poultry for 1899 exceeded the annual gold and silver product of the world since 1493, excepting the two years 1898 and 1899. The poultry and eggs of 1899 exceeded in value the total exports of animals and animal products for all the year up to and including 1900. These exports cover all the animals, hoofs, horns, bones, glue, bristles, grease, hair, hides, hide cuttings, boots and shoes, leather of all kinds, dairy products, sausage casings, and wool and wool manufactures. The poultry sold in 1899 was worth \$91,168,138 more than all the wool sold that year, and the eggs produced were worth \$98,563,232 more than the wool, the entire wool product being less than one-third of the combined poultry and egg product. Again, the poultry and egg product of 1899 was worth \$91,304,937 more than all the animals slaughtered on the farms during that year.

Mr. Thompson concludes by saying that if the egg crop were loaded into a single train of cars at their ordinary capacity, the train would be 868 miles long, or would extend from Chicago to Washington, and then have several cars left on the siding.

Eggs, at the time of which we are writing, 1900, bore a higher price in Alaska than in any other place under the American flag, being 43 cents per dozen; Hawaii comes next at 29 cents. Of the United States proper, Nevada rates highest at 20.8 cents per dozen, and Texas lowest, at 7.7 cents. These are the averages for the year. The average

farm price for the whole United States was 11.15 cents per dozen, and the number of eggs per capita was 203, which at the average price per dozen equaled \$1.89 for every man, woman and child in the country.

What we would like to get at is the range of prices during the year, but we have no data at hand from which to determine that, but it is known to be very great. While it is true that eggs are produced more or less every month in the year, it is also true that the egg has its harvest time—the spring of the year when the bulk of the eggs are produced and the minimum price reached. Here is another clear case of flooding the market at one time and leaving it bare at another, thus giving the producer the lowest prices when he has the article for sale, and making the highest price when some one not the producer gets the benefit. In other words, the bulk of the year's supply of eggs goes into the market in about three months instead of being furnished throughout the year as consumption requires them.

Can this be otherwise? We think so. Millions of eggs are now bought in the market centers during the 'egg harvest' when prices rule low, and kept until the minimum of egg production is reached and prices go to their highest; they are then put upon the market at an immense profit—a profit of millions of dollars which equity demands should be fairly distributed among the poultry raisers.

But this involves cold storage, which we believe is entirely practical even in rural communities. Local cold storage would not only be worth millions to poultry raisers, but it would be equally valuable to fruit growers. We urge its discussion in the local unions. The university of Illinois has been experimenting with cheap cold storage with a view to the very use of it we are discussing, and at an early day we hope to place before our readers the results of those experiments, which we are assured, have been entirely successful.

## WILL BIG CROPS LOWER PRICES

Some who see the reasonableness of the claim that farmers may control the marketing of their own products, fear that bumper crops would break the prices and defeat their plans. Let us go to the record. We take wheat as a product of universal demand, and yet one whose consumption has a definite limit; when the world's hunger is appeased no more will be eaten. Hence, this is the best possible product to take for a test, though the same facts and reasoning apply to all others.

"The wheat crop of the world for 1902 was 3,124,422,000 bushels, the largest ever produced." We quote from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1902, page 768. And also, "The crop of the United States totaled 670,063,000 bushels. Prices held steady and higher than during the past ten years, excepting the wide fluctuations in 1897 and 1898. The monthly average prices in Chicago ranged high, and the yearly average was about 74½ cents. Other leading markets ruled steady and strong."—Same authority.

While it is true the crop of 1902 was not the largest ever produced in the United States, that of 1898 being 675,149,000 and that of 1901, 748,460,000, the crop of that year was the largest world crop, and, following upon the heels of the bumper United States crops of 1901, makes that year's crop a supreme test of the question at the head of this article.

Note that the unequaled crop of more than three billion bushels, preceded as it was by the largest crop ever produced in the United States, was all taken, and as the Secretary of Agriculture declares, "prices held steady and higher than during the past ten years." In the face of these facts bumper crops need not be feared.

Besides our contention is so reasonable and so simple. There can be no over-production until every hungry soul is satisfied, and this point has never yet been reached, because no crop has ever been produced that has not been consumed, and all through the year of the largest one prices ruled "steady and high." And this under the prevalent gambling system of price making and the ruinous uncontrolled flood



method of marketing—of throwing a year's supply on the market in a few month's time.

Our contention is that the crop of a year should come from the centers of production in quantities sufficient, and only sufficient to meet the current demands in the centers of consumption, and that the price paid the producer and that charged the consumer should be equitably based upon a comparison of normal consumption with actual production for that year, the difference between the price paid the one and charged the other being only the necessary cost of getting the raw material from the producer, and the finished product to the consumer, said cost of course to include fair remuneration for all labor and processes between the two.

Whatever others may say, this is simple; it is equitable and it is right. Bumper crops will not interfere with the plans of EQUITY.

### STILL HARPING, ETC.

From newspapers whose editors feel that they must say something, we frequently receive clippings to the effect that there must be some ulterior motive behind the A. S. of E., that some particular person is to reap special benefits from it. It is strange that this "African in the fuel" is never thought of by these editors when great schemes are being promoted to plunder the farmers and "all the rest of mankind." No "ulterior motives" behind the steel trust, the packing combine, the stock yards monopoly, the beef trust, the railroad mergers, the grain pits—the whole satanic brood. These are all right because they are bred in the Godless womb of insatiate Greed and nursed from the paps of universal plunder. But let any one suggest the right of agriculture to strike a blow in self defense, and there is a "negro in the woodpile," and claret in the startled editorial eye. It takes neither brains, nor sincerity, nor honesty to say "thief;" any idiot may be taught to do that. But if a man of sense indulges in that kind of "argument," it may be taken for granted that he has sought every other possible field of opposition, and finding no point of attack, falls back upon the "fool's argument."

If anything ever be done for the farmer, it must be done by concentrated action and co-operation, that co-operation must be directed from a central headquarters, from which the organization must be pushed to the remotest points occupied by the interests to be served, and the expenses of this work must be met by the beneficiaries. This is all that is asked by the A. S. of E. Much of the great work that is being done, is done absolutely without reward or the hope of it, other than the consciousness of duty done and the improvement of the condition of the hardest worked and most niggardly rewarded of God's people.

When Greed sets out to gratify its lust it at once inaugurates schemes of capitalization—incorporates, issues stock, sells bonds—piles up money. Not so the A. S. of E. It goes about its work unselfishly, modestly, economically, but effectively, with no financial schemes in its curriculum.

But why write these things? A fool's argument deserves no answer, and the wise who can find no other may well be left "alone with his glory."

### THE POSSIBILITIES.

"It is not among the possibilities to control the prices of staple farm products."

So says the editor of a more or less prominent farm paper. Ah, indeed! In the language of the thoughtful but doubting German, "Ish dot so?"

Up to 1492, it was "not among the possibilities" to guide a vessel out upon the western waters and discover a new world. In staid New England little more than two hundred years ago, it was "not among the possibilities" that witches should live within the pales of civilization; they must be hanged or burned. Before Franklin's days it was "not among the possibilities" to catch the lightning leaping from the clouds, and until Morse and Edison came it was "not among the possibilities" to make it click intelligence from one side of the earth to the other, or to talk in actual words to be heard by ears a thousand miles away; or to catch and hold it

until it makes light as day the darkest night. (It does seem to be among the impossibilities to illumine some editorial minds.)

There are so many things that, only a few years ago, were regarded by the wisest as "not among the possibilities" but which are now as common as breathing air, that prudent editors should be careful in putting things in the "not-among-the-possibilities" column.

Besides the matter of controlling the prices of farm crops is already an accomplished fact; it is done now, and has been done for years. But it is done by the wrong fellow, and it is sometimes controlled up and some times controlled down because there are two of him, one of him pushing up and the other pulling down. When the "push" part of him is strongest the price goes up; when the "pull" part of him is strongest the price goes down. What this double monstrosity has done and is doing is not among the impossibilities, and the farmers themselves, the producers and original owners of the staple farm products, can, by co-operative action, control the prices of those and all other products, and they can do it all the more certainly because there will be neither a pull nor a push in it, but a steadiness based upon equity, and a market supplied but not "glutted."

### THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

#### TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I have just read an article in April number on Tobacco. I think the whole tobacco business is a curse to any people professing equity. You had just as well encourage the liquor business because a few farmers make a profit in growing the raw material. Statistics tell us that more money is being spent for liquors and tobacco than for bread and meat. If the people who are spending their hard earned dollars that way are getting equitable value, I wish you would show us Missourians, as we don't so see it.

B. F. WAMPLER.

Carthage, Mo.

Your strictures on tobacco are not without some show of reason, but that has nothing to do with the principle of equity, which is equality and fair dealing between man and man. It does not take hold upon the morals or the religion of a people; that is left to the preachers and churches. So far as the principle is concerned there may be equity (or the lack of it) even in the infernal regions, and if we were in that unhappy country and publishing a paper, we should condemn the big devils if they did not treat the little ones with fairness and equity.

What we mean to say is this: Our sympathies are with labor in whatever field. That the product is undesirable is no reason why the producer should be victimized by the greed which does much more to encourage its use than the toiler who works in the fields where it grows. We might cheerfully join our correspondent in a crusade against the use of the article, but we would begin at the other end of the line. We would much prefer to see a cabbage head grow where a tobacco stalk grows, or a hill of potatoes or a stalk of corn, but that it does not is no reason why any one's toil should be taken without equitable reward. While it is produced we demand that the producer be not robbed. If the tobacco growers of Kentucky received a just and equitable price for their product, it would not increase the use of it a particle, but it would enable them to buy a great many more of your Missouri mules.

### CO-OPERATION IN A NUTSHELL.

A KNOWN, EQUITABLE PRICE.

DON'T SELL UNTIL YOU CAN GET YOUR PRICE.

SELL ALL THE BUYERS WILL TAKE AT YOUR PRICE.

STOP THE MOMENT THEY WON'T TAKE ANY MORE.

The result will be controlled marketing; the demand seeking the supply; marketing a year's supply over a year to meet a year's demand. No temporary surplus as at present.

These things the farmers can do without an effort when a million or more receive the same advice at the same time about the same things. If you don't fully understand the matter send for pamphlet "To make a new country."



Buying co-operatively is not nearly as important as selling co-operatively. However, the advantages of co-operatively buying should not be ignored. Local unions can buy their binder twine, and many other things at wholesale prices. It is time now to consider these matters. Always give the local merchant the preference.

### THE TOBACCO CAMPAIGN

As announced in former numbers the campaign to organize the tobacco growers for profitable prices has been started. In fact, it is well under way and results are already apparent, as tobacco has advanced from two to five cents a pound, depending on grade. We will not claim that all of this is due to the campaign of the A. S. of E., but we do claim that the advance has all been brought about by the action of the farmers. This, if we are correct, proves the correctness of our claim that farmers are all powerful in making prices.

Tobacco was down to the lowest point that it was possible to force it—it was selling below the cost of production. No business could remain on this basis; therefore, many of the growers concluded to go out of the business; they did not sow plant beds, and those sown are very backward on account of the cold spring. Do the best they can there will be a short crop planted. Consequently prices would be higher. The trust and independent buyers saw this condition and knowing that tobacco bought at present prices would be good property if it did not go up, and would be very good property if it did go up, they suddenly became active. Instead of sitting in their office and waiting for farmers to come to see them, they are scouring the country to buy all the crops they can. This increased competition and urgent demand has made higher prices. Now the farmers are organizing to hold their crops for higher prices and we predict fair prices will prevail in a short time.

The progress of President Everitt and Asst. Nat. Organizer Sherman through Kentucky was really a triumphal march. At every county seat town or city crowds came to see and hear them. People came many miles in wagons and on trains. They came to hear the good tidings, learn the only practical plan of co-operating, and they also became members of the great army and then went home to organize all the other farmers into the A. S. of E. Kentucky farmers and business men are awakened as they never were before, and we look for an era of prosperity for that State never before surpassed.

James W. Lee, of Morganfield, has been appointed as general organizer for the Western section of the State, and Mr. Sherman will devote his time to the central and Eastern part until he finds the right man to turn the balance of the State over to.

We urge farmers who have their crops on hand to regulate and control the marketing, so the demand will seek for the supply. We don't take much stock in the claim of overproduction, and we predict when tobacco growers make a firm, united stand the buyers will want it very badly. Low price is not an indication of overproduction when the other people make the price. The farmers have been ground down to the last notch, so as to increase the bank account of those captains of industry who have no trouble to make the trusts and boards of trade pay.

#### NOTES

"At Morgansfield about three hundred members of the A. S. of E. were present. There are ten local unions in the county.

"At Dixon court was in session and we could have the use of the room only about an hour. More people wanted to hear than the court-room would accommodate. A strong union was organized and arrangements made to organize the county.

"At Henderson we struck a heavy snow storm that continued until afternoon. The attendance was light, but the interest high. We are much indebted to Henderson Local Union No. 1 for efforts that would have made the meeting

a record-breaker if the weather had not prevented. T. F. Barrett, Henderson, Ky., will take an active interest in the work in Henderson county.

"Owensboro is a city of 18,000 inhabitants and a great tobacco market. The merchants reported that last winter was the dulllest they experienced in many years on account of the low price of tobacco. The interest was intense in this movement. The meeting was the largest of the series. We were surprised at the number of members present, wearing the badge of the society. One organizer explained it this way: 'Well, Mr. Everitt, your paper comes into the country, the people read it, are converted to your plan of co-operation, and start out and get other members and organize a local union. The unions are springing up all over this section, just like plants from seeds dropped by the birds.' And thus we expect the A. S. of E. to spread all over the country.

"Cloverport was an extra meeting. Mr. Everitt was persuaded to stop over there and although without previous announcement or advertising nearly three hundred people assembled in the hall Saturday night to hear the true way to co-operate to control marketing and make prices. This section is well organized, under the leadership of E. D. Oglesbie, and the organization work will now go forward with a rush.

"Meetings have also been held at Sebree, Princeton, Hickman and Madisonville by Mr. Sherman. Future dates and places are as follows:

"Hodgensville, Larue county, Ky., May 4; Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county, Ky., May 9; Leitchfield, Grayson county, Ky., May 11; Brownsville, Edmonson county, Ky., May 12; Franklin, Simpson county, Ky., May 13; Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky., May 14; Gallatin, Sumner county, Tenn., May 16; Springfield, Robertson county, Tenn., May 18; Elkton, Todd county, Ky., May 19; Russellville, Logan county, Ky., May 20; Clarksville, Mont. county, Tenn., May 21; Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ky., May 23; Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., May 25; Munfordville, Hart county, Ky., May 26; Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., May 27; Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, Ky., May 28; Bardstown, Nelson county, Ky., May 30; Springfield, Wash. county, Ky., June 1; Owenton, Owen county, Ky., June 4.

"All meetings will be held at 2 p. m., unless otherwise arranged for. Correspond with the National Union, Indianapolis on all matters relating to these meetings and of future appointments."

### PRICE THE GREATEST INCENTIVE

Questions for farm papers and Institute workers.

1. The average yields per acre of corn in the United States for ten years were as follows: 1888, 22.5 bu.; 1894, 19.4 bu.; 1895, 26.2 bu.; 1896, 28.2 bu.; 1897, 23.8 bu.; 1898, 24.8 bu.; 1899, 25.3 bu.; 1900, 25.3 bu.; 1901, 16.7 bu.; 1902, 26.8 bu. It can readily be seen that the average has not increased after all these years of teaching to increase production. Therefore how long will it require to bring the average up to 50 bushels per acre as it should be?

2. The average yield of wheat in the United States is 13 bushels per acre. The average price for 27 years 84c per bushel. The average yield is not increasing. How many years of teaching will be required to raise the average to 25 bushels, what it should be?

3. France is a country not as large as our State of Texas, yet it raises half as much wheat as the United States does. The average yield of wheat in the United States is 13 bu. per acre and the average price is 84 cents. The average yield of wheat in France is 37 bu. per acre and the average price is about \$1.25. Is not the encouragement of price more incentive to raise large crops than all paper, book and speaker instructions that can be given?

Again we request our subscribers and correspondents to give full address every time they write. When changing address give old as well as new address. These instructions are very important. If any subscriber receives more than one paper, notify us.



We have always claimed that the United States being the largest surplus producing country of farm products sets the price for the world, also we have contended that the price was set too low.

Years ago this country had a large export trade in farm products, particularly wheat, with France, Germany, Italy and other European countries, but we set the price so low that farmers in those countries could not compete and they imposed heavy tariff taxes against our grain. On wheat, France imposes a tax of 36.8c. per bu., Germany 32c., Italy 36.8c., etc. The result was we lost our export trade to those countries, the farmers of those countries were encouraged by the high prices the tariff made for them, and they have brought their farms up to produce averages of 35 to 38 bushels per acre.

There is only one European country that now takes a large quantity of our grain. It is England and she is agitating the tariff question with a prospect that we will lose that market. The only salvation for our farmers is to put the price of our product on an equitable basis. They must do this at once to preserve the foreign markets they have. England will not dare to impose the duty tax on our grain if farmers in this country will maintain a fair, high level of values. As sure as the farmers of this country keep wheat at the dollar mark it will make the price the same in Canada, the English colonies will be benefitted without the duty, and if to this duty was added as proposed the price would be higher than the English consumers would stand.

We claim low prices have lost us our markets in the European continental countries, and the only way to keep what we have left is to put a decent price on all the products of the farm. Also, in this way coupled with friendly negotiations, we can win back the lost markets.

#### HE COULD EVEN DO THAT.

Some of those whose tongues work with much greater rapidity than their brains, contend that for farmers to control prices of their products, they must have warehouses, elevators, packing houses, etc. Of course we do not think all that is necessary, but if it were, they could even do that. One of the leading commercial papers of the country had this to say a short time ago, about the farmers' ability to do things:

"The American farmer is the wealthiest person in the world. In 1900, according to the census, the value of his products was \$4,739,118,000. This year their value will be in excess of \$5,000,000,000. The farmers of the United States employ over 9,000,000 persons and pay out in wages every year over \$300,000,000.

"Not only is the American farmer the wealthiest, but he is also the most important person in the world. The railroads, employing over 1,000,000 people, depend largely upon him for their traffic. Thousands of ships, flying the flag of every civilized nation, draw their earnings from the business given by the American farmer. The King of England, the Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia may die, and the commerce of the world will go on as before, and even the working classes in the dead ruler's own country will be in no way affected by the incident. But let the crops of the American farmers fail, and railroad earnings immediately fall off and trade begins to react, while the cost of living, not only in this country, but in England, Germany and France as well, will immediately rise."

No less a personage in the financial world than Mr. A. B. Stickney, recently said in a public address:

"The aggregate value of the products of all farms of the country, in the census year 1900 was \$4,739,118,000—an aggregate income sufficient to purchase all the enormous bond and stock issues of the huge steel trust in the first two months of the year, all of the stock of the Standard Oil Trust at 700, which is about its market value, in the next two months; all the stocks of the minor trusts in the next two months; to buy all the national banks in the next two months; to pay the bonded debt of the government in the next two months; to retire the greenbacks in less than one month, and still have about \$500,000,000 left over. The American farmer comes pretty close to being it."

These great financial authorities were not talking to tickle the ears of the farmers, but for the commercial world, for men of their class, and it looks like, in the face of such

declarations, coming from such sources, farmers themselves should not belittle their ability.

#### EFFECTS OF LOCAL FAILURES

How will an equitable price work when the Eastern States have almost a failure and the Western States have an abundance?—J. B. D., Good Harbor, Mich.

The failure of crops in any section cannot affect the equitable price, except that it may cause the minimum price to be put higher than it otherwise would be. The statistical board has the actual production for the entire country; they also have the normal consumption; a comparison of these determines the minimum price at the market centers, to and from which shipments must be made. The local prices, whether crops be meager or abundant, must be the minimum price with transportation added or deducted. It simply eliminates the element of speculation which is so prone to take advantage of people's necessities.

#### THE OUTLOOK.

Farm work has been delayed and farm plans badly disarranged this spring. The wheat crop in Indiana, Ohio, Mich., and Kentucky shows about as bad a condition as possible without being a total failure. Western Kansas and Oklahoma have poor prospects. Taken altogether \$1.00 may not be enough for the 1904 crop.

This country need not be much concerned about foreign crops this year, as under good conditions from this time forward we cannot well raise more than a home supply. September speculative wheat is about 20 cents below the cash article. This difference will go glimmering as the time approaches and all the Central States millers rush to Kansas for wheat and they will find it bottled up by the farmers in the A. S. of E., only to come out at their price.

The failure of the wheat crop, coupled with the inability to put in the usual crop of oats will lead to an extraordinary acreage of corn. This is something quite unexpected in the calculations of the A. S. of E. and we advise holders of corn to let their corn go to market at a price that affords them a profit. Fruit prospects are good considering the cold, stormy and frosty spring. The cotton situation is treated in Mr. Saunders' article in another column.

The A. S. of E. is preparing to secure reliable crop reports on wheat and other crops as they approach maturity, and after all probabilities of material change in yields and conditions have passed. This will be the basis for the price for the next year.

Subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING whose subscription is paid in advance can become members of the A. S. of E. by remitting only 50 cents.

Just a few months more and the 1904 crops will be ready to market. Have you done your part toward getting a profitable price?

Every crop you produce this year should be controlled for marketing, which will compel a fair price. You cannot intelligently co-operate to do this unless you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

If every other industry in the country spends money to find good markets why should the farmers not spend a little? In the farmers' case a very small sum will suffice on account of the desirability of their goods. We believe \$1.00 per farm will do the trick.

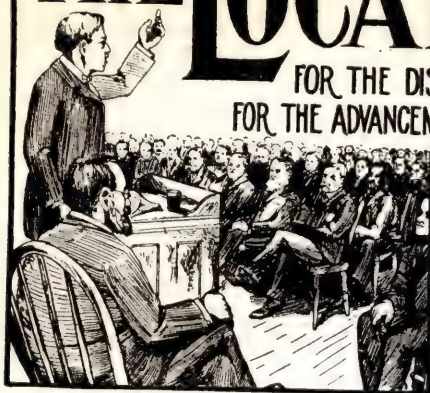
On account of the good prices prevailing for wheat, potatoes and cotton, growers are warned to not go wild on those crops. Diversified crops will give the best average results, and just as sure as you neglect other crops and put out an unusual acreage of these you will reverse conditions and make the cheap high-priced and vice versa.

Of what benefit are the unreliable crop reports now being circulated, to the farmers? They won't make the crops a bushel more or less. Farmers are doing their best to produce good crops and when the results are known is time enough to decide what the price shall be.



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



The local union at Cloverport, Ky., adopted strong resolutions on the occasion of President Everitt's visit there, and pledged themselves anew to battle for the cause of equity.

The meetings held during the latter part of April in Kentucky were very successful. There was large attendance and much enthusiasm. President Everitt's reception at all of them was highly gratifying and he feels to thank the good people of that State for many courtesies, and hopes they will push on until the tobacco-producing interest is thoroughly organized.

The Kentucky press has been very generous in their notices of the recent A. S. of E. meetings in that State, both in giving the meetings publicity and in reporting them after they were held. The people of Kentucky will appreciate their friends.

Deputy J. W. Lee, who has charge of the A. S. of E. work in Western Kentucky, is an earnest man and efficient worker, and we expect there'll be "something doing" over there before the next tobacco crop is on the market, and there may be some surprises in store for the tobacco trust.

Mr. H. B. Sherman, who accompanied Mr. Everitt into Kentucky last month, is an effective speaker and does excellent work. Wherever he goes he will be well received.

The National Union supplies the general force; the local union is the machine to use at home.

Can the local unions realize how rapidly this movement is growing, and what a tremendous influence the farmers are getting ready to wield?

There could be no ocean if each drop of water refused to cling to its neighbor; no fertile land if every particle of soil repelled every other one. So there can be no local union unless neighbor will stand by neighbor, and no great society unless the local unions gather in the people.

"Wheat is looking very bad, much below the average," writes S. R. Portius, secretary local union in Seneca county, Ohio. A pointer for more than dollar wheat.

Republic local union, of Ohio, adopts resolutions of respect on the death of E. B. Williams, who was an original member of the union, and a constant worker for the cause of equity. Death is no respecter of persons, and we are glad to see the local unions testify their appreciation of merit.

Some of the local unions are encouraging their members not to make to the constituted authorities statistical reports of crops. We doubt the wisdom of this course. Such reports may be taken advantage of to some extent by the spec-

This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

ulators, but they are of great benefit to the general public, and requested by proper officials, we believe it is a mistake to withhold them. The important thing is to make them correct.

H. M. Conert, of Oklahoma, referring to resolutions not long since adopted by Rob Roy local union, and, in the main, endorsing them, says: "There is nothing too good for industrious farmers who feed and clothe the world." We subscribe to that sentiment, and we are bending every energy to place Up-to-Date in the front rank of farm papers. Remember, other papers have taught how to produce crops, but this is the only one that ever demanded better prices for them.

Keep this picture before you. The National Union furnishes the power, but the local union is the machine through which that power must be applied to the reaping of a universal harvest of equitable prices.

"A year's crop so marketed as to supply a year's demand!" This is the Alpha and Omega of the price problem, and it is a good subject for discussion at every local union meeting. It can be done, and it will be a great benefit to the entire world.

Some of the "workers" are not workers, and some of the local unions may not be doing what they ought. "Behold the axe is laid at the root of the tree," etc.

Local unions should make arrangements to purchase binder twine in club lots from their dealers. In this way you can secure attractive prices. It might be well also to have your secretary or president write direct to manufacturers for large and small lots. Good twine is cheap at a fair price, see that you get good quality.

The local unions may well discuss the question of granaries and local storage. This presents no serious problem, and it is the only special change in farm economy that the A. S. of E. sees before it.

## THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

### FIFTH MEETING

The president was a little late in taking the chair, and all the members seemed rather dull and dispirited. Things were evidently not going just right. The unusual backwardness of the season, the cold disagreeable weather, and the unfavorable conditions for farm work, had a depressing influence which it was difficult to shake off. On taking the chair the president said:

"I see in all your faces the feeling I have my self, a kind of stupid can't-help-it-ness which is not easily overcome. But we must not give way to discouragements. Life is too short to justify us in entertaining the blues. The

conditions which seem so discouraging now will not last always. Before the summer is ended the sun will shine as brightly as ever, and the birds will sing as cheerfully. I expected our spirits would be rather low to-night, and I have arranged a little diversion for you. It is a song recently written and set to music by Mr. John P. Stelle, editor of the Local Union Department in Up-to-Date. Johnny Gilbert will sing it for us to the tune of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Johnny Gilbert, who is but sixteen years old, sang as follows:

### HONOR THE FARMER

Oh, ye farmers, the pride of the nation,  
Ye great hearted sons of the soil,  
You stand in a God given station,  
Ye undaunted victors of toil.  
The world looks to you every minute,  
For the wherewith they are to be fed;  
E'en the monarch must live on your products,  
Though a crown rests secure on his head.  
Then honor be given to you,  
All honor be given to you,  
You stand in a God given station,  
Then honor be given to you.

The forest has fallen before you,  
The beast has retired to his lair;  
On earth's surface you've written your record,  
While the plow traced your signature there.  
Shall the trusts' feeble power dismay you?  
Shall monopoly fill you with dread?  
In your hand God has placed all his people,  
And without you the world cries for bread.  
Then honor be given to you,  
All honor be given to you,  
In your hand God has placed all his people,  
And without you the world cries for bread.

The effect of the song was electrical. Before it was completed the shadows were all gone, and as soon as the applause that followed it had subsided the president said:

"Now, I think we are ready for business. What shall we take up this evening?"

James Barton—I like that song. It tells a truth we have heard a thousand times, but it tells it in such a different way as to stir a fellow up. I was reading in Up-to-Date the other day about the greatest profit being in the hundred-pound pig. I had thought differently, but I am not "set" in my belief, and I would like to hear from some of these practical farmers on that subject.

George Bowers—I believe Up-to-Date is right. Indeed, about everything we read in Up-to-Date is from the pen of practical farmers. I am well acquainted with the principal writer on that paper, and know him to be an actual farmer, who, in less than twenty years, has brought an old wilderness of a deserted farm up to a high agricultural standard, and made it one of the most valuable farms in his locality. But this does not mean that we should take everything that is said without consideration. We are here to discuss things, and the subject suggested is a good one for discussion. In the case of the most profitable pig, I would not make a hundred pounds the limit; though if I had a satisfactory offer at a hundred pounds I would sell. I would make the limit a single season. I would like pigs farrowed in March or early April. Then I would never let them see a hungry minute. This can be done through the spring and summer and fall, cheaper than at any other time. The first few weeks the feed for the pigs must be given to the sow, and it should be pretty strong in grain and abundant in rich, fresh slop, never sour. By the time the pigs are ready to eat, I would have a good growth of rape ready for them, and in a day or two I would begin to diminish the expensive feed, though still adhering to the less expensive slop. But when I say slop, I don't mean sour swill. I would not feed filthy stuff of any kind. The kitchen slops may be used profitably, but they should be used fresh.

Joe Riley—I ask pardon for interrupting, but the best way to use the kitchen slops is to have a pig in a pen or lot not



too far from or too near to the kitchen. Give this pig to the "boss of the kitchen" and she'll do the rest. If she need a little corn or other feed to help out the slops, she is entitled to it. There'll be just about as much clear profit in that pig as any other on the farm.

Mr. Bowers.—I agree with Mr. Riley, and I am glad he spoke. As a next move for my pigs, I would have a field of stock peas, with the pods just beginning to ripen, to turn them into. The sows need not follow them into this field, in fact, they may have been taken from them some time before while in the rape. If the peas and rape are adjoining so that the pigs can go back and forth it is all the better, as a sudden change from one pasture to the other is not conducive to best results. This just about finishes the course, and your pigs should be ready for the market in September or October, as 200 or 250 pounders, a little corn towards the last will add rapidly to their weight, and you have some cheap made hogs. There is one thing, however, which I have not mentioned, but which must be carefully looked after all through the season, and that is plenty of good, fresh water—don't depend on a stagnant pond or filthy mud hole. If the pigs can have access to a clover field from both the rape and the pea field, the results will be all the better, and a little salt occasionally will be beneficial.

Mr. Lambert.—Mr. Bowers has given us an excellent treatment for bringing hogs early and profitably onto the pork market, but it over-reaches the subject in hand—that of selling pigs around a hundred pounds to those who wish to grow them into hogs for the market. To do that I would recommend the plan followed by Mr. Bowers, though I would like the pigs to come a little earlier, and then I would put off two lots in a season. Early March pigs could be brought to a hundred pounds in June; June pigs could be brought to a hundred pounds in September or October. Both of these periods are auspicious times for selling a bunch of pigs to feeders. At each farrowing time have several sows to farrow as nearly as possible at the same time, so that the litters may be doubled up, giving to each sow eight or ten pigs, letting the others go dry to be bred again. This is not at all difficult and it works a great saving. Have all your hogs well bred, and then they will be uniform in size, form and color, just right to please the feeder and to bulge the market a cent or two. The main idea of profit is to make the pounds out of pasture instead of the costly winter feed. Winter none but the breeding stock.

The President.—I am a little surprised at this meeting. At its opening I thought we never had a more unpromising one, but we have had some excellent talks on an important subject, and it all came so unexpectedly. It leads me to believe that we need never look for anything but interesting and profitable meetings. I believe we should close this meeting as we opened it, with that stirring song. Will our young friend kindly repeat it for us?

Johnny did so, and the meeting dispersed with lighter hearts than they brought with them.

#### LARGE MEETING IN KENTUCKY.

From The Farmers Home Journal, Louisville, Ky., April 30th

One of the largest meetings of farmers ever held in Kentucky was the meeting at Owensboro last Friday. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a branch or local union of the American Society of Equity. This society is a national organization. One of the important purposes is to gather statistics of crop productions and from the statistics thus gathered to recommend a minimum price which farmers should insist upon.

#### DON'T BE STAMPEDED.

Wheat growers don't want to be stampeded by the speculators who put prices up or down on slight pretexts and most frequently on false reports manufactured for the purpose of creating conditions to help their gambling business. When we announced in 1903 that farmers could put wheat to \$1 a bushel by controlling their marketing and letting the supply come on gradually, the idea was scoffed at, but they did it. Prices were lower then than they are now. Speculators, millers and others may tell you now that if you hold for your price you will not get a market. Don't believe them. You marketed the 1903 crop gradually, yet the market was so hungry for your wheat that they paid a higher price and farmers had less left in their hands in March 1904 than for twenty-three years before. Who dare display the nerve to tell you that the remnant of your 1903 crop won't bring on the basis of \$1 if you demand it? If you believe that, you will believe anything. As to the future, wait until the crops are secured, then is the time to think about the price. April is not the time to decide what the 1904 crop of wheat will be equitably worth in July or September.

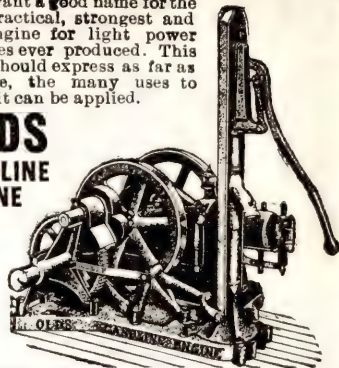
If they tell you that Canada or Russia or Argentine will ship wheat in if you hold for a fair price, tell them to go and learn their lesson. When any of these countries ship wheat into the United States, it means 25 per cent. duty. Thus, if your price is \$1 the foreign shippers would get only 75 cents, or if they sent it on the basis of a 90 cents exportable price it will raise your price to about \$1.15. This tariff on wheat which was never expected to benefit farmers, may play an important part in the economic conditions of the country. For instance, how would it be to set aside one-fourth or one-fifth of your wheat crop for export, and the balance for home sale. If you can export on the basis of 90 cents you can get \$1.15 for the balance for home consumption. This is exactly what manufacturers do and you have been buying machines, clothing, etc., on that basis for years.

Farmers, there are many interesting problems in your business. Join the A. S. of E., read the official paper and you will learn all of them; also, you will learn that co-operation, control of your goods and price making are easy for you to accomplish. We have no doubt that the world's markets will come to yours on wheat always, as they did the past year, because the United States is the largest surplus producer; the world must have our wheat, hence the surplus of this country does fix the price on the world's crop. It has done it in the past and fixed it too low. It can do it in the future as long as the price is equitable. On corn, meat and cotton there can be no doubt of our ability to make prices on account of our great preponderance of production.

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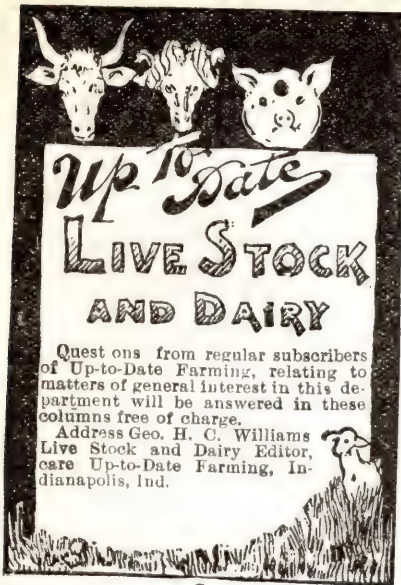
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**Up to Date  
LIVE STOCK  
AND DAIRY**

Questions from regular subscribers of Up-to-Date Farming, relating to matters of general interest in this department will be answered in these columns free of charge.

Address Geo. H. C. Williams  
Live Stock and Dairy Editor,  
care Up-to-Date Farming, In-  
dianapolis, Ind.

*On pastures green  
May now be seen  
The quiet grazing heard  
With Polished pail,  
The milkman's hail,  
In morn' and eve is heard,*

—J. P. S.

Are the cattle having plenty of salt? Soot, such as used to gather in the chimneys above the old fashioned wood fires, mixed with the salt is good. A little hard wood ashes mixed with it is not bad.

Are you sure of the pasture fences? A little attention to them now may save loss and worry later.

How about those calves? The summer bare-and-dry-lot calf is full brother to the winter straw-stack calf. They both belong to Uncle Threadbare.

Horns? No, you don't like horned cattle, and a great many don't like to take the horns off. Don't let any horns grow; it is easy to kill the horns while the animal is a young calf, and never make a sore.

Are you selling the calves for veal? Don't do it. Prices are a little tempting sometimes, but keep the little fellows growing, growing, growing, on good rich pastures, and by and by they'll bring in a "wad."

Don't sell an animal until he is ready for the market. Don't you know the best cherries are in the top of the tree? And the best price is at the top of the market. It is awful nice to know that one's stuff went "at the top," and then it is felt in the pocket book.

How about those choice colts? Sometimes a colt of excellent parts fails to develop into a good horse. Generally it is not the colt's fault. Are you knocking dollars off the value of the future animal to get a few cents additional work from the mare? Don't do it.

Uncle Threadbare's best colt was making a great racket in the barn the other day. It had become troublesome in the field, so he left it in the barn while he worked the mare—left it there to starve a whole half a day, to gorge itself on

hot, feverish milk at noon, the same process to be repeated in the afternoon, with the same gorge at night. No body does this but Uncle Threadbare, and no body expects him to raise good horses.

Not satisfied with the milk you get? May be you haven't good cows. Lots of cows do not pay in milk and butter for their keep. If you are in the dairy business and want milk and butter, see to it that your cows are profitable ones in these lines—the best are none too good, the worst burn holes in the pocket book.

A subscriber asks what feeds to use to make the milk of his cows richer—richer in butter fat, we suppose he means. Feeds won't do it. At least, that is the decision of scientific men on this question. Changing a cow from poor and scant feed to abundant good feed will increase the quantity of her milk, but it will not improve the quality of it. She will make more butter because she gives more milk, but she will make no more butter to the pound of milk. "So they say." Guess they are right. So if your cow don't give milk rich enough to suit you, get another cow.

Are you raising lambs for market? Pretty good stuff to sell in June or July. But they should be fat and plump, and weigh from 65 to 90 pounds. This means that they should be on good pasture, and if the lambs were taught to eat some grain or ground feed, and could be fed in pens with openings large enough to admit the lambs without the ewes, they will pay well for the feed. But this is no very easy thing to arrange.

"Lambs strong," says a recent market report. All right. Lambs strong, and strong lambs. That's about it.

A good authority on the subject is reported to have said he never saw prices for horses of good, useful kinds so high as they are at present, and he predicts that the prices for good business horses will remain high for a long time to come. Here is a pointer for horse raisers.

#### LIVE STOCK AND FERTILITY

We often see long list of what are called abandoned eastern farms. These farms have become so unproductive as to be no longer tillable at a profit. They were not always so. The occupants of these farms were once well-to-do people, and they then raised quite large numbers of live stock which grazed upon pastures rich in clover and nutritious grasses. These pastures, of course, grew richer in plant food every year, and rotating every few years from pasture to cultivated crops, the farmers always had fertile lands to cultivate.

But when the great western railroads opened up the wild ranges of the west, and brought east the immense herds that were soon raised there, the farmers that were pasturing the high priced lands of the east felt that they could not compete and went out of the live stock business. This meant more to them than the loss of the income derived from the stock—it meant the loss of the fertility of their farms. Running constantly to

## Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

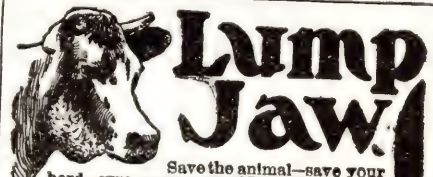
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cultivated crops soon exhausted the plant food, and the yields became less and less year by year. An attempt was made to supply the deficiency by the use of commercial fertilizers, but this could not be made to equal the rest and pasture crops, and the droppings of the stock. Hence the lists of abandoned farms.

Something is now being gained by growing and turning under green crops for fertilizers, but it will be long before the original fertility be restored, if indeed it can be without a return to live stock. But these "abandoned farms" teach a lesson which should not be lost on those whose farms have not reached that point, but are tending in that direction. Don't give up the pastures and live stock; make and use every possible ton of barnyard manure, and supplement these with green crops—clover, peas, rye, etc., turned under.

#### RANGE COMPETITION

The production of live stock on the great western ranges has passed its zenith. The following paragraph is the expression of one of the largest range sheep raisers of the West:

"Range sheep raising, which has for so many years been profitably conducted in Montana because of the advantages offered in free range is undergoing a radical change, owing to constantly changing conditions. The open pasture, no longer the heritage of all comers, is being confined and restricted by settlement on one hand, and large purchases and unlawful appropriations by corporations and large stockmen on the other, so that today it is a difficult matter to procure a location not already occupied, or without encroaching upon territory claimed by others."

The same kind of talk comes from the cattle men. It is entirely true that conditions to-day in the great west are altogether different from what they were a few years ago, and present conditions are well expressed in the above extract. This means much to the farmer stock-grower. There will still be large shipments in season, of cattle and sheep from the western ranges, but they will not be what they once were, and they will not be put upon the market so cheaply as heretofore. Hence the future demand must look more to the farms for a supply and better prices may be expected.

#### FEED THE HOGS

The writer's first knowledge of hog raising was when bountiful nature furnished the feed and scattered it down from the spreading branches of the great forest oaks. These were the days of the "razor back and hazel splitter." Sometimes the hogs were gathered up in the fall, and fed some corn just before the killing, but they were often killed in the woods off the mast and made what was then thought to be very good meat.

But the forests disappeared and with them the acorns and the "razor backs," and in their place came the improved hog, and entirely different methods of feeding. After the acorn came the exclusive corn diet and disease. People were slow to believe that the hog was a pasture animal and such a thing as a hog pasture was not spoken of; he was put in a field not as a pasture, but merely as an enclosure.

It is now understood, that to raise a hog profitably it must be largely done in pasture, and if he grows up in health it must be on other than an exclusive corn diet.

Most of the ailments of the hog may be traced to indigestion and bowel trou-

bles. Corn is an expensive food, and it is a waste to gorge the hog upon it, even during the fattening. He will eat more than he can digest and assimilate, and all that he fails to assimilate is a clear loss. Corn is a great heat producing feed, and quantities of it continually eaten, heats up the animal, impairs the digestive powers of the stomach, and is liable to inflame the intestines. A clover lot is a good place to fatten hogs in, so is a field of stock peas, so is a patch of early sown rye—sown say in August if you wish to fatten in September and October. A patch of artichokes is also a good place, but it is not well to turn in on them until the blossoms fall—they kill out too easily when in bloom.

Pumpkins is a cheap but excellent feed to mix with the corn at fattening time. We like to feed them in the morning in

such quantities as will be pretty well cleaned up by the next morning. With this feed of pumpkins, the hogs will not eat more corn than they can digest and assimilate. Some think it better to remove the seeds before feeding, as the seeds are medically a diuretic, but we have never done so, and have never seen any bad results. Pumpkins may be grown very cheaply in corn, but the surest way is to grow them in a patch to themselves, planted six or eight feet apart each way, and lightly cultivated a time or two before the vines spread much. They are also an excellent side feed for cattle that are being fattened on corn. For cattle it is better to cut up the pumpkins in "mouthful" pieces, and remove the seeds. If the seeds be cleaned and saved there is generally a good market for them.

## SAVES HALF THE COWS or Doubles the Profits

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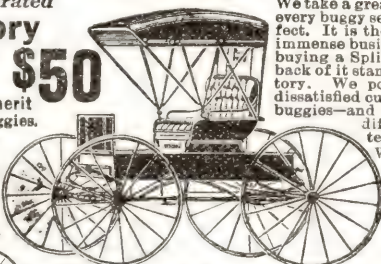
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Buy from a factory that has a pride in turning out the best goods that money and skill can produce.

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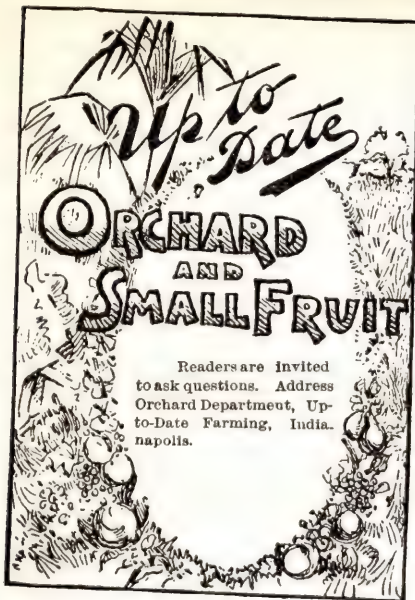
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Winter holds the sleeping bud.  
Spring bursts it into bloom,  
Summer paints the blushing cheek,  
Fall fills the storage room.

—J. P. S.

Have you sprayed? Too late for the first time. Full late for the second. Go in for the third.

If the canker worms appear in the orchard—those little fellows that always have a rope to hang to when they fall, and that “hump themselves” when they travel—get after them with a spray of Paris green.

The apple trees that were heavily mulched last fall or winter, will do the best this summer.

Better not mulch, manure nor cultivate the Kiefer pear trees after they are two years old. No matter; we shall stick to that. Keep the grass and weeds mowed down. Sod the pear orchard if you want to.

It's a good thing to let the chickens and ducks and turkeys (no, we didn't say geese) run in the orchards. The pigs and sheep may do so too after the trees come into bearing. But if the sheep get real hungry, or are “starved to death” on grain, they may gnaw the trees.

Clover and cow peas are good things to grow in an apple orchard. Pasture them with hogs.

If your fruit trees are too full, thin them out. It takes courage to do it, but “none but the brave deserve the”—big Baldwins, Rome Beauties and Ben Davises.

Watch for the tent caterpillars. The orchard has many worse enemies, but even these should be destroyed.

What would you think of joining with other fruit men and put in a cold storage plant at the county seat? Would your fruit bring more towards spring than at picking time. Not if you all held until towards spring, but if it were put on the market so as to meet consumption it would bring more all the time, and the growers would get it instead of the other fellows.

Apple trees are like tramps—a wash of soft soap is a mighty good thing for them. And peach trees ditto.

Don't try to keep the chickens out of the plum orchard.

Watch for the gooseberry and currant worm. Dust lightly with air slacked lime. If that won't do, give 'em a dose of Paris green.

Grapes are a delicious and healthful fruit, but all farmers do not grow them. There are boys and girls now reading Up-to-Date that never tasted a tame grape. “Brethren, these things ought not so to be.” Grapes are too easily grown not to have them.

Watch for the scale insects in the orchards. If you find any of them, particularly the San Jose scale, write to your State experiment station about it.

A good, loamy soil, neither light sand nor heavy clay, I regard as the ideal strawberry ground, says Kellogg, the Michigan strawberry man.

How many farms visited regularly by Up-to-Date has a patch of tame blackberries? Every one ought to, of at least two varieties, early and late; and then the old canes should be kept well cleared out, and the new ones topped as soon as they get four or five feet high.

#### EARLY ORCHARDING

The first apple growing in this country was in Massachusetts, in and around Boston. In 1625 or 1626, Rev. William Blackstone had an orchard on the west slope of Beacon Hill. Governor Endicott established nurseries in Salem as early as 1628, and in 1648 sold five hundred apple trees to William Trask for 250 acres of land. Governor Winthrop was very prominent in horticultural matters as early as 1630, having land on the Mystic river and a garden at the foot of School street, and also another one at Governor's Island. The Colonial Legislature granted him the use of this island for a rental of two bushels of apples, one for the governor and one for the Legislature.

#### TREES REFUSE TO BEAR

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have a grafted apple tree eighteen years old and quite a large tree that has never had a blossom on it. I have another not so old, that grows very fast and is now ten inches or more in diameter. It has borne from two to six apples three different years, but they fell off before fully matured. What can I do to these trees to make them bear?—B. V. B., Weedsport, N. Y.

We do not know. Were the cases less marked we would make suggestions. Sometimes trees bloom and don't bear because the flowers are imperfect and fail to fertilize. This may be partially remedied by fertilization from other trees growing close to them. Some times also trees that grow very fast do not produce fruit buds and thus fail to bear. But this should not be the case with trees growing in clay land as yours are. Your treatment of wood ashes was good for the general health of the trees. The rapid grower might be benefitted some by severe root pruning, but it is our opinion if you need the ground where those trees grow, the best thing you can do is to cut them down.

**GUERENSEY CATTLE, CLOVER KNOLL HERD**  
Send for Circular. M. SAGER, Orangeville, Pa.



**DEATH TO HEAVES**  
Guaranteed  
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

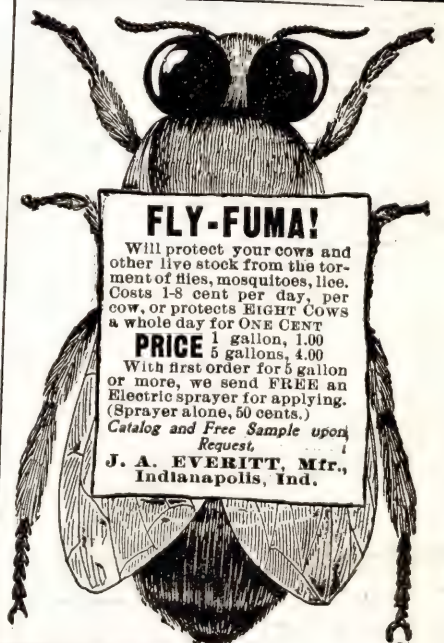


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The Drill That DRILLS  
LATEST BEST  
Made at TIFFIN OHIO  
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One of the most convenient, useful, and labor-saving articles ever offered to the farmer. Substantially made and finished from best materials. Malleable castings and very strong. When closed it is available for hauling corn, potatoes, wood, live stock, etc. By suspending canvas or muslin from top, inside, will hold 100 bushels of bulk grain.  
**SIDES CAN BE LOWERED INSTANTLY**  
And it becomes a solid rack for hauling hay, straw, fodder, sheaf wheat etc., with ample strength and capacity for three tons. Very convenient for husking corn with side lowered as shown in cut. Made 14 feet long and regular widths. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices, freight prepaid. Write for Catalogue and prices.  
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Will protect your cows and other live stock from the torment of flies, mosquitoes, lice. Costs 1-3 cent per day, per cow, or protects EIGHT COWS a whole day for ONE CENT

**PRICE** 1 gallon, 1.00  
5 gallons, 4.00

With first order for 5 gallon or more, we send FREE an Electric sprayer for applying. (Sprayer alone, 50 cents.)

Catalog and Free Sample upon Request.  
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Buy your carriage, buggy, surrey, etc., direct from our factory and gain the profits that go to the jobber and the retailer. We are manufacturers and sell only high class vehicles and harness direct to our customers at factory prices.

**PROFITS SAVED**

We give a broad guarantee. If goods not entirely satisfactory we will refund money and pay freight both ways. Write for our free catalogue which shows our immense stock and explains our plan.  
**THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.**  
Columbus, Ohio.



## CELERY

A Minnesota subscriber asks for an article on celery culture—blanching and double row culture.

We referred this matter to two of our readers who are experienced growers of celery, one in Ohio, the other in Michigan. We give the result:

"Celery may be grown with very little labor, but it must be done in a very rich soil, containing an abundance of, well-rotted manure. A moderate treatment of salt well worked in several days before the plants are set will be beneficial.

"Perhaps one of the greatest difficulties is starting the plants. This is better done in the open garden than in a hot bed or cold frame, but the bed must have special preparation—the top soil must be thoroughly pulverized; if passed through a moderately open sieve all the better. Cover the seeds very lightly, and press the soil down upon them, and keep very moist (not wet) until the seeds germinate. The plants will then pretty well take care of themselves, though weeds must not be allowed to grow among them, and the soil must not be permitted to dry out. Slightly shading from the strongest sunshine is beneficial, and lightly topping the plants makes them more stocky.

"Care must be exercised in transplanting, which should be done late in the

evening, and the plants well watered, covering the wet earth with dry so there can be no baking around the plants. I do not set in deep trenches any more, but on the level, rows about three feet apart, and the plants six inches apart in the rows. Transplanting may be done as late as August.

"Cultivate well but not deep. 'Handling' should begin in about six weeks after transplanting, and that should always be when the plants are dry—not wet with rain or dew. The object is to make the plants grow upright. Gather the leaves together and hold them so with one hand, while with the other the soil is drawn around them, being careful that none gets in among the stems, as that would likely rust or rot them. This should be repeated every few days, whenever the leaves begin to spread out; the purpose is to blanch the stems as well as to hold them in an upright position."

Our Michigan correspondent gives so nearly the same process that it is unnecessary to repeat it, but he mentions what he calls a new method, that of making a bed as rich as possible, and setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way, much after the old plan of planting onion sets. In this way, he says, the plants will blanch each other if they have a very rich soil and plenty of water. Neither of our correspondents refers to double row culture.

## HORSE RADISH

There are few more important relishes or condiments than the root of the horse radish, usually served grated and moistened in vinegar. The United States Dispensatory, as much an authority in medicinal properties as the Supreme Court is in law, thus gives the properties of horse radish:

"Horse radish is highly stimulant, exciting the stomach when swallowed, and promoting the secretions, especially that of urine. Externally it is rubefacient. Its chief use is as a condiment and to promote appetite and invigorate digestion; but it is also occasionally employed in medicine, particularly in dropsy attended with enfeebled digestion and general debility. It has, moreover, been recommended in palsy and chronic rheumatism, both as an internal and an external remedy, and in scorbutic affections is highly esteemed."

In circular No. 15 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany, horse radish is thus treated:

"The horse radish is much like other root crops as far as soil is concerned, and will do well in almost any ground except the lightest sand and the heaviest clay. In fact, on account of its adaptability to various situations and soils it is frequently neglected, being relegated to out-of-the-way places in the garden and to poor soils in the field. While in these uncongenial places it will more than pay the rent of the land it occupies, it will yield best returns in a soil of medium texture in which there is a good supply of plant food and an abundance of humus. If choice can be made, moist, not wet, soil should be chosen for this plant, since it there thrives best and forms roots of the finest quality and the

largest size, while in very dry situations the roots will be small and woody and will lack, to a large extent, the pungency so valued in this plant. The greater the depth of the surface stratum the better, since horse radish is fully as deep-rooted as other root vegetables. The subsoil should never be hard and dense, since this character tends to induce branching of the root. Although the plant loves moisture it will not tolerate excess, and drainage is essential.

"Since the horse radish very rarely produces seed the grower relies upon the small roots produced upon the 'sticks,' as the marketable roots are called, for forming his plantation. These laterals are removed at the time of digging, are trimmed ready for planting and stored in bundles in root cellars or buried in the earth. Any part of the root will grow, but it is found that pieces four or more inches long and a quarter of an inch or more in diameter give the best results. The longer and the thicker the set, as a rule, the larger and finer the root it will produce."

## A FORTUNE IN EGGS

I get so many letters from my old home about preserving eggs, that I will answer them through your paper. I started 1888 with \$26, bought eggs at 8 to 10 cents in summer, preserved them and sold in winter at from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. I preserved eggs 12 years and made \$30,000. My niece started in 1894, with \$10, which she reinvested each year, with the profits and now she has \$16,346.00 made from \$10, reinvested for eight years. You can buy eggs very cheap now and sell them from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. I can't answer letters as I travel, but any person can get desired information by addressing the PEOPLES' SUPPLY CO., No. 79 Moore Block, New Concord Ohio; they started me. This is a good business for city or country. C. GREEN

## Send No Money

Just write to-day for our all-wool samples to select from and our new catalogue showing the latest styles. We guarantee our \$10.00 Tailor Made Suits to be as good as suits you have paid \$13.00 to \$15.00 for. We give you five (5) days time to examine one in your own home before deciding whether or not you wish to keep it. Isn't this a fair proposition?

**10,000 Pairs of \$5.00 Tailor Made Trousers FREE**

with the first \$10.00 order. **OUR OFFER:** Providing you will agree to hand 10 envelopes, containing our All Wool Suit and Pants samples, catalogue, tape measure and Special Offer, to ten men who in your judgment would be likely to buy clothing from us on our liberal offer. We will give you a pair of our regular \$5 Tailor Made Trousers (any pattern you may select from our samples) **FREE**


with one of our \$10 ALL WOOL TAILOR MADE SUITS. We make your suit and extra trousers as ordered, send them to you by express, and allow you five (5) days time to examine them in your own home. If, at the end of that time, you and your family and friends find the suit is well tailored, stylishly cut, a perfect fit, and the extra trousers as good as are commonly sold for \$5.00, keep them! All the full tailor-made suit and extra \$5.00 trousers will have cost you is \$10.00, and the little work of handing out ten (10) envelopes.

If for any reason you find after five (5) days that they are not perfectly satisfactory return them to us and we will refund every cent you have paid out. Remember, we run all the risk.

The ten envelopes you are to distribute will be sent in the box with your suit. Read this offer over again carefully, then write to-day for free samples of our \$10 Suits (including Clay Worsteds, Tibbets, Serges, Cassimeres in Black, Blue, Brown and Gray and Handsome Mixtures), also separate Trousers samples, Catalogue, instructions for taking measurements and Special Offer.

Reference: Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Chicago. Capital Stock, \$250,000.  
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Save Power and Repairs. Make Smooth Lumber. Suited to 4 ft. P. up—for the farmer or the lumber man. Also Shingle Mills, Lath Mills, Buhr Mills, Planers and Hay Presses. Catalog FREE. 120 Liberty St., De Loach Mill Mfg. Co., St. Louis New York BOX 850, ATLANTA, GA.

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2 and 4 point painted barbed wire, 100 lbs.	\$2.35
Galv. Wire Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.40
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Woven Wire Fencing, 24 in. high, per rod	.23
Steel Tubular Indest'ble Fence posts, each	.30
Mixed Wire Nails, all kinds in keg, 100 lbs.	1.60
Wire Staples, per 100 lbs.	3.00

Send for Catalog G. 294 on Farm and Household Supplies from Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales

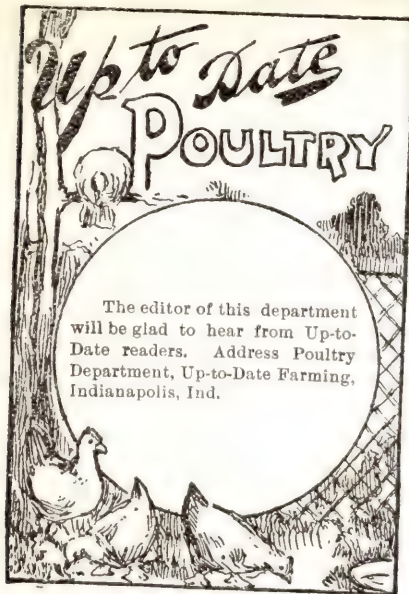
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less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Please mention this paper. Send for catalogue. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Maunfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.** Established in Chicago, 1852.

—UNTIL YOU HAVE INVESTIGATED—  
"THE MASTER WORKMAN"





The editor of this department will be glad to hear from Up-to-Date readers. Address Poultry Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

*There is music in the cackle  
Of the faithful little hen.  
As she tells the watchful farm wife  
She has done her stunt again.  
And the little chicks a-twitter  
In their coops so neat and clean,  
While the rooster struts around them,  
Proud as haughty king or queen.*

—J. P. S.

Is there plenty of grit and gravel in the poultry run, and can the little chicks get where they can scratch in sand?

\*\*\*

Can the young chicks get clean fresh water without getting themselves wet?

\*\*\*

It will pay you to read the article among the editorials of this issue of Up-to-Date, headed "Eggs and Poultry."

\*\*\*

Is there lime about the poultry yard where the chickens can get to it? It will pay to put it there.

\*\*\*

Have you plenty of shelters where the chickens can easily take refuge in case of a storm? When you lost those fine broods last year you said you would have.

\*\*\*

Are you neglecting the lice and mites in the chicken house? Please, Mr. Farmer, let the other work go long enough to clean out and whitewash the poultry house. And when you get at it do a good job of it.

\*\*\*

The ducks may have passed their busiest season when this paper reaches you, but if you will not neglect to pen them of nights you will still get eggs.

\*\*\*

Crossing the Pekins on the common little native ducks results in ducks as large or even larger than the Pekins and very rapid growers.

\*\*\*

Ducks are great crawfish catchers.

\*\*\*

Take good care of the early pullets; they are to be the winter layers. And it is a good thing to select early your strongest, most vigorous cockerels for next year's matings—the healthiest and most rapid growers from the eggs to maturity. Mark them so as not to lose sight of them.

\*\*\*

Being a man, I, of course, am not much in love with roosters on the farm.

but I may venture to whisper that there are few fowls more profitable. They are hardy, their feathers are always in demand at a fair price, and they themselves bring a good price. If they have a pasture with water in it, where they can be confined, they are little trouble, and the goslings are easy to raise. Goslings must not run to a pond, though, that is stocked with tadpoles; they'll eat enough to kill themselves sure. And very hard, dashing rains are apt to drown goslings if unsheltered. As to varieties, I believe the Toulouse are best, though the eggs do not hatch so well as the smaller kinds.

#### VARIETIES OF FOWLS

No prudent writer would venture to say this or that is the best variety of barnyard fowl. There are several classes grouped as to peculiar fitness for certain purposes, but even in these classes there are varieties so nearly equal in the qualities which identify their class, that, after all, selection is as much a matter of taste or attachment as it is of excellence.

Of the egg-producing class we think it may be safe to say that consensus of poultry opinion places the Brown Leghorn at the head and the Rose Comb just a little bit ahead of the Single Comb, though the latter claim is based solely on the less liability of the Rose Comb to suffer from frost.

Of the heavy or flesh-producing class, the Asiatics, we suppose we shall not meet with serious controversy in naming the Brahmas first, and in placing the Light Brahmas at the head of this list, though we know no reason why the Dark Brahma should not be as popular as its lighter colored relative. Indeed, without knowledge different from what we now possess, we would prefer the Dark Brahma, though the Light is far more popular among poultry raisers.

For an all-purpose fowl, we can do no better than point to that American triumph, the Barred Plymouth Rock. It is large enough to be profitable for its flesh production, and, under suitable treatment, is a profitable egg producer.

There seems to be a mania among poultry raisers for splitting these varieties up into special types, characterized by difference in color, etc. We do not take very kindly to these "sports," though we have to confess to an exception in our preference for the Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, as the Single Comb is the original type, and the rose comb is borrowed from the Hamburg.

#### BRONZE TURKEYS

Taken all in all we believe the Mammoth Bronze turkey is the best variety for the farm. He is a wide ranger, and this may be urged against him as an objection, but his other good qualities lead us to try to overcome this fault, which may be done to a very great degree by gentle treatment, home feeding, good range for them, not too far away, and by watchfully thinning out the worst rangers among the old hens.

The bronze turkey is an attractive bird and it is large. Some, in their eagerness to increase size, make a mistake by using male birds that are too large. There is nothing much prettier than a full plumaged bronze turkey, showing in the sunlight the glitter of nearly all the metals and the hues of the rainbow, and at market time the price is usually just about as attractive as the bird.

#### FARMS

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Even a Lady can hold an ugly horse  
Cures hickers, shyers, runaways etc.  
FOUR bits in one. TEN days TRIAL  
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**\$30 WEEKLY** Straight salary and all expenses to men with right to introduce our Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract. We mean business and furnish best references. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co Dept. 72, Indianapolis, Ind.



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Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address  
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We make all kinds of Lawn, Farm, Park and Cemetery Fences. AND SELL DIRECT TO YOU at manufacturers' prices. SAVE AGENTS COMMISSION by writing for our FREE CATALOGUE.  
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**IT IS LOADED** with AGENTS "MEND-A-RIP" Does all kinds of light and heavy stitching. Will save the price of ironing many times a year. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Ripster combined. To show it means a sale. Agents make from \$5 to \$15 a day. One agent made \$20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for terms to agents.  
J. W. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.

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Everything used by Bee Keepers Root's Goods at their prices Large, Illustrated catalogue free  
WALTER S. POWDER  
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Don't Let Your Little Turkeys Die.

#### Turkey-lene

The Wonderful Antiseptic Remedy and Tonic.  
Thousands say "It's Marvelous."  
Turkey-lene prevents disease, strengthens, tones and invigorates the birds and keeps them absolutely free from vermin. Long experience enables us to give valuable practical advice on every phase of Turkey raising. This advice we give free to every purchaser of Turkey-lene. Send 60c. by registered letter or money order and we will send prepaid enough Turkey-lene for the broods of two hens with full directions how to profitably raise every one of them.  
THE NATIONAL TURKEY-LENE COMPANY, Dept. 126, Washington, D. C.





It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining daffodils;  
In every dimpled drop I see  
Wild flowers on the hills;  
The clouds of gray engulf the day,  
And overwhelm the town;  
It isn't raining rain to me,  
It's raining roses down.

—R. Loveman.

Virtue may smile through tears as flowers through dewdrops.

The old-fashioned rows of flowers on each side of the door yard path, are still blooming in many hearts that have grown old but are still warm.

God could have made plants without flowers, just as He could have made hearts without love, but He didn't do it.

Can you imagine a happy home without flowers about it?

A flower bed may be ever so modest, but the sun seems to shine a little brighter there than anywhere else.

It is beautiful for each member of the family to have his (or her) favorite flower, and then for each to give that flower special attention. It ought to be a dearer memory all through life than that of the class colors at school.

Raise cabbage, lettuce, peas, beans, etc., for the stomach; raise flowers for the soul.

Our dearest memory of the old cabin home is of the hollyhocks, the four-o'clocks, the touch-me-nots, the morning glories, the cypress vines—those dear old names. Don't let the children grow up without flowers blooming around them.

Everybody is familiar with the Caladium (elephant's ear) as a foliage plant, but few have ever seen it in bloom. A magnificent variety has been introduced from Central America which is a fine bloomer. The flowers are shaped like those of the calla lily, and are from seven to eight inches long and about the same in width. It is a little late to start it now, but we have seen grand plants from bulbs that were put out the middle of June. It must have rich soil and plenty of water.

An excellent vining plant, a hardy, rapid grower, to cover stumps or like objects about the lawn, is Cardiospermum or Balloon vine, the Love Puff of our boyhood days. It is too old to be called a novelty, but it is hard to beat for the purpose named. Mixed with cypress vines and morning glories a striking effect may be produced.

Who can forget the bed of carnations "our mothers used to have?" Those were not to be compared with what we can have now—double, as roses, variegated

as a sunset, and exquisitely sweet. And they are so entirely hardy that one can have them anywhere.

We don't know whether we should call it a "Chrysanthemum craze," but the world is nearly crazy over chrysanthemums, and when we see the wonderful flowers that are being produced we have to admit that there must be "method in this madness." And these flowers may now be produced from seed the first year. Everybody knows how to grow them.

The Globe Amaranth, the old Bachelors' Buttons greatly improved, is worthy of a place in any flower bed. The young folks used to make garlands of them, and they will last and retain their beauty for a long time; if taken care of, for years.

As a "porch climber," or to cover lattice work or a trellis, the Cinnamon vine can hardly be surpassed. It is a rapid climber, a profuse bearer of clusters of delicate white flowers that send out an amount of cinnamon-like fragrance that is truly wonderful. It is easy to cultivate, has no insect enemies, and is very little affected by drouth. The vines die in the fall, but they come up again very early in the spring, and grow like they had to make up the time they lost during their winter's sleep.

One of the most beautiful flowers in this country, from Indiana and Illinois southward, is the least noticed because it is so common. It is a trumpet creeper, Tecoma radicans. There can be nothing more beautiful than its great clusters of bright scarlet trumpets, and it has benevolently clothed in beauty many an unsightly old snag or fence post. But it has bad habits, and persists in going where it has not been invited, and where it is not at all welcome—into the cornfields and meadows, where its long creeping vines are given the sulphurous name of "devil's shoe strings."

All remember the old asparagus (sparrow grass) bed, and how the young people always had a spray of it in their bouquets. There is now a trailing kind, asparagus Sprengerii, that is excellent for hanging baskets, covering all with its beautiful spray of lovely green foliage, which can be cut freely. It is a strong, vigorous plant, very easily grown, requires but little care, and, as a

house plant, keeps on growing fresh and green year after year.

Some do not succeed with Cannas as they think they ought, and it is all because they fail to observe some essential matters. To do their best, Cannas must have a light, deep and very rich soil. We have seen them at their very best in old, well-rotted manure piles; but they must have plenty of water. Cannas are Baptists; sprinkling does them no good. When you go to water the Canna bed, give it a soaking a foot deep or more, and do it once or twice a week in dry weather. Try this and see if your Canas don't improve.

**Peach Trees** Large size, 8c, each. Tree kept dormant in good shipping condition till May 20. Clr. free. R. S. Johnson, Box 35, Stockley, Del.

**STARK TREES** best by Test—78 Years Largest Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY** Weekly **STARK BROS.** Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

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A Dunlap Block, any shape Hat, . . . 2.50  
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PRICE, 5cents Each; 6 for 25 cents; 50 cents a Dozen.

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Indianapolis, Indiana





*What's the use of worrying,  
Of hurrying  
And scurrying,  
Everybody flurrying  
And breaking up their rest,  
When everything is teaching us,  
Preaching and beseeching us,  
To settle down and end the fuss.  
For quiet ways are best!*  
—Selected.

Do the men folks keep a good supply of fuel handy to the kitchen?

Is there a pig handy to consume the kitchen slops without too many steps for the dish washer? And does that pig, with all its "lands, tenements, goods and chattels," belong to the "boss of the kitchen?"

What about the crusade against carpets? Oh, no you won't give up carpets, and we will not ask you to do so, but they are in partnership with the doctor.

How many trips are made to the cellar when one would do if you could only think what you would want from there in the next hour or two.

The slovenly house keeper is to be condemned; the one that wears herself out in half a life time trying to do everything, is not to be commended; the one that knows what to leave undone and what trips to leave unmade and yet keep her house clean, tidy and attractive, is to be imitated.

The home where each does his part to keep the house in order and everything in its place—where the boy never throws his cap on the floor and the girl never leaves her cloak on a chair—where nothing is thrown about for mother to pick up—is a well kept house.

The man that never brings his field and barn lot worries into the house is worthy of a jeweled crown. We do not mean that he ought not to talk of these things in the family, but he ought to get over his fret and worry first.

The girl that knows all about what is going on on the farm and can tell each day what the men are working at, and in what field; knows just how many calves and pigs and lambs there are, and how they are getting along; how many acres of each crop has been planted and what are its general prospects; can call each horse by name and knows in what position it does its best—such a girl is worthy of a prince for a husband; or, what is better, is worthy of the most intelligent, most progressive and kindest young farmer in the entire land.

The farmer boy, growing up in an ideal up-to-date home, accessible to a good country school of which he takes full advantage, has no superior on earth, if he lives up to his great privileges. But he must not be afraid of people, nor must he be impudent or impertinent—just a straightforward, kindly, polite and respectful boy.

Not every woman that works herself to death is the best housekeeper, but most likely the one that can make each trip do the greatest number of errands.

The nicest boy I ever saw was washing dishes and sweeping the room for his tired mother, and the prettiest girl was feeding the hogs and horses, and doing other outdoor chores to rest her father. They were just an ordinary boy and girl, but they were nice and pretty.

#### THE HAPPIEST LOT.

The happiest woman in the world is not the one, says one of our exchanges, who is filling some lofty seat in the full glare of the public eye. It may be right for that woman to be there. It was not meant that all women should be happy to their fullest capacity. Doubtless, she is of great use there. But she is not the happiest woman in the world.

The happiest woman in the world is she who is contentedly serving those she loves.

That is the truth in a nutshell, and any honest woman who looks into her own heart with understanding eyes will confess it.

What is life, anyway, but service? All of us find that out, sooner or later. And the woman whose privilege it is to minister to those she loves—whose place in the world is to make life glad for those who love her, is the happiest woman in it.

It is a privilege not given to all. Other tasks call some too loudly to be ignored.

But let those to whom it is given—the sweet, home-makers, the loved wives and mothers and sisters—awake to their joy while they yet have it, and sing all through these glad days of springtime, for theirs is the happiest lot on earth.

#### EARLY DECAY

The American woman is the American homemaker, and as such, she is the most interesting figure in American citizenship. Each one, then, must note with regret, if not alarm, the too undisguisable proofs of her too early loss of youthful beauty and vivacity. We do not like to say that, but it is seen everywhere. One would least expect to find it on the farm where life is so exhilarating and fresh air is so abundant, but it is there. The unmarried woman may longer remain young and beautiful, but the young wife and mother ages faster than her years. Is there home drudgery that is responsible for this? Or neglect, or recklessness of her own welfare, or failure to properly care for her on the part of those to whom she looks for every care and attention? Whatever the cause, it should be sought out and removed.

A thoughtful writer has this to say on the subject:

"There is no reason why a woman should not grow more attractive personally as she advances in years, provided she lives in harmony with the laws of nature. A woman should be at her best in middle age. She should be more beautiful at 40 than at 16, if she is not a victim to the ravages of disease. Most of the world-famous beauties reached their zenith at 40. Helen of Troy was first heard of at that age. Cleopatra was considerably more than 30 when she first met Antony. Aspasia was 23 when she married Pericles and was still a brilliant figure twenty years later. Anne of Austria was 38 when pronounced the most beautiful woman in Europe. Catherine of Russia ascended the throne at 33, and reigned thirty-five years. Mlle. Recamier was at her zenith at 40. From 35 to 50 should be the richest and best years of a woman's life."



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**JAP MORNING GLORY** Magnificent in size and appearance, incredible variety of colors and tints, marvelous foliage. Is a wonder, grows 20 to 30 feet, blooms continuously all summer. Get the Japanese Morning Glory. MIXED ALL SHADES, PER PKT. 15 cts.  
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#### "THE TEXAS TRAIN"

A new, fast, magnificently appointed train to the Southwest, reaching direct and through close connection the principal points in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Write for copy of illustrated folder, schedules, and information about low rates to the Southwest.

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**WE START YOU** in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free.  
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Weight 16 lbs. Costs little. Requires little water. STRONG. DURABLE. Also Vapor Bath Cabinets

Write for special offer. Agents wanted. Address, **K. K. IRWIN, 103 Chambers St., New York**

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**LADIES** to solicit and demonstrate a Modern Toilet soap. No traveling. Liberal salary. Pleasant work. Sample and particulars free.  
**D. CO., Box 236, Canton, Ohio.**

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

**\$75,000.00**

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To arouse interest in, and to advertise the **GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

**World's Fair Contest Co.,**  
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**PANSY SEED**

**12 PACKETS 15C**

**12 PACKETS** best Large Flowering Pansies worth 60 cents at the very lowest prices and sold by many seedsmen at 10 cts. a packet, \$1.20. The following are the varieties by colors. All are large or giant flowering:

Spotted Yellow, Spotted White, Fancy Striped, Rosy Lilac, Fiery Red, Fire King, Sky Blue, Silver Bordered, Mammoth Butterfly, Dark Margined, Black and White, Giant White.

We make this offer to introduce our choice flower seeds into thousands of new flower gardens. You've never been offered as great a bargain by an old established reliable seed house before. Simple directions for sowing and cultivating on each package which will guarantee you the finest bed of pansies you ever beheld.

Enclose a dime and a nickel in a plain letter and we will mail them to you at once. If you want any more seeds, flower or vegetable or corn or potatoes for the farm or bulbs or anything for the garden and farm, ask for our catalog, 164 pages. Address

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsmen, Indianapolis, Ind.**



# From the Workers

AT BOONEVILLE, ARK.

## To Up-to-Date Farming:

Booneville Local Union No. 1 of the A. S. of E., met on the 9th inst. and elected officers for the ensuing year. All the former officers were re-elected unanimously. We had a good turn out of members and people in the community. All the members and the people generally were very much interested in the society. We meet twice each month and discuss important questions of general and local interest, and we also have recitations by the boys and girls, which afford amusement and attract attendance and secure good order.

We are one of six unions in the immediate vicinity of Booneville. We believe the A. S. of E., is the right organization. We commenced one year ago with only ten members and we now have sixty-two. We are in for success and we believe any community can do as well as we have done. If they would do so, we would at once place ourselves on an equal footing with all other organized powers.

A MEMBER.

## AMONG THE COTTON GROWERS

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Through the kindness of friends I have had the pleasure of reading your paper. It is indeed Up-to-Date and I regard the A. S. of E. as truly the farmers' opportunity. It is not so much the growing of larger crops that we need as it is a better system of marketing. Cotton is the principal crop here. It matures about the same time in all the states and is gathered as quickly as possible to avoid loss; and it is generally put on the market as fast as it is gathered. This gives the speculators a chance to enter their plea of overproduction and enforce lower prices. In a short time, it occurs to me, the A. S. of E. can be strong enough to control prices by gradually supplying the demand, and thus get an equitable price. By weighing bolts of cotton goods of almost any kind, it will readily be seen that the price paid for the raw material and that charged for the finished product are not on an equitable basis. For instance, we may sell cotton at 7 cents a pound and buy it back in the form of prints at about 48 cents a pound. There is no equity in that.

Our town is anxious to organize and I have been asked to write you for papers, etc., to enable us to do so.

W. D. WILSON.

Note.—Mr. Wilson, whose home is in Arkansas, has caught the grand central idea of the A. S. of E., which is to market the year's supply during the year, and at an equitable price. All that is necessary to accomplish this is organization and co-operative marketing. Such a course may easily secure to the producer better prices and a steady market, and yet the manufacturer may get his supplies for less money than he now pays—the mountain of speculative profits between the two is what is crushing the life out of both. We shall be glad to hear from our friend again.

## FARMERS MUST THINK

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The above was the heading of an article which appeared in Up-to-Date Farming some four years ago, and it set me to thinking. I was at that time working on a farm that I had worked and paid for. It lay at the foot of a mountain, about 80 acres cleared, but covered with stones and thickly set with bram-

bles; the rest was covered with fine timber, but all in the mountains. I was twelve miles from a railroad and three miles from school, mill and store, and the land was very poor for farming.

I began to think; Up-to-Date put me at it. I was twenty-two years old, and had a pretty little 18-year-old girl for a wife, and a bright little 1-year-old boy baby. It did not take a very vivid imagination to see myself an old man, broken down with hard work, my children all grown up in that rough woodland as ignorant as myself! What a thought for a poor fellow that knew nothing but farming! I would sometimes dream of being out in the open country among up-to-date farmers, and my heart would throb with new and strange emotions. But what was I to do?

I went to town and listed my farm with a real estate agent. My wife did not take kindly to the idea of selling; she feared we might not be able to buy in a better place, but I argued that we could at least rent land where people live.

This was early in the spring, and I kept on farming, but cut no more timber. About the middle of June, while I was plowing corn, a carriage drove up with two occupants. One was my real estate agent. Was the other a purchaser? I told my wife to fix the best dinner she could while I went to receive the visitors and care for their team. It was sure enough a representative of a lumber company looking for timber land, and my heart beat quick and fast. On our way to the house, we passed some cherry trees red with the most luscious fruit, such, it must be confessed, as the Virginia mountains alone know how to produce. The town men were soon in the trees, where they regaled themselves until dinner was ready. The wife had taken the cue, and had prepared a sure enough, old time dinner, such as are read about—ham, fried chicken, eggs, butter, cherry pie and milk. We were putting our best foot front, you know. And didn't those fellows eat? If ever anybody wanted to sell a mountain we did.

After dinner we walked through the timber, and how the lumber man admired the tall oaks I was so anxious to get rid of. Then he asked how far it was down the hollow to the public road, and could a tramway be built there. I felt sure of a sale. Then we dug in a bank rich with iron ore, and back we went to the cherry trees. Starting time came and still nothing about trading. I could not refrain from asking. No, he thought my land would not suit his company. A cold wave swept down that mountain side and my hope dropped to zero.

I returned to my plowing, but the stumps seemed bigger and the stones harder than ever before.

At last it was rumored that a railroad was to be built out through the mountains, and I went to town. Calling upon the president of the lumber company, I did my best to sell him the place. He liked my timber very well, but he did not want to buy. However, he had some bottom land from which he had taken the timber, and for which he had no further use, that he would trade for my place. He little knew that was exactly what I wanted, and I was soon on my way to see it, not over rocks and hills twelve miles from town, but seven miles of beautiful pike. How do you suppose I felt as I stood in the midst of that 85 acre tract by the side of the prettiest spring I ever saw, and thought of a 40-acre tract of timber I could get not far away? That lumber company got a trade, and I left the mountains whence even hope had never dared to climb. I now have the prettiest place in Virginia, where I can hear the bells of three graded schools and four churches, and the hum of two roller mills and see lots of houses, occupied by the best of neighbors. My buildings are all that could be desired, and my farm is stocked with shorthorn cattle. And all because Up-to-Date taught me how to think.

Virginia.

C. H. BOURNE.

## A GLIMPSE OF OKLAHOMA

By One Who Sees it Every Day.

I will first mention the fact that we are second in a list of twenty in our standing in the A. S. of E., and had Oklahoma and Indian Territory been reckoned together, as they might well have been, we would have headed the list.

Our people are God loving, charitable, sociable and kind; generous hearted, educated, and up-to-date in every respect. We pride ourselves in having fine churches, school houses, court houses, and the best of roads and telephone system.

Through the A. S. of E. and the farmers institute, we are irrigating, or, rather, some of our up-to-date farmers are putting up individual irrigation plants, which will test its possibilities.

Our productions are so varied that, no matter how unfavorable the season, our farmers are certain of some of their crops. The seasons, though, are seldom unfavorable, as the record for the last seven years shows. Our great staples are wheat, cotton, corn and Kaffir corn—all are successfully grown. No other section can excel Oklahoma in fruit—all kinds of fruit are successfully produced on the same quarter section of land, together with a dozen other different crops. Sugar beets, melons and garden vegetables are going to be far ahead of those of the Rocky Ford district of Colorado. As to climate there can be no better, and our farmers are prosperous and contented.

The prosperity of many of our wheat growers is due to the work of the American Society of Equity, and the advice given in Up-to-Date Farming—they held their wheat for a dollar and got it. The crop of 1904 we propose to hold—wheat for \$1, corn for 60 cents, cotton for 15 cents, Kaffir corn for 90 cents, prairie hay for \$9 and alfalfa for \$12, unless we are advised otherwise by the National Union. We are going to make the A. S. of E. a success.

The farmers institute and the local unions of Washita county will hold a joint carnival in the near future. Our secre-

## THE FAMOUS RAZOR

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One Dollar Postpaid.  
J. E. LAWRENCE - Parkdale, Arkansas.

60,000 FLIES caught in a single day in our trap. AGENTS WANTED.

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## FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has SOLID GOLD CASE, ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT fully warranted to keep correct time; equal in appearance to \$50.00 GOLD WATCH guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold, send us \$2.00 and we will positively send you the WATCH and CHAIN. LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept 166 CHICAGO



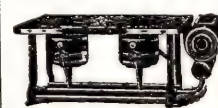
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1044, Detroit, Mich.



## FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid; when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain. ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 86 Chicago

## \$200 A MONTH



Active Man or Woman in each county to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents for Eureka Oil Gas Stoves for cooking. New and wonderful inventions. Customers more than delighted with our improved burner. Agents coming our way. Enormous demand. Rapidly replacing. Make its own gas from kerosene oil. Cheapest, cleanest fuel. Sells at sight. Catalogue FREE. Write today. Standard Gas Lamp Co., 141-143 Ontario St., Chicago.



tary of the Board of Agriculture is wide awake, and is a strong believer in the right of the farmers to control their markets. No better selection than Joseph B. Thorborne, could have been made for that place. What he advises can be done with confidence, and he has developed a magnificent growth during the past year along the lines of better farming for Oklahoma.

WILLARD J. CONOVER.

Oklahoma.

### TO ORGANIZE A COUNTY UNION

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

A part of the unions of Marion county, Ill., met at Centralia, April 16, and learning our strength in the county, we decided to organize a county union, and called a meeting for that purpose at Love school house two miles south of Odin for that purpose for May 14. Each union is requested to send at least one delegate.

W. L. SUTHERLAND.

(Note.—We regret we did not receive the above notice for an earlier issue of Up-to-Date.—Editor.)

### WANT BETTER ROADS IN ILLINOIS

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

You are correct in saying that "no class of American citizens are more deeply interested in having good roads than the farming class." The plan of the A. S. of E. calls for good roads in order that we may be able to put our produce on the market any month in the year. The rural route service and the country schools, both so necessary to the development of greater intelligence among the rural classes, make good roads a necessity.

The roads in Illinois are a disgrace to the State, but I suppose not more so than are those of many other states. President Roosevelt says: "Roads are a symbol of civilization." If he had gone with me last winter over our Illinois roads, I do not know where he would have placed us in the scale of civilization. We are the richest country in the world, and we have more bad roads than any other.

The only way I can see to get good roads is through National and State appropriations. The wealth of our rich agricultural sections has been poured into the large cities, and they should bear their part in constructing country roads.

If one million farmers will stand together in compact organization, no political party will refuse to grant our reasonable demands; and they will never fully consider our interests until we are organized. The A. S. of E. is educating the farmers along the line of using their mighty power as nothing else has ever done.

C. O. DRAYTON.

### FOR FARMERS' WIVES ONLY

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

This article is dedicated to the wives of farmers and their husbands have no call to read it.

I am not, and never have been an advocate of "woman suffrage," but I firmly believe women are, as a general rule, as well posted on current events as the men. I also believe if they had control of our governments, there would be fewer wars, less expense for standing armies and more internal improvements. Farmers, scarcely ever consult their wives in regard to what crops will be the most remunerative, or in regard to improvements that should be made; but the wife consults the taste of her husband, and puts her best efforts upon the food he likes best. Women do more work during the year than the men. "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." That is old, but it is too near the truth. I am going to ask them to find a little time to help in the struggle for better prices for farm products. Your influence over the sterner sex is greater than you realize. Take a little nooning and read to your husband while he is resting. Read about necessity of organization. Read Up-to-Date. Send to Mr. Everitt for his great book, "The Third Power." Don't let him rest until he becomes a member of

the American Society of Equity. Urge him to read and become posted, and thoroughly awake on the subject. He may thus become a power for good to his country and its people. Urge him to get others interested, and get a local union formed and then hold the products of the farms until you get the prices established by the Society. Quit sending the crops to the market; let the markets come to the crops. I can remember when three or more wheat buyers would get on my load of wheat, and bid against each other as they do at auctions. But that is all changed by the co-operation of millers and grain buyers until the old maxim "competition is the life of trade," has given place to "combination is the despot of trade."

If your husbands would devote as much time to bringing their own business to the basis on which all other business is conducted, as they do to politics and other outside matters, they would do themselves and their families a much greater service, and at the same time contribute to the building up of the most demoralized industry in the world. Excite his indignation by telling him that the speculators on the Board of Trade have already quoted new wheat at Chicago for September at 80¢ cents, while the condition of wheat at present writing, at least in Michigan, indicates that we may have to bring wheat from other states to supply our people.

You can easily get better prices for your butter and eggs by clubbing together and getting regular customers in your own city. Go to hotels, boarding houses, hospitals and private houses, where they will be glad to get nice home butter and fresh eggs, even at a little more than they pay at the stores, and if you always give them good goods on set days, rain or shine, you will never lose a customer. Organize and advertise, and you will soon be doing a good business, and setting others a good example. Shame the men by showing them what you can do along this line.

Go with your husbands to the local unions, and let your approving voice be heard by every non-union man, and they will not ignore your plea for equity. We need your aid to make this the grandest and greatest achievement for all industrial classes.

S. W. CLIMAX.

Michigan.

### THE LORD TO JUDGE IN EQUITY

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have received a copy of "The Third Power," and find that Mr. Everitt hews to the line all along. That book should be read by every laborer throughout the United States.

If farmers would only think a moment and open their eyes to see how they support thousands of gamblers, speculators and middlemen, who labor only to get farm produce at the lowest price, they would strike for equity. The head rules the body; the hand does what the head commands; so do the feet. Amputate the limbs, and the body still lives; cut off the head, the body dies.

If the farmers stop the business of the world must stop; but speculators and others may stop and the world will go on. The farmers, therefore, have the reins in their hands, and may it be God's will for them to wake from their slumbers, and handle those reins wisely. Let us live in equity "Before the Lord; for He cometh to judge the earth; with righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."—Ps. 98:9. Wishing the A. S. of E. great prosperity.

DENNIS BRIDGES.

Georgia.

### MORE FROM MICHIGAN

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

We organized Roscommon Union No. 1, April 12, and had a good meeting. Charles A. Cook addressed the people and urged the necessity of organization. I would like to see every farmer join the A. S. of E., because it presents the only plan ever yet offered by which the farmer may secure the right enjoyed by every body else, of putting a fair price on the products of his labor. This So-

ciety is a God send to farmers, and each one that hears about it should join, so that we may present a solid front and keep the ball rolling. I believe that every member of Roscommon union stands ready to explain the workings of the society, and get new members.

Michigan.

OLIVER B. SCOTT.

### HIGH COMPLIMENT FROM NEW YORK

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Thousands like myself read and profit by the very able sayings which are printed in that greatest of all farmers' journals, Up-to-Date, and I can truly say that in my estimation the farmer who does not read this journal neglects his duty to himself and his farm. In your March 1st issue I read, with deep interest, the article "The Farmer and the Presidential Election," and I wish to bear testimony to the truth of the words in that article. I think we cannot too persistently keep before the agricultural masses the importance of careful discrimination in depositing the votes which fill our important official stations.

E. W. LANE.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

(Note.—While Up-to-Date takes an abiding interest in all elections, it is entirely non-partisan, and cannot urge the claim of any particular parties or candidates.—Editor.)

### ON A WARM TRACK

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

My daughter takes Up-to-Date and it expresses my sentiments exactly. We are all hunting for the dollar and in the A. S. of E. we think we have a lead hound on a good warm track. We need an organization in every township to push ahead after our rights. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel, and get what belongs to us. We pay too much taxes, too much interest and too much for all of our supplies compared with what we get for our products. I see no way except by co-operative organization to bring the prices of our products up to an equitable level with the prices other combinations compel us to pay. The way farmers can get help in this matter is to take Up-to-Date Farming and live up to its teachings.

Iowa.

T. L. BOOZEL.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT

#### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Please find enclosed 50 cents for my renewal. I did not know my time was out, and I thank you for reminding me. I am not farming now, but I like the paper for its real up-to-date methods.

I would like to hear from some one about cows care, feed and breed, most suitable for a small dairy of four cows to sell milk in a small village.

Wisconsin.

E. P. WILSIE.

(Note.—If you have a good pasture, Holstein cows will no doubt be your most profitable ones. They are greater eaters than the Jerseys, but they are also greater milk producers. If you are to feed entirely, clover hay and wheat bran makes a good ration. We have an excellent article on the Holstein for this issue if it be not crowded out. If so, look for it in a later issue.—Editor.)

**CORNS** Don't cut your corns. Take them out. No pain or danger. 50 corns removed for 10 cents. Smithsonian Chemists, Dept. C2, 58 River St., Chicago.

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**RURAL MAIL BOX** FREE. To the first person sending us the address we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. **OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.**

**GINSENG** Great opportunities offered. Book explaining about the Ginseng industry free. AGENTS WANTED. F. B. MILLS, Box 266, Rose Hill, N. Y.



IS YOUR ORDER HERE?

Notwithstanding the frequent reminders to our correspondents, subscribers and customers to always give their full name and address, here are a surprising number that fail in this particular. Below is a list of orders received this year without complete address. If you have one in the list please let us know and be sure to mention amount. Repeat your order and don't fail to give address in full. In this list D. B. stands for due bill. The list follows:

J. B. Scott, Box 72, 5c; Charlie Evert, 5c; F. A. Rine, Ohio, 9c; Victoria Forester, 8c; Wyandot, Okla, 8c.

The following sent 10c each: Effingham, Kan.; Minn.; Jas, M. McDowell; B. F. Barnett; and D. B.; W. R. Robinson, R. R. 6; Junction City, O.; Geo. B. Foster, Adrian; Enoc Jennings, Roxbury, Ohio, Box 2; Amanda Wade, Oden, R. R. 3; A. C. Conrad; Solon, Ind.; Jos. Engel; Dodge City, Kan.; Mrs. John Garrett, Henryville; J. E. Goren.

Black Laper, 12c; 12c; 13c; 15c; 15c; Miss Rena Lambert, R. R. Belmont Co. Ohio; Sallie, Hawks Nest, W. Va., 15c; 15c; Mrs. Harvey S. Sleighter, Chamoess, Pa.; 16c; Mrs. John Beahm, Fox Lake, 16c; Montpelier, Ky., 18c; H. W. Shuck, 20c; Vincen, W. Va., 20c; 20c; 20c; Mopkins, Mo., 20c; 21c; 23c; 24c.

The following sent 25c each: Mrs. L. Hall, Hall Lodge; C. W. White; C. E. Tolson, Stevensville; J. V. Marshall; W. T. Berry; Rebba Ade; Winchester, Ind.; Mrs. H. Shertzer, Hayfield Farm; Minnie Godfrey; J. B. Kaler; Decatur, Ind.; Oliver Holsington; Morris, Ind.; Danville, Ky.; H. S. Kein; J. H. Robinson. Also six others without name or address.

26c; 26c; 27c; Lizzie Abbe, West Va.; 27c; 28c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 30c; Susie Drennan, Mt. Juliet, 30c; 32c; 32c; Reedsburg, Ohio; 33c and D. B.; E. Lauder, 34c; Mrs. R. N. Beauchamp, 35c; 35c; 35c; Ephriam Webb, Towns City; C. S. Fleming, 35c; 35c; Wells, 38c; Hoagland, Ind., R. R. 1, 39c.

The following sent 40c each: Mrs. Rayseott; Mrs. Anderson Brown, Blue Ridge; Alonzo Paige, Byron; Gazel, W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Sweigart, R. R. 3, New Holland. Also four others without name or address.

Dabney, Ark, 42c; 41c; 43c; 43c; F. H. Mills, Hancock, R. R. 15, 45c; Mrs. J. B. Moses, Rockdale, 45c; 45c; Yale Kans., 45c; 46c; 49c; Calie Wilson, Morgan Mill, 49c; Pecan Gap, Tex., 49c.

The following sent 50c each: Springdale, Wash.; Buckland; Mrs. Mary Troyer, R. R. 1, Sull Co., Mo.; Alonzo Carpenter; J. W. Hughart; A. W. Barba, and D. B.; Levi M. Kerney; G. H. Souhamus; Worcester, Mass.; Luther Shearer; E. M. Coe, Holtville, Cal.; J. W. Nelson; Little Rock; Lancaster, Mo.; Lynn Childress, Dickson; Henry Gertley, Sr., Princeville; J. D. Scarbough, Fayette Co., W. Va.; M. O. Clutter, Mexico; Jane Lew, W. Va.; A. W. Wall; Mrs. Marion C. Martin; John Heimdal, Park City; New London, Ohio; Mrs. T. Ry English; New Athens, Ill.; W. D. Carrico; W. S. Bell; Cambridge, Ill.; Dr. Colson, Box 19, Ky.; J. W. Collins, Holbrook; Burlington; Carl Weiland; Dodd Wash.; A. F. Samples; Susan E. Hinton; Kate Peters; Mrs. Lovina Barnes; Adamsville, Ohio; E. C. McGill; Hadley, N. Y.; Sag, W. S., Mich.; Annie B. Engelstad, Stoughton; St. Jacobs, Ill.; Pomery, Wash.; Sparta Mich.; David Murphy, Trainers Sta. (or Trainers Bank); R. J. Burgin, R. F. D. 1, East Hane, Pa.; W. T. Parsons; W. C. Marvel, Gill, Mass.; H. R. Frook, D. P. Creek, Ind.; Union Plain, Ohio; Geo. F. Pixley, Downing; H. W. Fulmer, Richland Center, R. R. S.; H. Palier, Arkansas; J. T. Hunt; W. H. Grant, order for "The Third Power;" Mrs. Jno. Gally, Kings Co., N. S.; Milford's Mill, Pa.; Amy; R. S. Garner; Collier, Mrs. Alice Gohns, Kempton, R. R. 2. Also ten others without name or address.

52c; Trinity Springs, Ind.; Greensboro, N. C., 53c; Henry Beerbower, 54c; W. H. Still, 54c; 55; Belzana, 55c; J. B. Wentzel, Greensburg, R. F. D., 55c; W. W. Marlan, 55c; Cowden, Ill., 56c;

Mrs. S. T. Tanner, 59c.

The following sent 60c each:

Matt Munn; Bennings, S. C.; Pea-ridge, Ark.; Ed Mahan, Fitzgerald; Miami, Mo.; Tuckern. Also four others without name or address.

Matilda Daron, R. R. 4, York Co., Pa., 61c; 63c; 63c; Salt Lick Tenn., 68c; 70c.

The following sent 75c each:

Annie E. Demain, S. Morgan; Geo. Kingsland; Dodge City, Kan.; D. L. Dozier, Bellefonte; H. L. I. Seely; Angelica; T. R. Wells; Mrs. J. J. Hess; Miss Emma Gosnell, Box 41, Ver. Co., Ind.; Mervin DeWalt; Trenton, Ill. Also four others without name or address.

Joe Montgomery, 82c; 84c; A. E. Brown, Oneido, 85c; Ivan Tex, 85c; Mrs. P. C. Bechdolt, 92c; Foston, Mont., Cedar Bayou, Harris Co., Tex.; John G. Kettoman, 96; 97; Melbourne, Mo.

The following sent \$1.00 each:

Elmer Simmons, Mich.; Omelie Massa; Clinton Falls; Miss Gusta Rieff, Bo. 188, Brown Co., Wis.; C. C. Wilcox; Henry Meyer, Sr., R. R. 1, Floyd Co., Ind.; Jno. W. Gettner; Waynesboro, Tenn.; John & Emily Hiscock; Claud Miller; Clyde Thompson; McDonalds Mills, Va.; Geo. W. Wheeler, Alano, R. R. 13; Birmingham, Ky.; Jno. L. Baker; Alvin Wick-ersham; So. Paris; John Rudolph, Sr., Oldenburg; Pocono, Pa., (?); M. C. Call; Jno. S. Davis; J. M. Amos; Mrs. B. F. Hurt; Mrs. S. D. Gaskill; Talma, Ind.; Jno. Bowen, Ill.; Ky.; Sulli- van, Ind.; & D. B.; Also thirteen others without name or address.

Shullsburg, Wis., \$1.02; \$1.04; \$1.05; \$1.10; Marmaduke, Ark., \$1.13; Geo. Losey, Hancock, \$1.14; Lancaster, Ky., \$1.19; \$1.22; Argos, Ind., \$1.25; Mary E. Morris, Westfield, \$1.25; \$1.25; \$1.15; N. A. C. \$1.25; A. J. Jenkins, \$1.25; \$1.25; A. M. Kevelle, \$1.25; Eugene Ackerman, \$1.25; Suncook, N. H., \$1.30; \$2.36; J. N. Wannan, \$1.40; Mercers- burg, Pa. \$1.40; \$1.45; Pincastle, Ky., \$1.45; \$1.50, Smith Mullin; \$1.50; \$1.50; \$1.50; Jas. Lugene deer, Winchester, \$1.50; Temple, Tex., \$1.50; Elmer W. Glad- den, \$1.50; Mrs. Henry Hall, N. C., \$1.60; Miss Laura Buckner, \$1.60; 70c; Akers- ville, Ky., \$1.70; Jos. S. Hazen, Felix, 70c; \$1.75; \$1.75; B. H. Hammer, Langs- ton, \$1.75; \$1.80; S. & Tom. Kellet, \$1.84; \$1.85; G. W. Duncan, Dewey Co., Okla. \$1.89; Madisonville, Ky., \$2.00; J. T. Inghram, \$2.00; J. D. Mooney, \$2.00; \$2.00; The Bend, Ohio, \$2.00; Geo. Rice, \$2.00; Oaktown, Ind., \$2.10; \$2.25; D. B. & \$2.40; \$2.68; J. J. Baily; \$2.90, \$3.00; Sharpville, Ind., \$3.97; Sharp- ville, Ind., \$3.37; Geo. H. Lane, R. F. D.

Farmington, \$3.75; Blandsville, Ky., \$4.00; Cadiz, Ohio, (on envelope), \$4.74; A. S. Smith, R. R. 5, Davis Co., Ind., \$5.00, Jacob Seybold, R. R. 3, Montgomery Co., Ohio, \$5.00; Elnora, Ind., \$5.55; Loda, Ill., \$6.00; Eubanks, Ky., \$6.00; Cow- anesque Depot, Pa., \$6.03; Rich Valley, Ind., \$7.95; \$12.00; Geo. Hadesty, Gor- don, \$14.25.

The following sent Due Bill:

John Thompson; A. L. Barrison; L. Kraft; 35c & D. B.; John White; Mrs. W. F. Foreman; A. Peterson; A. C. Bante; Brazil Ind.; Mo.; M. C. Call; S. A. Dotter; R. F. Byan; Raltee L. Ball; Huntsville, Ark.; J. L. Collier; Shelbyville, Ind.; Theo Giwett, N. Y.; Mrs. E. L. Pepper; Frank Avery; L. H. Burkholder, Man- golia; O. A. Huffman, Frankfort; Boat- land, Tenn.; August Hamburg; Mrs. M. A. Black, Fairfield; Elk City, Kan.; Hills, Iowa; Daniel L. Yoder; B. F. Bull- foul, I. T.; D. B. & 3c; Ausable Forks, N. Y., D. B. & 68c; J. D. Farris, D. B. & 14c. Also five other D. B. without name or address.

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**BIG BARGAIN**—Formula for making Wonderful Heal- ing Ointment for only 25 cts. Cures sores on man and beast like magic. Also burns, cuts, catarrh, piles, etc. Ad- dress, C. R. DALBEY, Washington, C. H., Ohio

**LOVERS' PUZZLE GREAT FUN!** You can "Pop the Question" with it. Mysterious—Fascinating! Easy when you know. Doesn't show in pocket. A beautiful trinket. Has Wedding Emblems, Ring, Musical Bell, Heart, Big Question-point and "Sign of the Honeymoon," all bright metal—Puzzle, get the Ring!—Amuses every- body. Agents, make money on it. It sells at sight. By mail sealed with directions 20c in stamps. Send now. **THE JOY NOVELTY CO.,** Lock Box 140, A, Akron, Ohio.

Have You Ever

been called up in the middle of the night to fetch the doctor? Does not your experience recall to your mind many an occasion when a good corrective like

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might have saved a nocturnal tramp or a turnout of the buggy after your horses had been stabled? BEECHAM'S PILLS always kept in the house may save many a hitch-up after dark. Save yourself worry and expense by always having "the little doctor" on the farm in the shape of a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS

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A Complete outfit of Tools for General Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware repairing, including a RIVETING MACHINE. Consists of 40 First-Class Tools and Materials shown in cut.

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Each Set Packed in a Neat Wood Case Weight, 22 pounds. Price per set, ONLY \$2.00.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE, Indianapolis



# COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE COTTON GROWER IN THE UNITED STATES

Next to the United States, India is the largest cotton producing country in the world. Bombay is said to rank third among the cities of the globe as a cotton market, New Orleans ranking first and Galveston second. The export of India has never reached \$50,000,000 in any one year. The southern part of India produces the greater part of the crop. The average acreage is about 14,000,000 a year and the average yield per acre in lint cotton is about 56.5 pounds. The average yield per acre in the United States of lint cotton for the year 1899, was 194.8 pounds or very nearly three and a half times that of India. This difference can be accounted for in part by cotton in the latter country being grown in conjunction with some other crop. It is a well established fact that cotton planted in conjunction with other crops does not do so well in the United States as when planted alone. There are portions of India where two crops a year are produced on the same soil. If the entire cotton area of India could do this, and the yield per acre, increased to equal that of the United States for the year 1899, then their annual crop would be 16,260,000 bales as against the present average of 2,009,500 bales.

India could, with her cheap labor, force the southern farmer out of the cotton growing business, if the said climate and condition were the same. Two dollars a month being considered good wages for an able bodied man to work in the cotton fields. Wages are incredibly low in every line of business. In the cotton mills for instance the wages range about as follows:

Card Room.....	Per mo.
Head Ministry.....	about \$11.00
Card Cleaner.....	" 2.81
Spare Hands.....	" 2.17
Mule Room.....	Per mo.
Head Ministry.....	about \$12.00
Minder.....	" 2.35
Spare Hands.....	" 2.15
Weaving Dept.....	Per mo.
Ministry.....	about \$5.88
Healer.....	" 2.34
Weaver.....	" 3.05
Finishing Dept.....	Per mo.
Washing & Bleaching Min.....	about \$7.01
Dyer.....	" 2.01
Finishing Man.....	" 2.16
Engineering Shop.....	Per mo.
Boiler Ministry.....	about \$3.35
Engine Man.....	" 4.82
Oil Man.....	" 2.19
Boiler Man.....	" 2.41
Carpenter.....	" 3.85
Blacksmith.....	" 5.23
Fitter.....	" 4.61

Postmen get from \$3.08 to \$3.50; mechanics and ordinary blacksmiths from \$2.50 to \$3.50; clerks and those having indoor employment get from \$4.10 to \$5.50 per month.

Manufacturing thus far has developed very slowly, but the Government is giving every encouragement to its increase and we may expect marked results along this line in a few more years. The local mills of India already consume about fifty per cent of the cotton grown in that country. The export of cotton from the United States in 1899, was 62.2 per cent of the entire crop grown, the remaining 37.8 being divided between the northern and southern mills, thus we see that India comes nearer consuming her entire yield than the United States.

Now what is to be learned by the cotton grower in the United States by a close analysis of the preceding facts?

1st. The cotton producer in the United States can not compete successfully with the producer in India, due mainly to the difference in the cost of labor; this item alone being about five times as much in the former as in the latter. True, this item is to some extent eliminated in the former, by improved implements used in planting and cultivating, and also by the increased yield per acre, but no doubt by an introduction of the same implements and system in the latter country the results would stand as they first appear, to-wit: Cotton in India owing to cheapness of labor can be produced for about one-fifth of what it costs in the United States.

2nd. We see, that should the farmers of India increase their yield per acre to equal that of the south for the year 1899, that the annual yield of that country would be, if

one crop a year only is grown on the land, 8,130,000 bales of 400 pounds each and if two crops be grown on the same land the yield would be 16,260,000 bales of 400 pounds each, equal to 13,008,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or 2,408,000 bales more than the entire crop

of the United States as estimated for 1903-4. It is not probable that such developments will occur again in the near future, but no doubt, there will be rapid improvements, not only in India, but in the European colonies in Africa, where strenuous efforts

## \$50,000.00 Cash Given Away TO USERS OF Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of *Lion Coffee*. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

### In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our \$50,000.00 *Grand Prize Contest*, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

### Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the *St. Louis World's Fair*; the second relates to *Total Vote for President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. \$20,000.00 will be distributed in each of these contests, making \$40,000.00 on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

### Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

#### WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each.....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 ".....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 ".....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 ".....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 ".....	1,900
250 " — 10.00 ".....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 ".....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

#### PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 13,859,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each.....	1,000
5 " — 200.00 ".....	1,000
10 " — 100.00 ".....	1,000
20 " — 50.00 ".....	1,000
50 " — 20.00 ".....	1,000
250 " — 10.00 ".....	2,500
1800 " — 5.00 ".....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

### 4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

## LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT), TOLEDO, OHIO.



are being put forth by the English, French and German Governments, who are trying to grow enough cotton to supply their mills without having to depend upon the United States as at present. It is worthy of note just here, that the countries named above offer as their principal reason for this change, that owing to non-existence of suitable laws in the United States to prohibit speculation or cornering upon the products of the country by a set of gamblers, non-producers or trusts, who can manipulate the market at their will, setting an arbitrarily low price on staple products while in the hands of the producers, and as soon as it has passed from the hands of the producers, or a sufficiency to control the price of that particular product, then they set an arbitrarily high price, forcing the manufacturer to pay enormous profits on the purchase price of the staple. What cotton producer is so ignorant that can not see the impending dangers with which he is threatened under the present system of marketing?

Can we expect, State or National laws to control marketing of cotton to such an extent that will stop this arbitrary price fixing by the gamblers in cotton both in leaving the producers hands and in reaching the manufacturer? No. Then, what is left for the farmer to do? He must either organize to control the marketing, or expect the gamblers in cotton to get all the profits, with the ultimate result of our foreign trade on this staple being greatly damaged if not entirely destroyed, by the countries of Europe growing enough cotton in their colonies for the consumption of their mills. Very few southerners, as a rule, consider that there is any danger coming from the experiments being made by the European countries in cotton growing, but the writer, by a close study of the subject, makes no hesitancy in saying, that he expects the most startling developments on this line in the next decade. The United States, as is supposed, isn't the only country that can grow cotton.

Suppose, experienced cotton growers from the United States are employed by the European Governments, (which really is being done now) and sent to Africa, China, Egypt, India, Peru and other South American countries, Russia, South-West Australia, etc. Can we safely say that failure will be the result, while some of the countries are already making the industry profitable under the most primitive modes of cultivation? It should be remembered that labor in each of the countries named is much cheaper than in the United States.

The purpose of the writer in making mention of these facts is to call the attention of the cotton growers in the Southern States to the importance of watching these developments, and not only, of watching them, but to study the situation in a way and manner, as will best enable them to deal with the subject with common sense and business judgment, by reducing and diversifying their crops to meet the exigencies.

Every cotton grower in the United States should see and realize the importance of curtailing the production of cotton in the South in the same proportion that the yield is increased in India and other countries producing the staple, with an allowance for increased population and demand, if he expects to receive equitable and remunerative prices for that produced on his farm.

The labor in all countries producing cotton other than the United States, range from one-fifth to one-half of what it costs in the South; therefore, it is useless for the farmers of the South to undertake to create a monopoly on the cotton industry to the extent of driving the African, Egyptian, Indian, Persian or Russian farmers out of business.

So the only safe business method of dealing with the subject is to curtail and regulate the output; never allowing a surplus to accumulate. The cotton growers of the South had better produce five or seven million bales at a profit than ten or fifteen million at a loss. They should keep well posted on the yield of cotton in other countries producing the staple, and the demand for the same under normal conditions, and increase or decrease their crops accordingly.

If Egypt and India want to grow cotton by excluding food crops, then plant food crops to feed their famished millions, and if to grow food crops by the exclusion of cotton, then increase your cotton acreage to clothe her naked millions, but at all times and under all circumstances, holding yourself within the bounds of a profitable yield.

Grow just what you can dispose of at a profitable price, and no more, for what

benefit would you get by doubling your yield if by doing so you should force the price down one half?

There is no doubt in the writer's mind, that the farmers of the United States are devoting too much time, in trying to grow larger crops and too little time in "marketing" what they do grow.

It is an old maxim in the mercantile line of business, that goods "well bought," are goods half sold. Now if this be true in a mercantile sense, why can we not apply it in an agricultural sense, by saying, that cotton "well sold," is cotton half produced? What benefits are derived from agricultural products, other than a living for the farmer and his family and a profit on the surplus for having grown it? None whatever. Then why, produce anything that does not bring with it a remunerative price for the time and worry spent in making it?

Would it not be better to spend the time in adding comforts to your home for wife and children or reading and studying plans of co-operation with your fellow farmers, by which you could free yourself from the grasp and dictation of trusts, monopolies and other combinations, which are all hurtful to the farmer, because being combinations, "individuals," can not thwart or pass without injury, their avarice and oppression.

The farmers of the South must co-operate to control the marketing of their cotton, vegetables, fruits and dairy products, and the farmers of the East, North and West must co-operate for a similar purpose, so let all sections come together, under one common cause for good to all American citizens, not for the farmer alone, but for the good of every individual engaged in a legitimate and righteous business.

When the condition of the farmer is bettered every other occupation is bettered because he is able to buy more of the products of others. The average farmer works from ten to sixteen hours a day the year round, and gives little time to the investigation of different markets, that he may know where his produce can be disposed of at the most profitable price, relying simply upon the old custom of dumping it upon the nearest market and at any price that may be offered by the speculators or middlemen. My farmer friends! is it not high time you were making some changes in this abominable and ruinous practice? This rule may have worked well in the days of your great-grandfathers but it will not work well at the present time among combinations, corporations, labor unions, syndicates, trusts, etc., through which every other industry is protected and you are forced to buy at these protected prices, on one hand, and forced to sell at unprotected prices on the other.

It is highly amusing to read the letters and opinions of learned men, on the "possi-

bilities," of cotton culture in the South. Some say the plant is deteriorating and it is only a question of time until it can not be grown profitably. Others say, that its limit has not been reached, and even go further, by saying that on the same area, that the farmers have been cultivating to grow 10,500,000 bales, if conducted intelligently by skilled labor, 16,000,000 bales could be produced. It is such a pity that the cotton growers of the South are such "ignoramuses," as to sustain an annual loss of 6,500,000 bales of cotton.

The farmers ought to have some of these "Solomons" to teach them a lesson or two in the science.

One writer says that the South has a capacity of producing 80,000,000 bales without seriously affecting its food crops. Still another says, that it will require 50,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each to raise the world's standard of consumption to what it is among the civilized nations of the earth. This estimate may be, approximately correct, if we use as a basis of comparison the American "dude" with six shirts a day, and the African with none. No one knows the possibilities of the South in the production of cotton better than the producers themselves.

It is to be hoped that the farmers of the South will not let these delusions turn their heads from sober thoughts and better judgment, but proceed with the problem, with a view to profit making instead of trying to prove some writers delusive speculation.

If the world's consumption should require a 50,000,000 bale crop, do not grow it unless it can be sold at a price that would insure a reasonable profit for growing it.

Just let a twelve or fourteen million bale crop be insight and see how quickly some of these same persons will cry out "overproduction."

April 20, 1904.

L. L. S.  
Winder, Ga.

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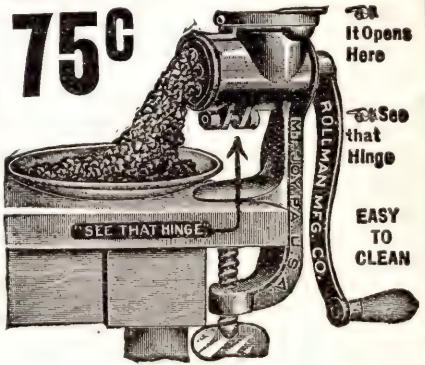
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# The Black Wolf's Breed

## A Spirited Romance of the Time of Louis XIV By Harris Dickson

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CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

I verily believed the Almighty vengeance was in my blade, and doubt not I should have slain him despite his troopers but for a crushing pike blow over the head, so swiftly did it all come about.

My brain reeled; the sword dropped clanging from my nerveless hand. When I recovered, I found myself bound upon a horse behind one of the men.

"On with him, men, to Cartillon; there we rest this night in the King's name."

In this wise we rode along; Ortez openly exultant, I silent and scornful.

"Aha, my fine brother," he spoke low at my saddle, "thy father's son has thee in his power now. And shall I not revenge upon thee the wrong our father did my mother for thine? Didst know the story?"

I made no reply, but he went on unmindful.

"To my mother he gave his love but dared not give his name; to thy mother he gave his name but could never give his love. So thou art the proud Lord of Cartillon, and I the outcast soldier of fortune, the nameless adventurer, slayer of women—what thou wilt. But things are changed now. Before many hours I will be the Count d'Artin, and thou a dishonored corpse, sweet brother."

"Thou! Thou my brother?"

I turned upon him a look of incredulous contempt, yet, for I had heard some such tale of my father's youth, I asked:

"Thy mother was—?"

"Nanon Esculas, whom thy father abducted in Spain to desert in France."

"My heart sank; I had seen the woman, and knew her son for one of the most courageous and unprincipled adventurers who hung about the Court and held their swords for hire. When the noisy troop rode up to the gates of Cartillon their leader paused, a head appeared upon the battlements.

"Guise," cried Ortez, giving the watchword of that day of slaughter. The drawbridge lowered, and open swung the gates.

"Welcome to Cartillon, d'Artin," Ortez bowed. "Here at last we find rest and refreshment. Let a feast be spread in the great hall, ransack the place for good cheer. We've done brave work this glorious day, my lads, and a merry ending we'll have before the night is gone."

Everywhere in the courtyard were evidences of bloody conflict. Singly, in groups and in hideous crimson-splashed piles lay Catholics and Huguenots together, peaceful enough in death.

"By my faith, and a gallant set of gentlemen we have here," laughed Ortez. "What think you, brother mine?"

And even as he spoke he leaned from his saddle to strike down a half dying wretch who lifted his head from among the slain.

"Perez," he called to his sergeant riding behind him, "dispose of these bodies. Throw the heretic dogs into the old well yonder. Give our martyred friends Christian burial."

He sat on his horse idly toying with his dagger, and forced me to watch my servants, the wounded and the dead, being cast into the yawning darkness of the well.

"Gods blood! here is our sweet young Philip. What, not yet dead! Why, it matters not, cast him in." This in answer to a questioning look from the more merciful Perez.

The men at arms had extricated from a heap of slain the limp body of my youngest brother, a boy of twenty, his pallid face gaping open from a cut across the cheek. He lifted his eyes languidly to mine.

"Oh, brother, you are come. Some water, water," he murmured.

"Throw him in, men," Ortez interrupted. Perez yet hesitated.

"Shall we not first dispatch him, sire?"

"No, I would not harm my gentle brother; throw him in. Be not slow about it either, thou chicken-hearted bullies; pitch him in."

The men started to obey this savage order. "Hound of hell!" I screamed, tortured beyond endurance, and struggling at my bonds.

Ortez slapped me in the face with his gauntlet, then laying his hand upon my shoulder said with assumed gentleness:

"Calm yourself, my dear brother; think of your unbandaged wounds; they may bleed afresh."

Philip was conscious as the men bore him to the edge of the well, but powerless to resist four stout fellows who cast him headlong amongst the dead and dying to mingle his groans and blood with theirs. Oh, that God should permit to men such deeds, and grant that men should witness them! When the last body had been disposed of, Ortez led the way to the banquet hall, inviting all his

rabble to join the feast. The banquet hall, used as it was to scenes of turbulence, never perhaps had looked upon such a throng as that. I occupied the head of my own table, strapped helpless in my seat. On either side were vacant chairs. Ortez sat at the foot. Between, the soldiery ranged themselves as they pleased. One of the troopers coming in late would have taken his place beside me, but his Captain stopped him:

"Not there, Gardier; we have other and fairer guests for whom those seats are kept."

Almost as he spoke the chairs on either side of me were slipped away, and after awhile as silently returned to their places.

Sacrament of passion! In one of them was bound the mutilated corpse of my queenly wife, her fingers hacked off and her ears torn out for the gems which had decked them. Upon my left sat little Cella. But for one lurid stripe of crimson across her girlish breast she might well have asleep, so lightly death had touched her. Behind them I saw a tall, gaunt woman, wearing a man's helm and carrying a pike. She directed the men. This was a woman's hellish work.

Ortez rose with studied politeness:

"Your wife and child, d'Artin; our charming family reunion would be incomplete without them." And the woman laughed aloud.

My brain burned; something seemed to strain and give way. I lost all sense of pain, all capacity to suffer. How long this lasted I know not. When the revelry was at its height, when the wine had dulled every human instinct of these rough "Soldiers of the Church," Ortez raised his voice above the tumult; he knew his men were in the humor for a diversion he was about to propose.

"Now comrades," he said, "for the crowning joy of this most blessed day, now for our last sacred duty to Mother Church."

He came round the table and taking a cord from the hands of one of his men he threw the noose over my head. With feet bound together, hands free, I stood amongst them, this throng of butchers, each with the white Cross of Christ in his cap, the white scarf of Guise upon his arm, drunk and eager for blood.

"Henri Francois Placide d'Artin, what hast thou to say why we shall not declare thy blood attainted, thy name dishonored, thy estate forfeited, why we shall not hang thee for a Huguenot dog, traitor to King and church? Speak."

All the defiance of my race burned fearless in my eyes; I felt my face flush an instant at the shame of such a death, but replied as steadily as might be:

"Not a word to you, thou infamous one, thou baseborn coward, murderer of the helpless; not to you!"

The cool, polite manner of Ortez fell from him like a mask. He seized the cord with his own hand, jerking me prone upon the floor and commenced to drag me from the hall. A dozen willing hands lent aid. I clutched instinctively at everything which came in my way, being torn from each hold by the ruthless villains at the rope.

Desperate, I grasped the leg of a trooper, but a savage kick in the face wrenched him free, and down the stair they started for the open court. At the end of the cord came tumbling, rolling, bumping down the stone steps this almost senseless heap which was yet a man.

Arrived beside the well, whose great overhanging sweep offered a convenient scaffold, Ortez paused to look at his victim. My breath came slow, I could hardly hear their words.

"Think you his senses will return?"

"Possibly, sire," replied the man to whom

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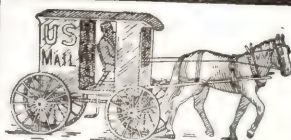
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this was addressed.

"Then we will wait; my sweet brother would weep to miss so brave a spectacle as his own hanging."

He sat there upon the edge of the well, whence came the groans of the dying, the hot, fresh odors of the dead, and waited, frowning in the patient ferocity of his more than mortal hate.

After a little I opened my eyes and stared about me, scarcely comprehending where I was or what had happened. Ortiz called upon his men to raise me. Being placed erect the cord was drawn just taut enough to sustain me standing. Now the ghastly woman I had seen in the hall pushed her way through the crowd.

"Her son," she hissed, and savagely struck me in the mouth until blood followed the blow. The cord instantly tightened and I felt myself swing across the well. First only a dizziness and a parched mouth. Then the tumultuous blood surged to my throat, beating, struggling, gurgling like some pent-up mountain stream against the rocks. I threw both hands up to grasp the rope—heard a laugh, not a human laugh, yet it sounded so far, so very far away, away back upon the earth.

A gigantic merciful hand seemed to take my head within its gripe and press out all the pain.

Fiery circles swam before my eyes; great crimson blotches floated about in restless clouds of flame; then dreams, dreams, long delicious dreams. And out of endless years of rhythmic music, the laughter of low-voiced women, and many colored lights, came at length oblivion."

Thus the tale ended. It was the same I had heard in far away Louisiana, told again with all the grim earnestness of desperate truth.

I stood now in the great courtyard again, beside the ancient well, drinking eagerly every inspired syllable. When the speaker had done, he shrank back into the darkness, and was gone.

It was as though I witnessed in my own person the wretched death of Henri d'Artin, and stood within his castle's court when the ruthless deed was done. Verily man knoweth not the rebellious vagaries of an unbathed brain; knoweth not what he but unmeaning phantasies, or what be solemn revelations from the very lips of God.

In the deep gloom the ruined castle loomed darkly, a ghastly monument of evil deeds. I looked about for the madman but saw him not. The weirdness of the place, the horror of its secret, crept into my blood. I became afraid. Down the bleak road I picked my way, glancing fearfully over my shoulder. I fain would have fled as had the lad.

I found my horse re-equipped. Still shuddering I mounted, scarce daring to look backwards at the cursed pile. Then, with the madman's story surging in my brain, I dug savage spurs into my steed and galloped desperately onward through the night.

CHAPTER XX.

—From the Path of Duty.—

It was about ten o'clock when I reached Dieppe. Soon thereafter I was well aboard le Dauphin, Serigny himself meeting me at the vessel's side.

"Hullo, Placide," he cried. "All goeth well, and the passing night gives promise to us of a brighter day."

Later, in his own cabin, he told me of a brief meeting he had with Louis.

"For the time we are safe. The King is restless about the safety of the province, and he trusts Bienville as a soldier. The Spanish intrigue keeps our enemies so busy they have not time to disturb us. The King has a man who can take Bienville's place. Well, it's all happily over, and I am as delighted as a child to be at sea again. We would sail at once, now that you are come, were it not for de la Mora; he, with his wife and another lady, are to bear us company. The Chevalier is a thorough soldier, and I welcome him, but like not the presence of the ladies. We may have rough work betimes."

I knew my face grew pale, and thanked the half-light for concealment, or he must have noted. Who that "other lady" was, possessed for me no interest, and I never asked.

De la Mora. This was terrible, and so unforeseen. Full well I knew I could not spend five long weeks in daily contact with Agnes and give no betraying sign. I must needs have time to think, and that right speedily.

"When do they come, sire?"

"Any moment; they left—or should have done so—the same time as yourself. His orders were the same."

Rapidly as a man could think, so thought I.

"How long will you wait for them?"

"Until dawn, no longer. Then we sail."

A glimmer of hope—de la Mora might be

delayed. Without any clearly defined purpose I went on and carefully gave Serigny every detail of information which could be valuable touching the expected trouble in the colonies. Of this my hands should, in any event, be clean. I even handed him the King's new commission directed to Bienville, whereof I was so proud to be the bearer. Whilst ridding my mind of these matters, I could not have said what course I meditated. A boat grating against the vessel's side set me all a tremble, but it was only a letter of instructions. Making some poor excuse to Serigny for the moment, I entered the yawl as it left the ship to go ashore. A well-known voice hailed us ere we made the land.

"Ahoy there, the boat," and through the shadows I made out the form of him I dreaded most to see.

"Boatman, can you put three of us aboard yonder vessel?"

"Aye, sir, it is from her I have just come."

"Is thy craft a fit one to carry ladies?"

This dashed down the hope he had left his wife behind.

"Aye, sir, it is a safe craft, but not a fine ladies' barge. We can go with care and run into no danger. The wind is low."

"Twill serve."

I jumped ashore and would have slipped by without speaking had he not recognized me.

"By my soul, de Mouret, it is you; and we are to be companions on the voyage. Bravo."

He approached me frankly, with outstretched hand and hearty greeting. I would fain have avoided touching his honest palm, but there was no way for it.

"I see you are surprised. Yes? I was suddenly ordered to sail in le Dauphin, and report to your good Governor, Bienville. A most sturdy soldier from all report. Heaven send us a sharp campaign. I am weary of these puny quarrels. We will have brave days in the colonies."

This open-hearted way about him struck a new terror to my heart; I could face his sword but not his confidence. His cheeks glowed with martial enthusiasm and I almost caught again the hot lust of battle.

"And Agnes, with her sister, is at the inn. Yes," he continued, noting me step back a pace in protest, "it is a rude life enough for tender women, but they come of stock that fears no danger, and it's better there than at the court of Louis."

I hardly heard the man. To meet his wife day after day, to associate on terms of cordial intimacy with this honorable gentleman, to enjoy his confidence, my heart filled the while with guilt too strong to conquer—the thing was torture not to be endured.

"Come with me to the inn; let us get the ladies and their luggage aboard. Agnes will be glad to meet you; she says she has great curiosity to see what you are like."

I excused myself most lamely upon the plea of some duty to be performed.

"Ah well, on board then; she will have abundant time, aye, abundant time."

From a dark place near the inn door, I watched their departure. Poor weakling that I was, I could not deny myself. The Chevalier, with Agnes and another lady, took their way toward the waiting boat, a flickering lathorn being borne in their front. His words, "Agnes will be glad to meet with you; she has great curiosity to see what you are like," recurred again and again.

(To be Continued.)

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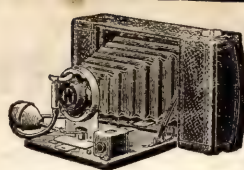
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DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed 61 head of pigs. Four of the sows had 12 head each, the fifth one had 13 head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at 6 months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed 50 head of pigs in the September following, an average of 10 pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from 5 sows in less than six months. The sows and pigs were Poland-China. Who is next?

Yours truly,

A. G. HULLMAN.

Beware of Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

## A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

### IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. These 183 Engravings are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and absolutely reliable. Correspondence promptly answered as we have an office force of 200 including 106 typewriters.

### WE WILL MAIL BOOK TO YOU FREE POSTAGE PREPAID

If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal Card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st.—NAME THIS PAPER.

2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

ADDRESS  
AT ONCE.....

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS  
MINN., U.S.A.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.  
Capital Paid in \$3,000,000.00.  
This Engraving Shows Our New Factory.  
It Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space.



DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4

## DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4

### FASTEST HARNESS HORSE IN THE WORLD

Dan Eats "International Stock Food" Every Day and

**HOLDS FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:**

Mile Record, 1:56 1/4 Mile Record on Half-Mile Track, 2:03 1/2 Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, 2:04 1/4  
Half-Mile Record, 0:56 Mile Record to Wagon, 1:57 1/4 Two-Mile Record, 4:17

### HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

Printed in Six Brilliant Colors—Size 21 by 28 inches

We own the World-Famous, Champion Pacing Stallion, Dan Patch, and have Fine Lithographs of him. They give complete record of all his Races and Fast Miles and are Free of Advertising. The large Colored Lithograph will show Dan hitched as you see him in this engraving.

**IT WILL ALSO BE MAILED FREE—Postage Prepaid**

**IF YOU ANSWER THE "TWO QUESTIONS" AND SEND FOR BOOK DESCRIBED ABOVE.**



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*The Paper that is Bringing Farmers to the Front*  
**Official Organ of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY**

June 1, 1904

50cts a Year

The  
Combined  
Effort of  
all the Farm  
Papers  
Agricultural  
Colleges  
Experiment  
Stations  
and  
Farmers'  
Institutes  
Maintained  
at a  
Heavy Cost  
to the  
Nation  
State  
and  
Farmers  
Have  
Not Increased  
the  
Average  
Yields  
of our Crops  
One iota  
nor  
Advanced  
The Price  
One Cent

## FARMERS!

### Will these Facts Start You to Thinking?

The National government appropriates nearly \$4,000,000 for the good of Agriculture annually.

The various states appropriate probably \$1,000,000 more.

Farmers pay in tuition to colleges probably another million dollars.

Farmers pay in subscriptions to the various farm papers about one million.

The grand total is approximately \$7,000,000. Nearly all of this is devoted to the objects of better farming, larger crops, better markets and better prices. If it is not so we want to be enlightened.

### HERE ARE THE RESULTS

We find the average yields and prices of wheat for eleven years have been as follows:

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Yield Per Acre	13.38	11.44	13.19	13.72	11.35	15.43	13.33	12.27	12.29	15.01	14.03
Price Per Bu.	.79	.68	.57	.62	.67	.86	.90	.71	.71	.72	.75

Of corn for eleven years have been as follows:

Yield Per Acre	23.06	22.48	19.38	26.21	28.19	23.76	24.76	25.31	25.03	16.07	26.08
Price Per Bu.	.39.4	.36.5	.45.7	.25.3	.21.5	.26.3	.28.7	.30.3	.35.7	.60.5	.40.3

Of oats for ten years have been as follows:

Yield Per Acre	24.43	23.42	24.50	29.57	25.66	27.16	23.35	30.23	29.6	25.8
Price Per Bu.	31.66	29.36	32.45	19.85	18.73	21.18	25.50	24.89	25.8	39.9

Of potatoes for ten years have been as follows:

Yield Per Acre	62.	70.26	62.38	100.59	91.14	64.71	75.19	88.63	80.8	65.5	96.0
Price Per Bu.	41.71	33.43	26.73	26.08	35.37	31.11	34.60	34.78	50.27	45.22	

Of cattle for ten years we have:

Average Price (1903-5.75)	6.25	5.15	5.15	5.55	7.25	7.50	7.25	8.15
Per Cwt. (1904-5.22)								

Of hogs for ten years we have:

Average Price (1903-5.55)	4.50	4.70	5.55	5.62	6.89	7.00	7.83	8.95
Per Cwt. (1904-5.17)								

We might show yields and prices of cotton, tobacco and other crops with the same result.

\* \* \* \*

From the above showing can it be claimed that the average yields and prices of crops have increased?

To carry the illustration farther: We find that France and Germany raise average yields of wheat of 30 to 37 bushels and the price on account of prohibitory duty against our wheat, ranges about 40 cents per bushel higher than the American farmer receives. The yields of other grain and potatoes and their prices are in the same proportion. Therefore, does it not appear that the inducement of price is a greater incentive to increased production than all the teaching that can be given?

Unless good prices can be made and maintained for our farm products, the fertility of our farms will be exhausted to such an extent that they will refuse to produce even the present low averages.

No amount of teaching will ever secure for farmers good prices while they allow a class of non-producers to make their prices.

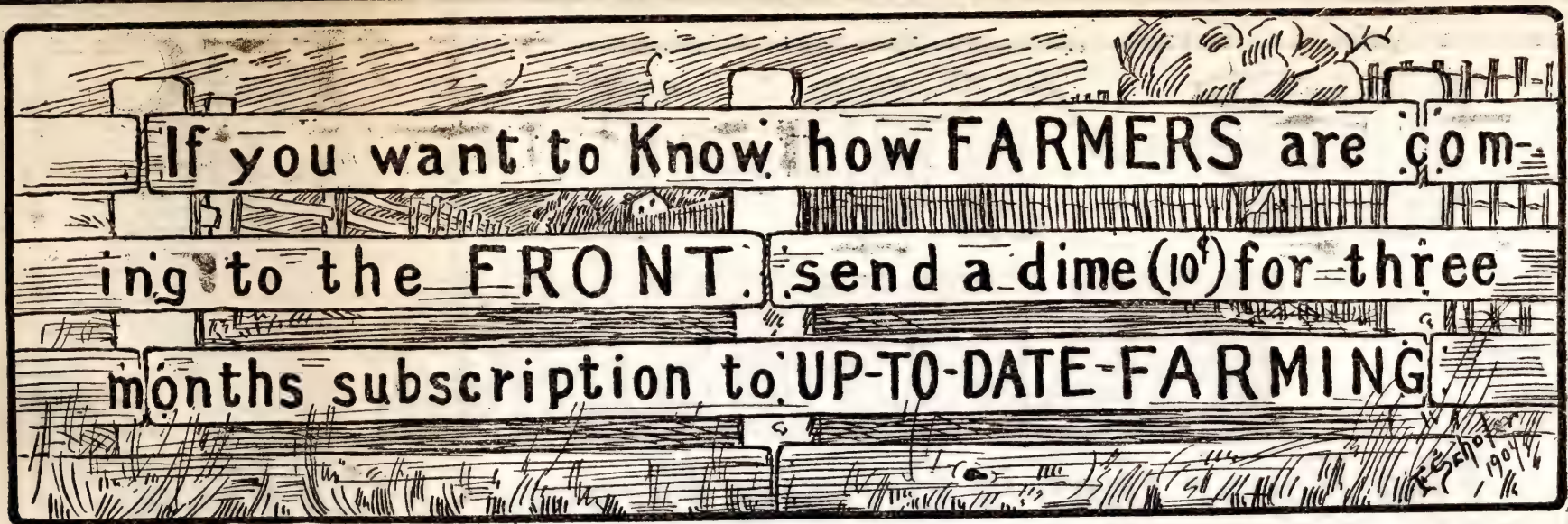
Any effort made by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, Farmers Institutes and Farm papers to teach how to farm better without including the feature of price making is lost, as the evidence above clearly shows.

The time has come for farmers to rise up and demand of their institutions of learning, the press and the government, help to kill speculation in farm products and advice as to how to control marketing to guarantee profitable prices always.

At present there is only one institution in the country working for these things. It is the American Society of Equity. There is only one paper that is teaching how to do these things. It is Up-to-Date Farming.

J. A. EVERITT  
Publisher Indianapolis





# Make more Money on the Farm

## A REAL PROFIT IN FARMING

Will never prevail until farmers learn how to market so as to get a profitable price for every crop they grow. This can be done. It will come through EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION and CO-OPERATION. It can be done by the new plan. In fact it is largely done already. Soon farmers can make their own prices as certainly as do merchants and manufacturers.

## THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is being organized to bring farmers to the front where they will be when the uncertainty of values is removed; when speculation in farm products is at an end; when farmers make the prices on all their crops before any other person can touch them. PROFITABLE PRICES ALWAYS will solve every problem the farmers have to contend with. And why should not farmers get profitable prices? Their goods are more desired than those of any other class. In fact the other people MUST HAVE THE FARMERS GOODS ALL THE TIME while everything else can be done without a long time. Do you see the strength of the farmers' position? All that is needed is to teach farmers how to market when consumers will always pay them a good price.

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Is teaching farmers. It has converted 100,000 to this improved plan of marketing already although the movement is only a little more than a year old. It will keep right on until the gamblers and speculators in farm products will never price another pound or bushel of your products, until the middle men will buy at your price. Nothing is impossible in the light of Twentieth Century progress and farmers have only waited for the experience of other successful co-operations and the right plan to achieve a success not dreamed of in the old days of the grange, alliance, etc.

All we ask is that you investigate and understand this plan. To enable you to do this we make the following special offer:

### UP-TO-DATE FARMING 3 MONTHS FOR 10¢

Three months of education, six issues, for 10 cents. These (6) issues will be edited with the special view of educating readers in the only practical way for farmers to co-operate to make prices. Every farmer who will read Up-to-Date Farming three months will have his eyes opened and his mind changed on many of the most important problems of the day. He will be a different man, and will be ready to enter the Army that will revolution agriculture and make a NEW COUNTRY. BUT GREATER THAN ALL THIS! Beginning with next issue (June 15th) will begin to run in this paper the remarkable new book.

## THE THIRD POWER

This book will be printed as a serial. Do you know what "The Third Power" is? It is a book of 275 pages written by J. A. Everitt, President of the American Society of Equity and Editor of Up-to-Date Farming. The price is \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding. It is in many respects, the most remarkable book ever written. The third edition is nearly exhausted and its sale will probably reach to millions. Read extracts from some letters:

"Its objects are noble and just. Its truthfulness cannot be disputed." Many a farmer will be started to thinking on sound lines by its perusal. "The most thorough and complete analysis of the present industrial condition with the most reasonable and practical remedy." The only exact presentation of the actual conditions affecting the farming classes ever written. "It is a strong and masterful portrayal of the benefits to be derived by farmers through co-operation." "Just the right thing to set farmers to thinking. Your statements are beyond refutation." "It aims at giving agriculture its proper place among the noblest of industries." "Prompted by a desire of the author to have farmers reap the profit of their toil instead of the speculators and brokers." "Opens up a new field of literature." "A plan for justice to the producers of what is most important for Man's Material Welfare." "An intelligent, earnest appeal to the agricultural class to rouse themselves and become the power in the world that their labor entitles them to." "The Third Power solves every problem with which farmers have to contend." "The greatest and best book ever written and next to the Bible will do the greatest good to humanity—if it is read and its teachings are carried out."

In future issues will be printed many reviews by the leading papers of the country which are the strongest ever written for any book.

## A MILLION, A MILLION UNITED

We must have. Farmers every where must learn of this movement. Up-to-Date Farming and "The Third Power" must be read by a million people. They will do the work. We now appeal to every present subscriber and reader. How many 3 months trial subscriptions will you send at 10 cents each? Everybody you ask will gladly give you a dime. Ten names can easily be secured. One hundred can be secured if you make a little effort. Single names will be thankfully received but a club of ten or more counts faster. How much time will you give to this movement? If you will give each Saturday afternoon this summer to the cause the results will be great. We want every farmer's name in your community reported to us on this offer and we will take care of the rest. Right now is the time. Rigue want your help.

## EVERY TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION WILL STOP

When the time is up. We don't believe any farmer can read Up-to-Date Farming and "The Third Power" without being an enthusiastic co-operator for good prices. Do you, Mr. Subscriber, who have been reading the paper?

## WE REPEAT THE OFFER

Up-to-Date Farming three months for 10 cents covering June 15th to Sept. 1st numbers inclusive. The paper will positively stop at expiration of the time. "The Third Power" book will begin to appear in June 15th issue. Each subscriber will receive just these numbers (June 15th to Sept. 1st). Back numbers will be sent as the term advances. This is not a change in subscription price in any respect. This offer is to new subscribers only.

## HOW MANY COPIES WILL YOU SUBSCRIBE FOR?

You have friends in distant parts of the country whom you can't see. You cannot do more for them and for yourself than to give them a 3 mo. subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. The paper is bringing farmers to the front. We want clubs of ten for \$1.00. One dollar of your money will make ten converts and bring the time nearer when the million co-operating farmers will bring certainty out of uncertainty. This is the best investment you can make.

## THERE SHOULD BE A REGULAR LANDSLIDE

Of farmers to embrace this offer. This offer should bring the million to learn how farmers are to come to the front, and organize the army of a million united farmers. We want you to circulate this copy of your paper. Send it around until it is worn out and then send for another.

Let us teach you and your neighbors how to get profitable prices on every crop you grow.

Write your name in the blank at once and sent it to us.

Do not delay.

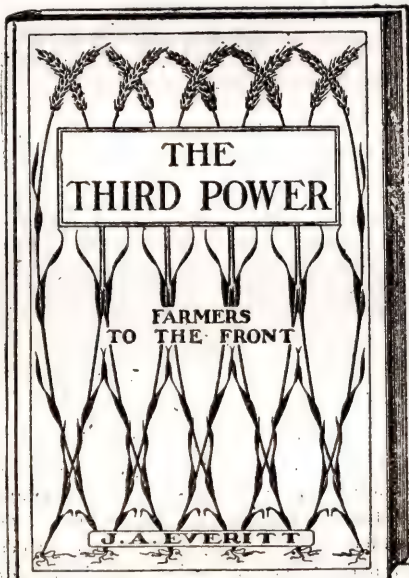
Do it to-day.

FILL OUT THE BLANK, CUT IT OUT AND MAIL TO

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

The Paper that is Bringing Farmers to the  
Front.

10 cent orders appreciated but make it five for 50 cents or  
ten for \$1.00.



## PUBLISHER OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

INDIANAPOLIS.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$—— for which send to the names below,  
Up-to-Date Farming three months, (six issues,) June 15th to Sept. 1st.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....

You may also send me —— sample copies to assist me in securing subscribers.

For additional names use separate sheet.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis  
Post-Office as Second Class Matter

VOLUME 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 1, 1904

NUMBER 11

UP-TO-DATE FARMING  
Official Organ of the American Society of Equity

J. A. EVERITT, Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE



The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown above, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

## TERMS TO CLUB RAISERS

Any person may make up a club. (A club may comprise new subscribers or renewals of old subscriptions) as follows:

A Club of 2 for \$ .75

A Club of 3 for 1.00

A Club of 10 for 2.50

## ALTERNATING PLAN

If you have not time to make up a club, we will accept

Your Own Subscription

2 yrs. for \$ .75.

Your Own Subscription

3 yrs. for \$1.00.

For Membership in the

A. S. of E. add 50c to

any offer, for each

member.

**Acknowledgment.** The date in connection with your address on wrapper, informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separately from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name.)"

**Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offer elsewhere in this number.**

**Your Address** should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. H.

**Renewals and Change of Address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post-office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line, and fourteen lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

## THE CHANGE

You noticed it as soon as you got this paper. Well, we just had to do it. Our family got so large that we could not serve enough victuals at the little table we had, nor serve them fast enough. We are now printing on our lightning press, and we can serve a million if you will come and set around our table. We invite *everybody* to the grand special banquet prepared for them. See second page of this number. The price to participate is only *ten cents*, and it will last *three months*.

While the printing on the rapid press is not quite as good as on our old slow one, we know our readers will excuse this. We will give them more down to date news; the matter will be better displayed, the paper we believe is more readable and thus we get the greatest results in our campaign of education. We ask as a special favor, to us, and urge for your own benefit, and the good of your brotherfarmers, that you pass this paper around to be read until it is worn out. We will then send you a new copy if requested.

Saturday, June 4th, a great Mass Meeting of farmers will be held at Rochester, Minn. National President J. A. Everitt, will be present.

What are you doing to help the three (3) months campaign?

If you like this paper send us 50 cents for 50 copies and give them to your neighbors to help get the million.

One million co-operating farmers by next fall will do more good for this country than both of the political parties.

Will politics be first this year or will your farm interests receive your best attention.

Every reader of this paper has one or more neighbors who would join the army of a million if you would ask them. We know it.

Every farmer who will read Up-to-Date until harvest will surely be converted to the A. S. of E. plan of controlling crops and marketing prices.

We have issued a new enlarged and improved Dollar Wheat Circular. It will convert the worst non-believer. 15c per 100 post paid.

Let us see if either of the political parties will have anything in their platforms about killing speculation in farm products and preventing the adulteration of food products.

Tens of thousands of farmers must get more money for their crops to repay their bankrupt farm (bankrupt in fertility) or the farm will bankrupt them.

All orders for official stationery have been printed on the Harris Automatic press and shipped. We are now ready for a flood of new orders.

EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION, CO-OPERATION, CONTROLLED MARKETING, PRICE MAKING. The three (3) months trial offer in this number is the opportunity for the first. The others follow as natural results. Cheap, isn't it when results are considered?

Let us hear from you, comrades, what you think of this idea. Everybody think, grain growers, stock growers, fruit growers, truck growers, cotton growers, tobacco growers, etc. etc. Hurrah for the worlds fair and work and shout for the million.

If it ever comes to the time when this country over produces in food products it is of the greatest importance that the farmers be organized so they may reduce acreage or may hold the surplus against short years. Unorganized, over production is ruin to the business.

Have you read "The Third Power?" To read this book is to gain power. When a million farmers understand the contents of this book the third power will have arrived, a revolution will have been peacefully worked out, and a new country made.

50 copies, 50 cents.

We will send 50 copies of this paper to any address post paid for 50 cents. Send in your order for a bundle.

50 copies may make 50 converts.

Politics is getting red hot in the cities now. It is the time when they fix things all cut and dry for the voters. After a little while these people will be looking after the farmer vote to elect them. But ask yourself what they are going to do for YOU after they are elected.

Next thing will be a weekly. Say, honest now, wouldn't it be fine to have such a paper as this every week? You can have it sure enough if you will hustle in the subscribers and members. A dollar don't rest in the treasury long at headquarters; it is started out promptly to get more soldiers for the army of a million.

We can now turn out a million copies of Up-to-Date in a week if we are called upon to do it. Formerly it required fifteen days to produce one-tenth of a million. Bombard the fort now with subscriptions and members. We will take care of them.

Every newspaper that opposes the effort by farmers to control their marketing to compel a fair price is the enemy of the farmers and does not deserve their support. Every newspaper that does not help farmers in their effort to control marketing and compel a fair price is not a friend of the farmers and does not deserve their support.

It will be good news to our thousand or more workers to know that we have put in a Harris Automatic Press for circulars and envelopes. It prints 8,000 pieces, circulars or envelopes, an hour. Have just printed 100,000 "The Equity of Dollar Wheat" circulars, the bulk of which will go to Kansas. Come, fellow workers, we can now supply you with ammunition as fast as you fire it off.

Farmers, you have spent \$7,000,000 yearly for the past ten years for instructions how to farm better, raise larger crops and get more money, yet you have not increased your average yields a fraction of a bushel, nor raised the price a cent. Now tell us, how many more years you must keep this up, with your farms constantly losing in fertility, until you reach bankruptcy?

## GOING TO THE WORLDS FAIR

By a letter just received from Virginia we are notified that the members from a district there are going to the worlds fair in one or more special trains via Indianapolis, and will stop over at headquarters. Good, comrades! Come along ten thousand strong. But this starts a new line of thought. Why should not members of the A. S. of E. and non members too, from other states do the same thing? Why should not farmers have a great rally week at the worlds fair? Let us farmers show the country and the world how we can turn out. Let us go to St. Louis and have A GREAT PARADE and carry banners with lettering as follows: "Farmers to the Front" "Speculators to the Rear," "Profitable Prices for Farm Products," "Lower prices for the consumer" "Equity to all" "The Farmer Feeds Them All" "The Farmer Clothes Them All" "We Own the Earth" "Farming Exists by Divine Right" etc., etc.

Do you catch the spirit? Does it fire you with zeal to do something that may be the greatest spectacle the world ever saw? Why should not the most numerous class, the wealthiest class show the world, by a great outpouring in the city where the world will be represented, that they are coming to the front? This may be turned to great advantage for the A. S. of E. and for agriculture in America. The movement for equitable prices wants such an opportunity to show the world what this country is doing. This is the opportunity.

Every body will want to go to the Worlds Fair. By joining a movement such as this the lowest rate will be possible while every farmer should calculate on the good it will do the cause of superior business methods.

## WHAT 10 CENTS WILL DO

It will pay for this paper three months six issues, and teach you how to solve the farm labor problem, how to keep the boys on the farm, and hundreds of other things that farmers want and can get.

## THE SITUATION

It is too early to make any predictions on any of the Spring sown crops. Although the season was backward over most of the country and in many sections the crops were put in late, this is not an indication that the harvest will be short. The very cause of delay of Spring work, viz, storms of snow and rain have given to the ground an abundance of moisture, which, with good warm weather from this time forward will force vegetation at a surprising rate.

The winter wheat crop can however be forecasted with some degree of accuracy. It is certain that a large acreage has been abandoned and much of it ploughed up. This removes absolutely from the final crop calculation about 15 per cent of the acreage sown last fall. This is the government estimate and our own advices bear out the estimate as not being exaggerated. Taking into consideration the abandonment and bad prospects in all the winter wheat states east of the Mississippi river a very peculiar, if not to say alarming situation presents itself.

With good weather from now to harvest, we cannot imagine how the country can raise within 80,000,000 bushels as much winter wheat as was raised last year, whatever that crop was. In as much as last year's crop has gone into consumption largely in this country, and was sought after more eagerly than any crop raised in recent years, it does not require much strength of the imagination to think that lively times may be ahead for wheat growers and wheat buyers.

Certainly millers east of the Mississippi will look to the states west of the river for much of their supplies if they keep their mills running. The farmers west of the Mississippi (as well as east) have learned the lesson of controlled marketing, and are preparing to keep the supply at home in granaries or in stacks. This is all that will be necessary to insure an equitable price, whatever that is decided to be, when the crop is secured. Farmers may safely calculate on dollar wheat and possibly more.

The organization of the tobacco growers is going forward at a lively pace. The whole western half of Kentucky has been covered with a series of meetings at the county seats in each county and the campaign reached a few counties in Tennessee. At Clarksville a great meeting was held and an unusual feature was presented. On the day of the meeting a person on horseback appeared on the streets with a saddlebags full of circulars with flaming headlines:

AMERICAN TOBACCO GROWERS CORPORATION. PROPOSED INCORPORATED UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK \$5,000,000.

Although the circulars were distributed on the street and in the room at the time of the A. S. of E. meeting the effect was favorable to our cause rather than otherwise. A local union of 19 was organized and the nucleus for others started for other parts of the county.

Cotton growers will be interested to know that plans are making for the A. S. of E. to invade their belt soon. Price of that staple is going down so fast that something must be done. There are, however, thousands of loyal soldiers in the army in Dixie land who can keep the work going until the National organizers arrive.

In conclusion, the outlook for crops is fair, if not flattering. The outlook for better prices than have usually prevailed is flattering, and the outlook for better business methods on the farm is better now than at any time in the history of agriculture in America.

127093  
Feb. 18. 1929



## THE AIM OF MONOPOLY

### TO CONTROL EVERYTHING

We do not seek to be classed as an alarmist, but it is not the part of wisdom to close one's eyes to events that are constantly transpiring, and that point unerringly to such a combination and concentration of wealth as shall leave among the people little more than the name of liberty. The progress that has been made in this direction within the last decade, is itself sufficient to be alarming; but other steps which are now proposed and are actually in process of being taken ought to startle the most unconcerned.

We are told under prominently displayed headlines, by one of our leading and most conservative journals, that the Standard Oil Company is even now engaged in pushing plans to control every commodity in the country. Their control of the railroads, coal, steel, and iron business, through the various trusts bearing the respective names, is well known, and that they have been reaching after control of the grain productions of the country, the paper referred to declares is known to close observers in commercial circles.

Now it is learned that this same combination of capital in endeavoring to get complete control of the wholesale grocery business. This is to be accomplished, our informant thinks, through the Eldridge & Higgins company of Columbus, Ohio, a controlling amount of whose capital belongs to the Standard company. The company has already bought, says the paper, wholesale grocery houses in Cleveland, Dayton, Hillsboro, Jackson, Washington, and Marietta, and the buying out process is to continue until the business of Ohio is under complete control. And it is declared further that what is going on in Ohio, is being done also in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and other states, and this is to proceed, it is declared, until the Standard Oil Company will dominate all the necessities of life in all the States of the Union.

If this were something new it might be dismissed as chimerical, and little thought be given it, but in the light of what has already been done in the way of combination of capital, the above declarations carry with them a significance that is justly alarming.

And history is not without a warning precedent. When Rome was at the height of her power, and dominated the world, her great wealth was very equally distributed among her people; that is, there were none immensely rich, and there were very few paupers. The great wars of conquest over, the active minds of the ambitious were directed to the accumulation of wealth, and very soon the wealth of the great empire was in the hands of the few who dominated everything. History finishes the story in two words: "Rome fell!"

What is the lesson for America? The United States still has a reserve power, mighty but conservative. It is the tremendous hosts of agriculture. Our farmers are yet independent. They largely own their homes, and they are thoughtful, intelligent and observant; rather slow to act but irresistible when once in motion. They begin to feel the chains which are already being forged around them, and they are chafing under the knowledge that the profits resulting from their labors are being absorbed by those who do not toil. This is the power that alone can stay the course of monopoly's sweeping tide, and save the latest great Republic from the fate of Rome. The Third Power must organize.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTES

We do not antagonize farmers' institutes; we favor every educational influence that can be brought within reach of the farmers—everything that will open up to them increased opportunities, and bring them nearer to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges that justly

belong to them as a class. Farmers' institutes undoubtedly belong in this category. Yet, when we come to figure on results, and note that average yields have been very little affected by their teachings, and average prices not at all improved, we may wish they were more effective in these important directions. But there is another feature which the public may be pardoned for considering. Take the state of Wisconsin, which is considered to have one of the best institute systems of the country. The state appropriates for that work, \$12,000 annually. Supt. McKerrow is reported to have announced that there can be no institutes in that state this summer because there is no money to meet the expense of holding them. Of the \$12,000 appropriation, \$4,000 are used for printing the reports, \$3,000 for administration—for running things at headquarters—and \$5,000 for institutes. It seems a little like this: The state appropriates \$12,000 for holding farmers' institutes, but it takes \$7,000 of it before they can get to the farmers, and then there is not enough steam left to run on.

### INCREASE SUPPLY

The world seems to be crazy over quantity. Indeed those who speculate in raw material are interested in quantity—it gives them a greater range of speculation—a greater opportunity to beat down first prices, the prices paid the producer, and also a better opportunity to push up the price on the second purchaser. Pres. Walmsley, of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in a recent speech before a meeting of that body, declared, "that the supply (of cotton) from our fields must be increased." Why? That the growers may receive greater rewards? Not much! That the trade may be free from "unlawful high prices." That is the slogan everywhere. "Raise more and sell for less." Not so with Up-to-Date. We want the farmers to produce all the world needs, all it will consume—at a fair price, and let the toil of the producer be rewarded first. Under no circumstances do we want them to produce so much that it puts them at the mercy of speculators and capitalists. We also want to see farmers in a condition where if they over-produce one year they may hold the surplus on the farm and bring it forth in seasons of scarcity. This will be much better than holding surpluses—whether real or only temporary—in elevators or warehouses.

### "SHUT DOWN AND SHUT UP"

This is the advice given by the Northwestern Miller to the great flouring mills of the Northwest. The flour trade became dull and prices sagged. What were the mills to do? How could they maintain prices?

"Shut down and shut up," says the Northwestern Miller. "Shut down the mill and shut up the safe. Hold fast to what has been made. Shut down so as to avoid piling up flour which is not demanded for immediate consumption. Shut up, so as not to offer flour unless there is a profit in the transaction."

Exactly. And not a single agricultural paper says to the millers, "You can't do it," and not a single one of them sneers at the Northwestern Miller, "There's a negro in the woodpile."

"Shut up and shut down." That is all Up-to-Date has advised the farmers to do. Shut up your granaries and feed lots and pastures, so as not to offer your products "unless there is a profit in the transaction." That is all there is to it. We don't want to starve anybody; we don't want to hurt anybody; we don't want to clog the wheels of business or stay the tide of progress. We merely propose to "shut up until there is a profit in the transaction." Can Up-to-Date be blamed if we sneeze when the Northwestern Miller takes such big pinches of snuff, and can the farmers be blamed if they learn lessons from the great mills of the Northwest?

### THE WOOL CROP

This is another one of the important American industries. January 1, 1903, there were in the United States, 63,964,876 sheep, the largest number on the first of January of any other year since records have been kept. These sheep at that time represented a value of \$168,315,750. We have no report of the amount and value of the wool clip of that year, but the total clip of 1902 was 316,345,032 pounds. The prices of wool, best tub washed in the leading cities, May, 1902, about the time the clip went on the market, was: Boston, 27 cents; New York, 27½ cents; Philadelphia, 27 cents; St. Louis 25 cents. In December of the same year it was, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 32 cents, and in St. Louis 29 cents, the range being from four to five cents. This at the lowest range, four cents, represents a profit of \$12,653,841 to those who bought and held the wool of 1902 from May to December. Here is clearly another loud call for Equity. This twelve million dollars divided among the wool growers of the United States, would materially increase their profits and build up their bank accounts.

But there is another fact which enters largely into the consideration of this subject, and that is the fact that the wool growers did not receive the prices quoted, little more than half those prices perhaps, which would make the margin of profit between the producer and final purchaser almost twice twelve millions. To be fair, though, it must be admitted that the prices received by the producer were mostly for wool in the dirt, hence, the figures of twelve millions are sufficiently close to illustrate the profits of the sheep industry to those who do not raise sheep, and to point to the necessity for organized co-operation.

### FUTURE OF THE RANGES

Up-to-Date has said before that range competition with farm stock raising will never again be what it has been in the past. Repeated declarations of the range men themselves confirm this opinion. Settlers are pushing westward and crowding the ranges. "There are too many kids and dogs" declared a South Dakota cattleman the other day. "Every kid," he continued "can ride, and his favorite pastime is chasing cattle. Each kid is followed by one or more dogs, and it is a combination that renders the making of fat beef on the range almost an impossibility. Every new settler means more kids and an aggravation of the dog nuisance."

Of course the thing complained of is the children of the settlers, aided by their dogs, driving the range cattle off their farm lands.

Another prominent range cattleman said:

There is too much chance about it. I've had enough and to spare. The settler can take a whirl at it now. I could get the cattle cheap enough this year but we've no place to put 'em. The range cattleman is cleaning up, at least that is his intention."

And we may quote this from another rangeman of equal prominence:

"My object now is to gather in my money and put it out at 5 per cent. The cattle business is a good proposition for a young man who will ride the range and devote personal attention to his business. It cannot be handled successfully at long range."

While these declarations are all of the same tenor, they cover a wide range of the Western cattle country, and may be taken as a fair expression of sentiment there. Whatever the future may develop, this is evidently the feeling now; and it may be taken as pointing to the fact that there is to be a greater demand for farm made beef; or at least, that farm made beef is to have less competition from the West.

### PECULIAR VIEWS

Some people and some papers have very peculiar views. For instance, there now lies before us a paper of considerable prominence, in which is expressed the hope that farm organizations will soon be strong enough to make the speculative world feel their power. Then speaking of an organization to which it refers, it expresses the opinion that as a

state or local organization it may succeed, but declares that, to become national would "compass its destruction." Then it concludes that the military plan is the plan upon which the farmers should organize, so that the farmer may learn "obedience to authority, as the soldier must be obedient if he is to participate in the fruits of victory."

What a vague idea such persons have of the spirit of the American republic, especially of the unyielding freedom and independence drawn in with the unconfined air breathed by the American farmer. Military rule will not win here; the farmer does not propose to surrender his identity, and will not place himself in a position where he must be "obedient to authority as the soldier must be obedient." He does not believe any such position is necessary. He realizes that what is before him is a plain business proposition, that it is to be worked out on business principles, and that victory must be won by business methods. There is no stronger tie than the tie of self-interest. People adhere to benefits, and the organization which brings relief to the farmers, will do so by holding the farmers to co-operation by the benefits derived. So believes the A. S. of E.

### STRING THEM ALONG

An eastern cattle buyer has this to say to the Live Stock World:

"If the country would adopt a policy of distributing receipts more evenly through the week, and follow that policy to the letter it would not be long until eastern houses that have buyers on this market would become educated to the situation, and we would have our buying orders strung out in accordance. As it is, we get our big orders on Monday because it is on that day that we are sure to have big supplies to select from."

The World emphasizes the proposition thus:

"It is certainly not to the interest of sellers to have more than half the week's total of cattle receipts bunched in here on Mondays, as has frequently happened of late months. It invariably results in a break in prices on opening day, while with a more even distribution, a good, active, healthy market might have been had for the entire week. Stop thinking you will slip in on Monday when the other fellow won't be here, distribute receipts persistently through the week and educate the buyers."

This is precisely what Up-to-Date contended for, not in the matter of live stock only, but of all farm products, and not through one week only, but through out the entire year. Congested markets are the things to avoid. Distribute a week's supply throughout the week, and a year's supply throughout the year. This is entirely practicable. It benefits the producer; it does not hurt the consumer, but it demoralizes the business of the speculator who buys on the congested market, and holds until the market gets so hungry that he can rob the consumer.

### TO ENCOURAGE FARMER BOYS

The farmer boys are not all needed in the cities, nor in the so-called higher walks of life; and not all who go to the cities succeed. Many who went from good homes and opportunities on the farms with high hopes of great achievements, are now in the most menial positions, and passing lives that might have been useful in the country, but in the city they are only drifting trash on the human sea.

Nor would we have the farmer boys believe there are no positions of preferment on the farm, or means of developing the talent which nature may have given them. Talent is needed a little worse on the farm than anywhere else, and when conditions for which Up-to-Date is striving, are secured, there will be no place where it will be better rewarded, or where success will lead to greater honors. Boys, help along the work of organizing.

Conditions have changed within the last twenty years. Combination, combination everywhere crushing the weak, combination cornering the markets, combination overriding and destroying the law of competition, combinations of great elevator companies which fix our grades, determine what our prices shall be, places us entirely at their mercy.—Senator McCumber, of North Dakota.



## CO-OPERATIVE DIFFERENCES

The Grange ranks as the pioneer of farm organizations, and as such it is entitled to the kindly consideration of the agricultural world. It has had its ups and its downs, but through all the vicissitudes of rural thought and progress, it has maintained a more or less active existence. In its earlier days it was much more aggressive than it is in its "sere and yellow leaf," if indeed we may yet place it in that period of its existence. It has had an important educational influence and to it may fairly and justly be traced accomplishments which would not now be surrendered under any conditions, and which will stand as cherished monuments after the last grange shall have disbanded.

It is said that age brings wisdom. So it does. But it also brings conservatism, and extreme age brings decrepitude. Conservatism is not always to be condemned, it is better than fanaticism, but it too often sits down, content with what has been done, and henceforth becomes a brake upon the wheels of progress rather than a power to impel them onward.

These reflections are the result of a careful reading of the report of the national grange committee on co-operation. The grange has always been a more or less co-operative body, and as the report admits, has had its failures and successes in co-operative enterprises. Had it been a little more explicit, it would have admitted that its failures had been far more numerous than its successes.

Co-operation, like a great many other good words, is seriously abused; or rather, it is used in a great many different senses. As generally employed it is intended to represent business enterprises of which the patrons are the joint owners and jointly share the profits, or in which they jointly pay the expenses of operating, and recognize no profits, the benefits coming to all alike in proportion to business done, in the cheapness of service.

All this kind of co-operation implies the establishment of enterprises antagonistic to existing ones, with which they must enter into competition. They must therefore, fight their way to success with vast odds against them, a fight which cannot end until one side or the other is complete victor and the other is driven from the field. In a fight of this character it is not difficult to see on which banner victory must ultimately perch.

In the light of these facts and of Grange experiences, the report in question is not a surprise. It talks learnedly on the subject and it talks all around it, with nothing definite in any part of it. Indeed, the politician may see in it a reflection of his own best efforts when he desires to say much to be heard and nothing to be acted upon.

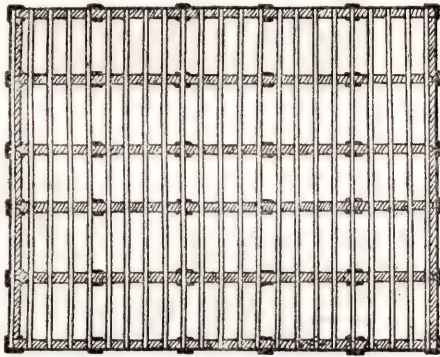
The Grange recognizes, however, that a new element has entered the co-operative field, that brought to the front by the American Society of Equity, co-operative price making and marketing. "Just at this time," says the report, "co-operative selling seems to be receiving more attention than co-operative buying," but the learned committee gropes in the dark, because its society cannot see far enough through its conservatism to grasp the idea of a co-operation which involves the establishment of no rival enterprises, invites no antagonism, stirs up no hurtful competition, trenches upon no body's rights, disturbs no existing business relations, but brings more benefits to the participants than all the previous attempts of the Rochdale plan, the Grange and all other societies that have followed it. All this because it confines itself to the business of the co-operators, and simply assumes for them the rights enjoyed by all others, of pricing and marketing their products. This right enjoyed by the farmers, and the whole problem of co-operation is solved, because all its benefits are at once secured. The farmer, though doing business through the established channels, is master of his own, and is prepared to meet on his own ground whatever his antagonists (if any may be called antagonists) may do. If prices are unfairly raised against him, he does not need to pull those prices down; he increases his own to correspond with them, and thus maintains the equilibrium and secures equity, without rivalry or the disturbance of the smooth flow of business. This accomplishment is the mission of the A. S. E.

## COUNTRY STORAGE

## SUGGESTION FOR GRAIN HOUSE

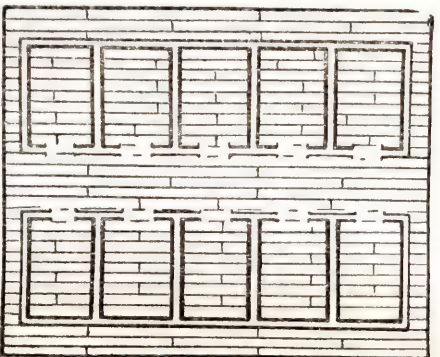
The holding of grain in the centers of production until it is called out by the actual demands of consumption, involves the question of storage. As has been well remarked, "there are granaries and granaries," and all sorts of plans and specifications may easily be obtained—good, bad and indifferent. It is not our purpose to discuss these at this time. The large grower, who measures his grain by the thousands of bushels will readily adopt plans and buildings to suit his own needs and fancy; but the small grower may be aided by simple suggestions along this line. In future issues we may give more elaborate plans, for we know our readers are never satisfied with anything but the best. To this end we will be glad to have plans of granaries and storage houses submitted for our consideration. Reasonable compensation will be allowed for accepted plans, specifications, drawings, etc., of this kind.

The moderate farmer may easily and cheaply build a granary in some convenient portion of his barn, or at some convenient place outside, and for which no special suggestions could be of service, other than to impress the fact that the success of any grain bin or granary depends upon the strength of material,



Foundation of Grain House ready for floor.

substantial construction, tightness and convenience. But a neighborhood, a township, or even a county, may co-operate in building a grain house at the shipping center, and it may be so constructed that each farmer may have his separate bin or bins, and absolute control of his own grain unmixed with that of any one else. There are many arguments in favor of such co-operative building, prominent among which is cheapness of construction, the same foundation, outer walls and roof answering for all; but more important even than that, is the



Bins laid off and ready to set up studs.

hauling of the grain to the shipping point when the roads are good.

We suggest a building 24x30 feet. Make a very solid foundation; this is necessary to sustain the great weight of grain. Have six rows of pillars, two rows in the middle four feet apart from center to center, with two rows on each side of these, the outer ones, of course, under the outer sills, the other rows midway between. The pillars should be six feet apart in the rows, which will require 36 pillars to the building, and the bottom of the sills should be a foot or more above the surface of the ground. The sills should be not less than 8x10 inches, and the joists not less than 2x8 inches and not more than 16 inches apart. (See 1st cut.) Floor very tightly with carefully selected matched lumber. The floor must be solid and tight.

Now lay off the bins. The intention is

to have a four foot passage in the center with five bins on each side, each bin 5½x8 feet, and if built so as to be filled to a height of 7 feet, each will have a capacity of about 250 bushels. The dimensions given for the bins admits of a passage way all around between them and the outer walls, so as to insure dryness, and permit a watchfulness to discover leaks, etc.

Mark the bins off on the floor and spike to the floor two rows of 2x4's four inches apart (see 2d cut) to receive the studding, which should be securely spiked, ( toenailed) to the floor, and to the 2x4's on each side of them, and they should be 7½ or 8 feet long. Two by 4's spiked on the top will be sufficient for plates.

The doors all open into the hallway, and they are closed by matched boards which work in grooves so that they can be taken out or put in one at a time. The door can then be closed from the bottom as the bin is filled, and opened from the top as it is emptied, involving the least possible amount of labor in handling the grain. In addition to these boards the doors may have regular shutters provided with locks if desired. The bins may be covered or not as the parties wish.

The outer walls may be sided and the roof constructed the same as a barn or other building.

## PRESERVING EGGS

An Oregon correspondent asks for a means of preserving eggs and keeping them fresh for as long a period as eight months.

Various methods have been employed for preserving eggs, several of which have been fairly successful under favorable conditions, but none of them have proven entirely reliable. The salt and lime method or methods are two well known to need describing here. Eggs have been kept in salt and lime solutions in a fair condition of freshness for some months, but they are not so fresh as to be beyond detection, or as to go into the market as fresh eggs. The water glass method is perhaps the most successful of any, but it cannot be called perfect. Water glass, so called, is a silicate of soda solution, and when eggs are immersed in it a transparent coating is formed upon them which excludes external air and prevents the development of the germs of decay. Farmers' Bulletin No. 103, of the Department of Agriculture, says:

"It was found in these experiments that a 10 per cent. solution of water glass preserves eggs so effectively that at the end of three and one-half months, eggs that were preserved the first part of August still appeared perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a little time, the yolk settles to one side, and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved for three and one-half months in water glass, the yolk retained its normal position in the egg, and in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh, unpacked eggs. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or for frosting, while eggs from solution in water glass seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market."

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1902, page 848, has the following on this subject:

"For the farmer and the small dealer the use of water glass is to be recommended. It is commonly sold in two forms; a sirup-thick liquid, of about the consistency of molasses, and a powder. The thick sirup, the former, perhaps most usually seen, is sometimes sold wholesale as low as 1½ cents per pound in carboy lots. The retail price varies, though 10 cents per pound seems to be the price commonly asked. A solution of the desired strength for preserving eggs may be made by dissolving 1 part of the sirup-thick water glass in 10 parts, by measure, of water. If the water glass powder is used less is required for a given quantity of water. Much of the water glass offered for sale is very alkaline. Such material should not be used, as the eggs preserved in it will not keep well. Only pure water should be used in making the solution, and it is best to boil it and cool it before mixing with the water glass. The solution should be carefully poured over the eggs in a suitable vessel, which must be clean and sweet. If wooden kegs or barrels are used they should be thoroughly scalded before packing the eggs in them. The packed eggs should be stored in a cool place. If they are placed where it is too warm, silicate deposits on the shell and the eggs do not keep well. It is best not to wash the eggs before packing, as this removes the natural mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell. One gallon of the solution

is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs if they are properly packed."

The last sentence evidently means one gallon of the solution as purchased, diluted with 10 gallons of water, making 11 gallons of diluted solution for the 50 dozen eggs. The eggs must be entirely covered with the solution, and they should be stored in a dry, cool, dark place.

But cold storage is the most perfect means of preservation, and of this we shall treat at greater length in future issues, but that method is not practicable for the individual farmer.

## THE BUSINESS FARMER

Here is the general idea of the business farmer. We clip from a leading publication of the day:

It is generally conceded today that the successful farmer is the business farmer, the one who runs his farm on strictly business principles. He keeps careful account each year of what every department has cost him and what returns it has brought, and if the balance is not on the right side he immediately investigates. Perhaps he has not secured the net profit which the size of his crops warranted him in expecting. This may be due to the fact that labor cost him too much or that his binder was old or too flimsy to do the work quickly and thoroughly.

Now isn't that nice? Doesn't it tickle the farmer's ear? Keep accounts. Watch your business. If you find no profit, you pay too much for labor. Cut down the hired hand. Raise more and raise it cheaper. But there is no thought that you may not get enough for it. Don't bother about the price. Others will attend to that. And so it goes *ad nauseam*. Never a suggestion of the possibility of better prices. And yet in price is the trouble, and in price lies the remedy. Insure the farmer better and steady prices, and he'll keep up the business end—he'll be a business farmer.

## ANOTHER FAKE

A body calling itself some sort of a free employment association is already blowing a blast through the press as to what a vast number of harvest hands will be needed in Kansas and Nebraska during the pending wheat harvest. Of course this is simply a "bear" movement to pull down the price of wheat. None of our advices indicate such a need. A year ago these same fellows or others like them, on the same story told for the same purpose, sent hundreds of young men into Kansas, some of them from the colleges and universities, who went there full of big promises, and came back empty of everything but experience.

## WH 'S WRONG WITH CHICAGO

Stocks of contract wheat in Chicago at the present time are the lightest for five years, and compare as follows: May 1, 1904, 681,300; May 1, 1903, 3,043,000; May 1, 1902, 5,143,000; May 1, 1901, 9,056,000; May 1, 1900, 10,060,100.

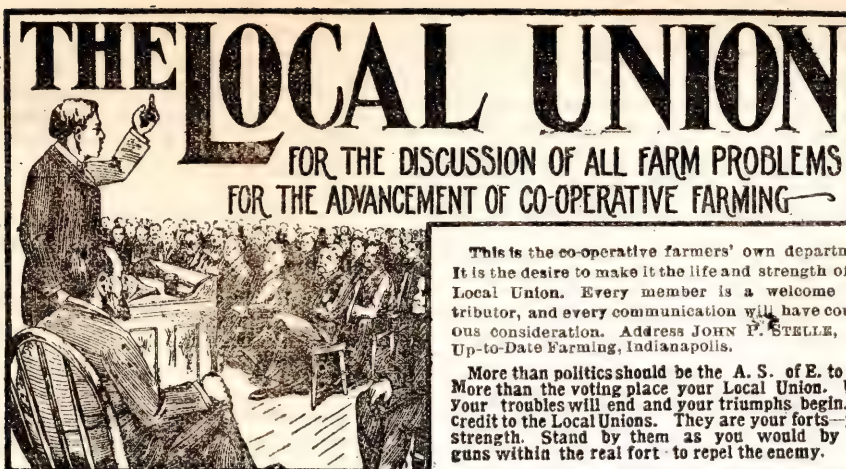
Chicago and other cities that in the past have held great stocks of grain are not likely to do it in the future. The new method is in operation. Farmers control their marketing. The supply is kept on the farm until the demand seeks it. The demand exists at the thousands of mill all over the country, where it is received and distributed to the consumers, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc., we predict will never carry the tens of millions of bushels of wheat and corn and oats like they have in the past. The farmers have done the very thing we said they could do. They raised a good fair crop of wheat in 1903. The consumption in this county is increasing rapidly, and it went into consumption via the shortest route. That is what's wrong with Chicago. Chicago's loss is the country's gain.

## WHEAT DOES NOT BREAK

Wheat does not break, and it seems most extraordinary. There couldn't be better weather; there couldn't be a meaner flour situation; Europe couldn't take a more utterly discouraging situation. The entire seaboard, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport News and Baltimore, cleared only 2,900 bushels of wheat in the whole of April. It isn't any wonder everybody is surprised at the 6c advance in wheat the last three days, and no wonder everybody is expecting and trying to get a share in the coming reaction. Minneapolis decreased its wheat stock 700,000 bushels in five days, with only two-thirds of its mills running.—Chicago Record-Herald.

This is just what we predicted. Conditions have been produced exactly as we desired. There is no power as strong as the farmers' power. The farmers have the wheat situation under control and they will not let the price break. Notice how the speculative price moves up to the cash price as the date of delivery comes. Note May wheat which had been selling several cents under the dollar, went to \$1.00 on May 19th; so will July, September and December.





This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STEELE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by you guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

The colleges and institutes  
Teach farmers how to plow,  
How to fertilize and rotate,  
To fill crib and bin and mow,  
But somehow all their wisdom  
Don't increase our yields a bit  
Which makes people 'gin to wonder  
If they've struck the key note yet  
Try it once on better prices,  
Give the farmers what's their due,  
And see if then the acres  
Don't bring more to me and you,

J. P. S.

I appreciate the excellent work the American Society of Equity is doing for the farmer, and I congratulate you on the successful fight made for dollar wheat, and I am glad to know you are succeeding in organizing the tobacco growers.

(PROF.) ANDREW M. SOULE,  
Sec. East Tenn. Farmers Convention.

Now for a Summer push. Let every local union do its duty.

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." That is just about it.

Kentucky is getting her back up; that is, her to-bac-co people are waking up. Tennessee will follow Kentucky; then comes Virginia and North Carolina. Yes, and Pennsylvania.

Who cares for the tobacco trust? Guess they won't buy at starvation prices unless somebody sells.

Mr. President, What is the subject for discussion this evening? Hadn't thought of any? Get your thinking cap on.

The agricultural papers, colleges, experiment stations and institutes have worked manfully, and spent lots of public money. How much have they increased the average yield of farm crops? I wish the local unions would give that question a little whirl.

Let the world's hungry stomachs be filled from the farm, but let the farmers pockets get something in them on the farm. There is surely nothing wrong about that.

While you are plowing this summer make a few speeches to yourself. Who's going to get the surplus? is a good question to discuss.

"The Third Power." Do you know that is the best missionary in the business? Every local union should be an agent for the sale of that book.

"It isn't all of life to live;" nor is it all of farming to work. The work must not be neglected, but it should be mixed with a whole lot of thinking—think who is going to get the surplus?

Whatever a person creates is his, isn't it? You are creating a lot of farm produce this summer. Is it yours? Not if somebody else can put a price on it and take it.

I don't see how a local union can have a dull meeting, the farm world is so full of subjects for discussion.

Don't lay this paper down until you read the letters in it from all over the country. Don't you think the pot is beginning to boil?

Any body can write a letter, and we want lots of them; but let them be short. The best letter is short and crisp—two or three telling points—tell what you are doing that others, "seeing your good works," may go and do likewise.

Are you co-operating? How about binder twine and other summer supplies? We advise no antagonism with home

merchants; but sometimes a local union may co-operate in the purchase of some article needed by many of the members, and at the same time not interfere with the general trade of the home merchant.

A president said,  
As he uncovered his head,  
This local must get up and hustle.  
Our crops, don't you know,  
Are beginning to grow,  
And we'll price them or there'll be a tussle.

Whatever you may think of tobacco, the tobacco grower is going to "plug" it to the tobacco trust, and the beef raisers are making up their minds to beef the beef trust. It only remains now for the corn men to get the corn gamblers by the ears, for the wheat raisers have already thrashed the wheat speculators.

What are you doing towards the million?

Which with you would be the greatest incentive to increased effort, greater yields and lower prices, or the assurance of a steady, remunerative market? Every influence but Up-to-Date is directed to an increased yield, not to a better price. Up-to-Date alone stands for a better price.

What have you done towards a million?

Will it be said of you after awhile, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and yet you are not" a member of the A. S. of E.? Talk this to the neighbors.

What are you going to do towards the million?

Each farmer is as much interested in the success of the A. S. of E. as the most earnest worker at headquarters. What are you doing as your part of the effort.

Among other things, local unions may very profitably talk about home improvements. Let's make the whole country take on a newness of life. Just as well begin it now, for it will come when the farmers win their present fight for equity.

Reforms never go backward. The local unions may be sure that the seeds of truth they are now sowing will germinate and grow and yield fruit. This agitation will not be devoid of results. Farmers have ideas on price making they did not deem possible a year ago. Think they'll stop now before they get it? Not much—not while the blood of Stark, and Wayne, and Houston, and hundreds of other determined ancestors, flow in American veins.

D. Phillips, of Nebraska, is at work with lightning speed out in that state. He has arranged for telephone connection over quite a large area, and proposes to make an A. S. of E. speech by lightning. That'll strike somebody.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Deputy A. R. Carhart proposes the following questions for discussion in local unions:

1. Can there be any permanent prosperity without stability of equitable price?
2. Will not the best interests of humanity be conserved by transferring the price making ability from the purchaser with money to the producer by labor?
3. What should be the annual increase of money that the financial standing of producer and consumer be maintained in equilibrium; that is, that neither shall gain at the expense of the other?
4. Resolved that the volume of business a country may do is measured by the value of the products of the soil and of labor.
5. It is of vital interest to business men and boards of trade to co-operate with farmers and laborers to secure stability of equitable price for farm products.

## Legally Robbed--Wheat the Growers Victims

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, has a bill before congress providing for the national inspection of grain. On the 30th of March he made in the senate in advocacy of his bill a most remarkable speech, whose revelations are sufficient to startle the world. We make some extracts. Wheat growers ought to write to the senator at Washington, for the speech in full:

Every great elevator company which buy this wheat and sells it again is interested, first, in buying as cheaply as it can, and selling at as great an advance as it can; and, second, in buying in at as low a grade as it can and selling out at as high a grade as it can secure.

Nearly every bushel of wheat raised in North Dakota and sold is transferred either to Minneapolis or to Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., not only that grain destined for Minneapolis and Duluth, but also that shipped to Superior, Wis., is inspected and graded by persons appointed under the Minnesota grading and inspection laws. The farmers of our state have no voice whatever in determining directly or indirectly the personnel of the force which passes upon the grade of every bushel of wheat which they sell. They have no means of securing any redress in case of combination or corruption in any manner which affects their grades, and necessarily, therefore, the amount they will receive for their products.

First, no No. 1 hard wheat was taken in this elevator during this time. No. 1 hard is the highest grade of grain raised in the northwest and brings the highest price. There was, however, shipped out 23,313 bushels. Where did it come from? There was taken in No. 1 northern, 2,511,937 bushels. There was shipped out of No. 1 northern 3,080,339 bushels and there still remained in the elevator on hand 30,000 bushels of No. 1 northern. Where did this extra amount come from? It is evident, therefore, that of wheat taken in graded lower than No. 1 northern 598,403 bushels became No. 1 northern. How was this made up? Let us see. There was taken in 2,088,754 bushels of No. 2 northern. There was shipped out but 585,639 bushels of No. 2 northern and there remained in the elevator 60,000 bushels of No. 2 northern, or a total of 645,639 bushels. That leaves 1,443,815 bushels of No. 2 northern to be accounted for to a great extent by converting it into No. 1 northern. There was 307,752 bushels of No. 3 northern taken in, that is what they paid the farmers for. Now what has become of it? Looking over the amount shipped out we find No. 3 northern, none. All of this 307,752 bushels changed into a higher grade after it got into the elevator. There was 290,284 bushels of rejected taken in, nearly 300,000. There was shipped out only 93,000 bushels of rejected. What became of that low grade? There was taken in of wheat without grade 1,675,289 bushels; there was none shipped out, and but 94,000 of rejected and no grade on hand. Now, it must be remembered in addition, as I understand it, that this grain was inspected into and inspected out of the same elevator by the same system and the same inspectors. Now, the value of this grain as shipped in, even after the dockage had been taken out was \$5,209,330.24. The value of this grain as shipped out was \$5,540,207.50, leaving a clear profit on manipulation of grades, of \$330,877.27. It is important to note in addition to this after deducting the dockage and losing to the farmer 172,074 bushels that the amount shipped out together with the amount on hand was nearly 30,000 bushels more than the gross amount received in the elevator before its dockage. So that while the farmer was docked 172,000 bushels the elevator sold about 30,000 more than the gross amount received without the dockage.

The Senator then quotes from the Superior Evening Telegram of May 2, 1903:

"I wish here to state the astounding fact that the official reports of the Minnesota grain inspection department together with the reports of the Duluth board of trade, show that during the past ten years the amount of wheat shipped out of the grain elevators at the head of Lake Superior was 26,868,000 bushels more than the total amount received during the same period by the same elevators. The amount of wheat in store at the beginning of this period was about the same as the amount in store at the end of the period. That is the wheat received in Superior and Duluth during the past ten years weighed 26,868,000 bushels more when it was weighed out of the elevators than it did when it was weighed in—all of which surplus of wheat, worth at 75 cents per bushel more than twenty million dollars, was net profit, clear unearned gain, for the elevator companies. As the elevator people have to give full weight when they sell again, the presumption is that the grain growers of the northwest were robbed in the weight of their grain in a manner that would make Dick Turpin green with envy. Twenty million dollars is enough to lay a dollar on every foot of distance of 3,787 miles.

Mr. McCumber then gives the following as a statement given to him as absolutely correct:

"In 1898 a Duluth firm with offices in Minneapolis sold to Joseph Leiter, or his representative at Duluth, 200,000 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat. When the time for delivery drew near the selling firm was unable to obtain the necessary wheat of that grade at Duluth. It shipped from Minneapolis this amount, that is 200,000 bushels of wheat out of the Peavey elevators at Minneapolis, where it was inspected by the Minnesota grain inspection department as No. 1 northern. The cars arrived here, but the deputy inspectors refused to put a grade of No. 1 northern on the wheat on account of the poor quality. The receiving firm called for reinspection, but the chief inspector at Duluth also refused to mark the grade No. 1 northern as also did the board of appeals which is supposed to be the highest court as far as inspection at the head of the lakes is concerned. The difference in price at that time between No. 1 northern

and No. 2 northern was in the neighborhood of 6 cents a bushel, making the difference in price in 200,000 bushels of No. 1 northern and No. 2 northern, \$120,000.00. Through the influence of the grain ring of which the selling firm was a leading member, they succeeded in having the Minnesota inspection department send a special inspector from Minneapolis with instructions to grade this lot of wheat of 200,000 bushels No. 1 northern. This was done and the grain ring made a profit of above difference in price."

There never was a time when the property of the African slave was taken from him with such high handed recklessness, nor is the most hopeless criminal in the penitentiary permitted to be so plundered.

#### FARMERS ARE PRICE MAKERS

Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, April 15, copies the following from the Chicago Post of March 23. What is the matter now with those who said "It can't be done?"

"Farmers of the United States may also take the advice and hold all their good No. 1 or No. 2 red wheat for at least a 20-cent per bushel advance from prices now ruling. The price may be held down for a short time longer, but the intrinsic or milling value of good, sound wheat will surely assert itself long before another crop is raised and harvested."

"The best millers of the country must of necessity keep up their high standard of flour, even if they had to pay \$1.50 per bushel for wheat to do so."

"There is the demand, it may not be quite so easy to sell flour from the mill at \$5.50 or \$6.00 per barrel, but it can and will be done without doubt."

"A few years ago wheat sold here at 43½ cents per bushel, cash No. 2 spring; flaxseed No. 1 at 65 cents per bushel. It was the policy of men influential in making prices then to allow the farmer for his labor just common laborer's pay, or about 90 cents per day, as we were then in panic times."

"Now times are different. Farmers have something to say as to whether they shall be classed with common laborers or not. At least those of them who have good, sound wheat which will fill contracts are masters of the situation, and can command their own price if it is within reasonable bounds."

"The poor or low grade wheat it is wise to sell now. Get it out or off the farm before another crop is raised, but hold your good wheat for a time longer."

#### PROOF OF HOW PRICES ARE FIXED

The following dispatch, which we clip from a leading daily paper, gives official proof that live stock prices are fixed exactly as Up-to-Date has contended. When anybody disputes our position, show them the record:

Chicago, April 23.—In the investigation of the beef trust made by James R. Garfield, as chief counsel for the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was developed that prices of cattle in this market are thoroughly in the hands of the packers. They meet every morning and fix the maximum price that will be paid. Then the buyers, beginning below that figure, do the best they can with the shipper. Thus there is apparent competition, but in reality no competition whatever, since none of the buyers can go above the figure fixed for the day.

"The shipper who holds out the longest gets the best price, providing, always, the packers have not succeeded in getting their quota at lower figures. Railroad charges, feeding charges and rentals are not calculated to induce the shipper to hold his stock an hour longer than necessary to find a buyer."

#### AN ERA OF STABILITY AND PROGRESS

From the Chronicle, Princeton, Ky., April 21, we clip the following words of truth and wisdom:

"Our opinion has frequently been asked of the American Society of Equity, and we have always held that the farmer owed it to himself to organize as closely as capital or labor and to acquaint ourselves with the aims and objects of the movement we have procured literature and read and studied the same. \* \* \* By united efforts they propose to better the conditions of themselves and their wives and babies and yet not do so at the expense of their fellowman. If they organize they will become what may be called the "third power." The time has come when individual man can do but little by himself and with capital and skilled labor organized the producer of both capital and labor must organize or deteriorate; but when organized will become the balance wheel or governor of both capital and labor and then all three will work in harmony and an era of stability and progress as never seen before will reign. The farmers and their friends have it within their power to either win or defeat the objects aimed at."



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING PRODUCING AND MARKETING

The man afield  
May strive for yield,  
And think he's making gains,  
But in a trice  
Down goes the price,  
And naught for him remains.  
J. P. S.

Each issue of Up-to-Date Farming contains enough good material for two weeks' digestion for the most thoughtful farmer  
Madison Co., Mo. JAS. BACHLER.

Where is the biggest leak on the farm? Find it and stop it.

Don't feed the horses at noon until you have watered them.

Did you clean everything off the meadows as you intended to?

Are your tools in good condition? If not, stop right now and make them so.

Does Up-to-Date say too much about price? Well, the other fellows don't say enough about it.

Have you got the ginseng craze? That is a good disease to get rid of. The department of agriculture thinks there is no chance to make ginseng culture profitable in the United States.

"Farmers have a right to put a price on their products, and by co-operation they can do it." So says Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind., and it is the only paper on earth that says so.

No, your horse don't do exactly to please you all the time. And you don't always do to please your Master. Be patient.

Uncle Threadbare was careless with his harness, and his horses have sore shoulders. We would not mention it, but Uncle Threadbare is so many.

Are you planning to raise more corn than you did last year? That is all right, but who is going to get the surplus? You, or the fellow that puts the price on it?

We have no sympathy with the man who will not work, no matter what his calling, but with the average farmer it is not so much a question of more work as it is of more pay—better prices.

The farmers have never struck for eight hours a day. They have never struck for anything. But they are getting ready to strike—for the right to put a price on their own products. And they propose to strike hard.

Yes, you need a new plow, and will have to have one before another year. Who will put a price on it? The fellow that sells it. And you will sell a fat hog after awhile. Who will put a price on it? The fellow that buys it, of course. Well, I would like to know where you come in.

Are you worrying about the weather? Never mind, you didn't make the weather, and the weather didn't make you. Neither is responsible for the other, and life is too short to worry over it.

They are coming around. Even the Farm Journal says: "The high prices of nearly all kinds of food to consumers makes it hard for all but the rich to live in comfort. And yet the prices the farmers get are not high in most kinds of produce. The middlemen and the railroads get more than their share." That is so. Let's have EQUITY in price.

Look a little out for vetch. It is highly commended as a pasture plant for hogs and sheep, but in portions of Michigan it is becoming a very troublesome weed, and is doing much mischief in the wheat fields.

A farm paper which will not admit that the farmers can put prices on their products, concedes all the most rabid A. S. of E. ever claimed. "As the prosperity of the country is measured by his crops, the farmer surely holds the entire situation in his hands." Certainly, that is what we said.

G. Len Hungate, of Thompsonville, Ill., writes:

"I don't want to miss a single copy for each copy is well worth a year's subscription to me."

## CLOVER AND ITS TROUBLES

In the leading agricultural states, excepting perhaps, the newer states in the West where alfalfa is "to the manor born," common red clover is the most important forage crop that has been given the farmer. Its great value as a pasture plant, as a hay producer, as a renewer of the soil, as a gatherer and distributor of nitrogen, as a restorer of humus—all these combine to make it a plant of inestimable value.

But people get discouraged in its production sometimes on account of difficulties they encounter in getting a stand. Sometimes it catches in patches, and sometimes it misses in patches. Sometimes it makes a fairly good stand, but the plants dwindle and do no good. Then the land is said to be "clover sick."

Clover cannot stand acidity in the soil. Clover sick land is acid land, and almost invariably fields that catch in patches are acid except in patches, and fields that miss in patches are acid in patches. Just why these things are so is not necessary for our present purpose to inquire. It is true, though, that a field may be acid at one time and not at another, and at some seasons lands are more acid than at others. The acidity of land may be easily tested. Blue litmus paper may be obtained at almost any good drug store. Bury a bit of litmus paper in the ground from three to six inches deep, pressing the earth down firmly upon it. Let it remain there twenty-four hours or more. If the ground is acid it will turn red, or take a reddish tinge; though ground may not be sufficiently acid to react upon the paper, and yet be too acid for clover to do well upon it. Still it is an interesting experiment.

Well drained land, especially under drained, is not so apt to be acid as undrained land, and land containing plenty of humus is not so liable to acidity as land deficient in humus; and land is not so apt to be acid in dry seasons as in wet.

In all cases of acid land a treatment of lime is indicated, not as a fertilizer, but to neutralize the acidity. Wonderful results in the growth of clover have been secured by even light applications of lime, the waste from lime kilns which may be obtained very cheap in carloads.

## MORE TROUBLE FOR THE RANGE MEN

There are said to be about 400,000 head of cattle in the Choctaw nation, owned by persons who are not citizens of the Territory. An act of the Choctaw council approved by the President last March, levies a tax of 20 cents ahead on all cattle held in the nation by non-citizens. A census is now being taken preparatory to the collection of this tax, which, on the above number of cattle will amount to \$80,000, which is held as a reserve fund for the tribe. The tax in the Chickasaw nation is 25 cents a head.

## SOY BEANS

The soy bean is one of the richest, if not the richest of all the beans in fat and flesh forming matter. Not like cow peas, rich in protein and poor in fat, or corn rich in fat and poor in protein, but rich all around as we want it, especially for milch cows and growing stock.

Bulletin 58, page 14, Department of Agriculture, says: Soy beans contain almost 2½ times as much digestible protein and over 5 times as much fat as common roller-process wheat bran.

They contain 8 times as much crude protein and nearly 3½ times as much fat as oats; nearly 3½ times as much protein and about 3 times as much fat as corn.

Soy beans resist drought and water damage and are consequently, under ordinary circumstances, surer to succeed than most other crops.

The following table of comparative values will throw light on the subject:

Soy beans cut and cured for hay contain: Protein 15.4 per cent. (flesh and muscle forming matter.) Carbohydrates 38.6 per cent. (fat and heat producing matter.) Fat 1.5 per cent.

Threshed seeds contain: Protein.....34.09 per cent Carbohydrates.....28.08 " Fat.....16.09 "

Cow Peas cut and cured for hay contain: Protein.....16.6 per cent Carbohydrates.....42 " Fat.....1.5 "

Threshed seeds contain: Protein.....28.8 per cent Carbohydrates.....55 " Fat.....1.7 "

Authorities differ as to the contents of soy beans and cow peas. One authority places the protein in cow peas at 20.2 per cent. The above may be considered a fair average. The yield of soy beans is another

thing in their favor. At the North Carolina Experiment Station an acre produced 2½ tons of well cured soy bean hay, while an acre of cow peas, under similar conditions, produced less than a ton.

The soy bean is a legume and draws its nitrogen principally from the air. Hence the large yield makes it one of the best crops to be turned down for improving the soil.

## 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Mr. James Bellwood, of Virginia, reports that he grew on rich bottom land over 100 bushels of soy beans per acre.

## SOY BEANS AS A BALANCE

At the Kansas Experiment Station one part soy beans and five parts Kaffir corn mixed makes double the amount of pork over Kaffir corn alone.

One part soy beans to three parts of corn will largely increase the feeding value of the corn.

If soy bean hay be mixed with corn fodder, shredded corn stalks or timothy hay, half and half, a great saving will be effected over feeding the different foods separately. There appear to be at least three varieties of the soy bean—the Early Yellow, the Medium and the Mammoth. The Medium Green is a good all around variety, but at the Kansas Experiment station the Early Yellow gave the best satisfaction.

## TIME AND METHOD OF PLANTING

For hay soy beans may be planted in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart as early in the season as the weather will admit of, say about the 15th of May. Single seeds may be dropped in the drills from one to three inches apart.

Cut while in bloom or soon after the pods form. A mixture of soy beans and Kaffir corn, three to five seeds of each per foot, makes an excellent hay. If planted early the hay harvest will come off about the 15th of August, when we are apt to have fine weather for curing.

For seed they may be planted in drills 3 feet apart from June 15th to July 10th. Single plants may be left in the drills 12 to 18 inches apart. The soy bean is a bushy, upright plant from 3 to 5 feet high and requires distance. Late beans, to mature a little before frost, are not apt to be molested by weevils.

The large percentage of fat in soy beans is apt to cause them to heat in bulk, thus destroying their vitality. Therefore, they should remain in the hull until thoroughly cured.

Whether soy beans be grown for hay or seed, thorough cultivation from start to finish will be necessary. If soy beans be thus treated they make an excellent soup. In their natural state they appear to be too strong.

The ranker the growth, the more nitrogen will be drawn from the air. Therefore it pays to fertilize liberally.

## FERTILIZER FOR SOY BEANS

Mix 400 pounds of muriate of potash with 1,600 pounds of acid phosphate, and apply of the mixture in the drills, preferably a few weeks before sowing, 400 to 600 pounds per acre, mix with the soil and plant as aforesaid.

BRYAN TYSON,  
Carthage N. C.

## SOME PUMPKINS

The Farm Journal agrees with us on the pumpkin, question and gives some good points as follows:

Yes, sir, pumpkins are a very profitable crop to grow. Grow them among the corn. Make a hole in each hill after the corn is up—a sharp stick about half an inch in diameter, or a little more is just the thing—drop in the pumpkin seed and close the hole with your toe. Do not do this until the corn is up nicely. Then the pumpkin vines will not be very long before the cultivation of the corn is completed, and there will be plenty of time for a big pumpkin crop. Pumpkins are a good preventive of hog disease.

## THE FARMERS NEED THE LANDS

Millions of acres of land, which the farmers actually need for agricultural purposes, have been fraudulently taken under various land laws. Read the following quotations:


Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas, says:

"I wish to say, that in my judgment there have been millions of acres of the public land secured under the law by the fraudulent acts of persons who procured men to go upon the land under these various acts by a previous arrangement, furnishing them the money, and where they violated these laws in order to get the holding of thousands of acres of land into the hands of a few individuals or wealthy corporations."

"The Secretary of the Interior says that the frauds which have been perpetrated in some of the Western States under the desert land act, under the timber and stone act, and under the commutation clause of the homestead act are perfectly appalling."

"The Senator from Montana (Mr. Gibson), who made a report in favor of the repeal of these laws during the last Congress, recites case after case where lands have been procured from this Government by the means which I have named and where thousands of acres are held by single individuals or by corporations, upon which they are grazing sheep and cattle to-day, and the provisions of the desert-land act have never been complied with in a great many hundreds of those cases."


In a recent congressional investigation the fact was brought out that \$50,000 were annually contributed by certain railroad companies to the national irrigation association. But our editorial friends of the agricultural press, see no negro in the woodpile there.



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**Advance Fence Co., 7459 Old Street, Peoria, Ill.**



# UP-TO-DATE LIVE STOCK RAISING AND MARKETING

The lowing herd,  
The cheerful word,  
Are heard athwart the fields  
For hope or gain  
Is here again  
If price accord with yield.  
J. P. S.

I am well pleased with seeds and Up-to-Date Farming. I do not see how you can give so much for 50 cents. The paper is worth two times as much as you ask for it.  
A. A. McLAUGHLIN.  
Markle, Pa.

Those work horses. They deserve good care and kind treatment.

Keep an eye on the calves and colts. The best are none too good. Plenty to eat and drink.

How do you feel when your suspenders are out of shape and your clothes hang awry? Uncomfortable? How about the horse when the harness is out of shape and not well adjusted?

The cow that is supplying you with milk and butter deserves a kind word and an extra bunch of grass, with a lick of salt between.

Now is the time to see to those pigs. They are laying a foundation for profits or losses—which?

Are the sheep and lambs doing their very best? They are actually changing weeds and grass into money if conditions are favorable. Mix a little salt with the green stuff.

Is the two-year-old learning bad habits in the field, by breaking out to get with the other horses when it gets lonesome? Fix the fence so it can't, and have a better horse.

The yearling steers and heifers ought to be licking themselves, kicking up their heels, and having a good time. They won't if they're hungry.

It's a good time for the sheep and pigs to be in the orchard; especially the pigs.

Clear and clean water. The stock can't do well without it. The milk of a cow that drinks from a mud puddle is not fit to use.

It is doubtful if turning the work horses on a pasture at night is much benefit to them. They can't stand work so well when they are full of grass. Good hay at night is better than grass. You wouldn't like to work on a mush and milk breakfast. A run on the pasture Saturday night and Sunday is restful, but they should be brought up Sunday evening.

Don't give up the idea of thoroughbred males. You may use common or grade females, but stick to the thoroughbred males—they are the stock improvers.

The stock men of the West are organizing a lobby to work on congress. No good. The same money directed to securing regular shipments as consumption requires would be more wisdom and less meanness.

A little hardwood ashes mixed with the salt given to horses or cattle is good for them, especially in the spring of the year.

## THE AMERICAN DRAFT

The Live Stock World pays this tribute to the American draft horse:

The American draft horse has achieved the distinction of being the leading market horse, the industrial horse of the age, that breeds into more money, whether grades or pure-bred, than the grades or pure-breds of any other stock. He has brought a new prosperity to the farm never before accorded to horse breeding.

Good draft horses bring good money, no matter how the times are, and the farmer who breeds good ones is sure of good prices, while the small common horses, mules and little trotters find no market demand.

A pure-bred sire will improve the stock to suit the markets, and the high prices for good horses should induce farmers to breed to the best stallions to get into the best markets.

## MUD FEVER.

As a rule the United States is a "muddy" country. We do not know that this is any disparagement, for it takes rich soil to make mud, though we confess to an acquaintance with the putty-like mud of our fine clays. But what we commenced to talk about is "mud fever" in horses, which is thus spoken of in the English Live Stock Journal:

"Mud fever is so prevalent at this time of the year that a few lines may be de-

voted to the subject for the benefit of those uninitiated in the mysteries of horse-keeping. It consists of inflammation on the under part of the belly, arising from an eruption, which causes the skin to become hot and tender and the hair to appear rough and ragged. If not attended to the latter will drop off and sores be formed, with the result that the horse is in state of fever, and very often falls lame, so that he is quite unfit for work. The treatment consist of rest, warmth, a dose of physic, soft food and the application externally of a dressing of glycerine or olive oil four parts and Goulard's extract one part. In acute or tedious cases, of course, professional advice should be procured, but under ordinary conditions, and especially if taken in time, an attack of mud fever will yield to the above treatment."

## MAINLY ABOUT HOLSTEINS

Calmly chewing their ends in comfortable stalls in a model barn on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, are fifteen big Holstein cows on which the Holstein Friesian Association pin their faith and are confident that they will demonstrate the superiority over all other breeds of cattle.

In other stables near by are representative herds of Jerseys; Devons, Brown Swiss and Shorthorns, and the same degree of confidence is evinced among the followers of each breed.

E. B. Von Heyne, who has earned an enviable reputation as a developer of milch cows, is in charge of the Holsteins at the World's Fair. He thinks this breed is the best in the world, and he says that the present test will surely settle the question and demonstrate that the Holstein as a dairy cow especially, as well as for general purposes, has no equal.

"Yes," said Mr. Von Heyne as some of the Jerseys were driven by, "the Jersey cows won in Chicago, but then they had no competition. The Holsteins did not participate in that test, but this time it will be different. We are here to win that prize," and the superintendent leaned back in a self-satisfied manner as though it were all over but the shouting.

"The Holsteins," said Mr. Von Heyne, "have been bred in Holland and the Friesian islands for more than 2,000 years," and he thinks that in that country the science of dairying is as far advanced as in any other country of the world.

The Holstein cow is angular of frame, rawboned and big. The Holstein colors are pronounced and unmistakable—the black and white mottled. The good cow is never fat. Mr. Von Heyne explains this by saying that the ideal cow is a machine and that her mission is to assimilate her food and convert it into milk. The milch cow is not bred for the flesh.

"A good Holstein cow is never fat," said Mr. Von Heyne. "She is a machine for the manufacture of milk—not tallow."

The first importation of Holstein cattle to America was made in 1621. Other importations were made at later dates, but no attempt was made to keep the breed pure until 1861, when W. W. Cheney of Belmont, Mass., brought over a herd. Since then many other herds have been imported and there are as many pure blood Holsteins in the United States now as there are Jerseys.

"While I confidently expect to triumph over the Jerseys and all other breeds here at the World's Fair, I want to say that we did not consider it necessary to go to the length that the Jersey people did. They selected the choicest specimens from all over the United States. They assembled their cows at Jerseyville, Ill., near St. Louis, and have kept them in training for a year.

"When the Holstein Friesian Association decided to enter the contest I went out into one county in New York state and bought some of the cows. The remainder will come from Wisconsin. They are just good, average, pure-blooded Holsteins the same as may be found on any first-class dairy farm. There is no need to spend time in acclimating Holsteins. They do well in Russia and equally as well in South Africa or any climate in the world.

"The milk of the Holsteins is not quite as rich as the milk of the Jerseys, but it more than makes it up in the quantity. A Holstein cow at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Amsterdam, from Sept. 7, 1883, to June 7, 1884, produced 14,223 pounds of milk. The record of Pietertje II for one year is 30,182 pounds of milk.

"Mercedes Julipes Pieterje, a cow I developed myself, produced as a six-year-old in an official seven-day test, 29 pounds and 8 ounces of butter.

"Sadie Voll Concordia, the present World's champion, not alone among the Holsteins but of all breeds, produced in an official test in seven days, 697 pounds of milk which yielded 30 pounds and 10 ounces of butter. This test was made in New York state at the Cornell experiment station in 1903. This cow at the age of 13 years sold for \$2,300. A calf from this splendid cow at the age of four weeks, sold for \$4,000.

"Now the Holstein is not only a milk producer without an equal, but she is a beef producer as well. We will compete with the Short Horns on the beef production, a thing the Jerseys would never attempt. The Holstein is the practical and economical breed of cattle for the United States and it will be proven at the test this summer."

## A YEAR'S CATTLE LOSSES

The April Crop Reporter, issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting table showing the losses of cattle from the two causes of exposure and disease for the year ending March 31, 1904. The total loss from these two causes is 2,676,463 head, or 4.4 per cent. of the cattle of the country.

Texas was the heaviest loser, her loss being 543,508, or a little over 6 per cent. of her entire stock. Minnesota lost 136,238 head, but that was only about 1 per cent. of the cattle of the State. Nebraska lost 117,225, or nearly 4 per cent. California lost 110,400, which was nearly 8 per cent. of her entire stock. Iowa lost 136,238, which was only one per cent. Arizona was the heaviest loser in percentage, her loss being 67,357, or nearly 12 per cent. of her stock. Florida lost 10.5 per cent., or 63,911 head. North Dakota lost 9.5 per cent., or 75,455 head. Illinois lost 61,581, but that was only a little more than 2 per cent., and Missouri a little more than 3 1/2 per cent.

The condition in Illinois is 93, and in Indiana 93, while in the eight main cattle feeding states it is 94.5, and in the whole country it is 91.

## SHEEP, CLOVER AND RAPE

A farmer of much experience in things practical says:

"I believe that for capital invested the amount of labor involved and the risk, that sheep pay larger dividends, year by year, than any other stock we keep. For example, take \$100 which will buy twenty good breeding ewes in the late summer; they should produce twenty-five lambs at least, and the lambs ought to, and will, if properly managed, bring \$4 a head off grass, or if kept for winter feeding until they will be worth \$5 per head or more, making the amount of investment, at \$4 per head, and \$25 more at \$5 per head, if you feed them on, with the wool extra. What other animals will, for so small an outlay and for so little work, return as much? These 20 ewes and lambs can be kept on an average quarter section farm at a very small cost. By gang plowing the stubble ground intended for corn and roots immediately after harvest, sowing one-half bushel of rye and three to four pounds rape seed per acre, one will get a lot of fall and spring pasture, will also germinate weed seeds which will be destroyed by the winter and spring plowing, and land will be in better shape for next crop.

I am firmly of the opinion that the sooner farmers take hold of this rape question the sooner it will revolutionize the sheep industry for us. Sow two or three pounds per acre along with clover seed, when seeding barley or oats; sow it in the corn at the last cultivation. If you have any trouble getting a catch of clover, try gang plowing the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, sowing three pounds rape with clover seed, and unless the season be too dry, you will get a stand of clover that will come through the winter all right. This is no untried theory, as we have had several heavy crops of hay seeded in this way."

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

The outlook for sheep husbandry is good. We quote from Senator Power, of Montana, a man of life experience on the sheep ranges:

"The sheep proposition looks like a good one for all time to come. Consider first our rapid increase in population and the taste the American people are developing for mutton. There is a steady tendency toward increase in the production of beef, while on the contrary both mutton and wool production is decreasing. Once New England was full of sheep; where are they now? The flocks of the great southwest have been reduced until they are no longer an important factor in the national supply of either mutton or wool. In the lower altitudes of the country few sheep are raised and the number is decreasing annually. Out here on the northwestern range, the natural habit of the sheep, the industry has reached its maximum height and is now on the wane. An overstocked range, destruction of natural grasses and gradual settlement of the country tells the story eloquently but briefly. With the past year the flocks of the northwest have decreased 20 per cent and prognostication of further decrease seems logical. As I said before, the tendency is toward an increase in the production of beef, but a decrease in wool and mutton."

## BRITTLE HOOF.

This is a trouble quite common among horses, more common in the cities perhaps than in the country. The hoof becomes so brittle that it easily breaks, sometimes almost crumbles, so as to frequently expose the "quick," and then the horse goes lame. The hoof becomes too dry as a result of exposure to fermenting manure in filthy stables, where the hoof becomes saturated with ammonia. Or it may be induced by leaving the feet covered with mud to dry upon and induce inflammation. The remedy suggests itself: Remove the cause or causes, see that the feet have plenty of natural moisture, free from ammonia or other hurtful elements. Turn into a pasture or grass lot where the foot need not be in mud, but where the morning dews may supply needed moisture in the best possible way. Take care of the horse's feet.

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is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.  
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# UP-TO-DATE DO IT YOURSELF PRODUCING AND MARKETING

*It seems a little thing to do,  
To lay a dozen eggs or two,  
But when the eggs are gathered in,  
Correctly counted—swapped for "tin."  
It's clearly seen the little hen  
'S done better work than lots of men.*

—J. P. S.

A handful of millet hay is a good thing for the hen and her brood to scratch in. The seed is good feed for the chicks.

Dispose of the old hens. Save the best laying pullets for your next year's brood hens.

A thoroughbred male is the thing to have with the hens from which you are to get your eggs for hatching.

The male bird should not be too fat. Neither should the hens, for that matter.

No matter what variety you breed, the eggs for hatching should be from the largest hens.

Be sure that the young chicks have plenty of encouragement to scratch. Exercise is the best preventive of leg weakness.

Don't forget about those sudden storms. Have some ready means of escape for the chicks.

Large hens contribute more to the increase of the average size of the future flock than large roosters.

Poultry people are still talking about the profit there is in duck raising.

Damp and filthy quarters for poultry are next door to the hospital and graye yard.

Are predatory animals, minks, opossums, foxes, etc., more liable to catch white chickens than dark ones? Some say they are.

Poultry profits depend upon healthy fowls, and to be healthy, fowls must be surrounded by healthy conditions, and have healthy feed.

The small poultry keeper is not to be sneered at; he's too numerous. And when he is the right kind of fellow, and gives his fowls proper care, some blue ribbons are liable to go his way from the shows.

First element for poultry success—good stock for breeding purposes.

Don't try to raise 'too many fowls. Better sell the eggs than to waste them and the hens' time in a vain effort to raise chicks.

A prowling cat is a bad coop for young chickens.

Duck eggs can be hatched in incubators, otherwise the work must be delegated to chicken hens, especially if you are raising Pekins.

Don't let the goslings run to a pond infested with tadpoles. If you do you will lose both goslings and tadpoles.

Birds are great eaters; they eat more than any other animal in proportion to their weight.

Let us remind you that it is about time that poultry house was cleaned out again.

We don't vouch for them, but most of these remedies are simple and easily applied. For cholera, mix one teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water; for lice one teaspoonful of sulphur in four quarts feed or mash; for diarrhoea, one teaspoonful of Jamaica ginger in a gallon of water; for roup mix boric acid with water so that it can be poured down the throat, give a teaspoonful and they will be cured.

Everything may well be proud of the photo-engraver's art but the chicken.

Sometimes a brood of chicks apparently healthy and growing nicely, will begin to droop, and if nothing be done with them they dwindle and die. The trouble most likely is lice—the large lice that will be found on the top of the head. These often appear very suddenly; the chicks may be entirely free from them one day, and in a day or two may be dangerously infested. Examine them carefully on the first appearance of droopiness, and rub a drop of lard on the head of each chick, dusting it well with insect powder. Then attend to the hen in the same way.

## AFRICAN GEESE

The African goose is not well known in this country, not so well as its close relative, the Chinese goose. We have had no personal experience with it, but

it is pronounced by those who have to be a very superior fowl—far superior to the common goose, and surpassing even the Embden and Toulouse, or the Chinese itself. A writer in the Northwest-ern Agriculturist, from an engraving in which we reproduce the accompanying illustration, thus speaks of the characteristics of this goose:

"African geese are as large as most Embden and Toulouse geese, and are better layers, setters and mothers than any other breed of geese. Goslings from old Africans are very strong and hardy and grow very fast. They are a stylish and active breed of geese. The ganders are very active and sure breeders and will mate promptly with any breed of geese. They can be mated with five times as many geese as can a Toulouse gander and twice as many as an Embden gander. African eggs always hatch well.



"The African geese have been raised for many years in the Eastern States, where they have a very good reputation as a first-class market goose, and they are working their way rapidly westward now, and in a few years will be as common as the Embden and Toulouse geese. They have a steady, dignified and noble walk and carriage and show much grace in their movements.

"This breed of birds originated in Africa and are known as far back as 1859 in Massachusetts. They have a large head with a large knob and generally have a dew lap under the throat. These and the Chinese are different from the others in the head, and are the only two breeds that have the knob as described.

"The bill of the African is rather large at the base and their necks are long. Their backs are long and flat, breast round and moderately full, and they have large, long and upright bodies. The wings are large and strong and are folded well against the body, the thighs are short and stout and shanks of medium length. The knob is black and the dewlap of a gray color, while the plumage of the neck is light gray with a dark stripe running from the head to the body. The back is dark gray, the plumage of the breast is gray and the under-part of the body is light gray. The wings and tail are dark gray and the thighs are light gray. The eyes are hazel or brown, bill black, shanks, toes and web are of dark orange color.

"The standard weight of the adult gander is twenty pounds, adult goose, eighteen pounds, young gander sixteen pounds and young goose fourteen pounds."

## THE GUINEA FOWL

It is a matter of surprise that more guineas are not kept on the farms. They are just about the hardiest of all the domestic fowls, and, I believe we may say the greatest hustlers, yet they seldom do their hustling to the injury of the garden or lawn. While quite domestic in their habits if treated gently, their wild nature leads them to remote parts of the homestead, and they are always catching insects that would better be destroyed.

While they do not lay all the year as the chicken hen does (more or less), they are great layers in their season, and the eggs, though smaller than those of the chicken hen, are very good for food. The eggs sell in the market, but generally below the price of hen's eggs. An objection is that guineas hide their nests so skillfully. But they always give themselves away when on their nests, and the watchful small boy will not fail to find them by their peculiar cry. The writer's happiest hours when a small boy were spent in watching and listening for the guineas, and then finding their nests after they had told on themselves.

On farms infested with hawks, guineas are very valuable, their vigorous protests against every approach of the foe actually frightening them away. And no strange cat or dog can come on the place without their emphatic protest.

The flesh is not so desirable, perhaps, as that of the chicken, being dark and inclined to be tough, but it makes excellent soup, and well cooked, it is by no means an unwholesome dish. Indeed, it has a gamy flavor which specially appeals to many appetites.

There are several varieties now, more or less popular, but we like the old-fashioned speckled guinea, the old friend of our boyhood.

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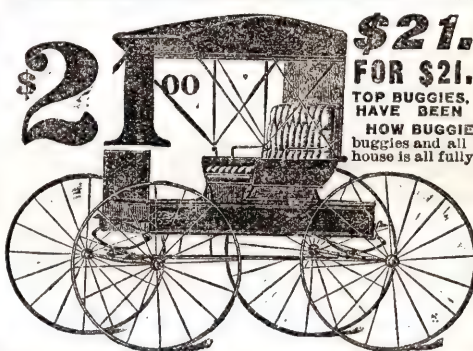
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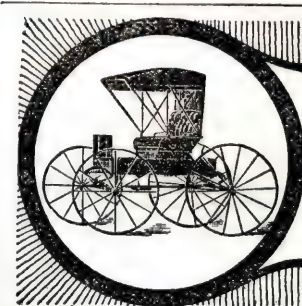
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Farmers wanted as agents. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa



# UP-TO-DATE AND SMALL FRUIT

After a winter that's bleak and cold,  
When storm-winds worry and sift,  
And Summer's green and Autumn's gold  
Have long been under the drift—  
Isn't it sweet to hear the rain  
Come back with the southern breeze?  
And isn't it good to walk again  
Under the apple trees?

—Florence J. Boyce in F. J.

Up-to-Date is indeed a great paper. It ought to be in every American home.  
Montgomery Co., Ind. NEWTON FINCH.

Low ground is not the best selection for an apple orchard.

The Jonathan is a good apple; so is the Baldwin. The latter is a special favorite in Michigan.

A crop of one acre of Jonathan apples is reported to have sold for \$1,350 in Colorado.

The dust spray in the orchard is growing in favor. It is much cheaper than the liquid spray, and is thought by many to be equally effective.

A prominent orchardist uses a dust spray made up as follows: Lime, 30 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; dry bordeaux, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound, concentrated lye, pulverized, 1 pound.

"Cherry trees do well in sod; no other fruit trees will," says a contemporary. Try Kiefer pears.

In transplanting anything, pack the dirt so firmly around the roots as to leave no air spaces. This must have special attention in transplanting orchard or other trees. Actually tamp the dirt in, but don't bruise or bark the roots, which you will not do if you keep them covered with earth. This is essential to success in transplanting.

For a wash for all kinds of fruit trees, says Farm Journal, make a tolerably strong solution of concentrated lye, and with an old broom brush and wash from the limbs to the ground and let some soak

around the roots of the trees. This fertilizes and makes the trees grow. Treat thus about once a month during the entire season; it will destroy lots of insects that work around trees.

A good disposition of the wood ashes is to scatter them in the orchard, around under the trees in a good place.

The old Concord grape still sits at the first table, though some of its neighbors wear finer clothes and hold a little higher head.

The plum curculio defies the spray. Spread a white sheet under the tree and jar him out of business. Then dispose of him in any way you please. A young duck makes an active and willing executioner.

Pear blight is now declared to be caused by the smallest bacillus of them all, and that the country where he lives is densely populated so that birds, flies, bees and other visitors carry millions on their feet to plant colonies elsewhere. This bacteria and bacillus business is getting beyond us. Wonder if there were so many of them when our daddies rushed through life in blissful ignorance of their existence!

## MULCH THE ORCHARD

The orchard mulch is meeting more and more favor every year. We quote from a good authority on that subject:

"The principal advantages of a mulch for orchard trees in our climate are, first, to protect the tender roots from severe freezing in seasons when the natural covering of snow is insufficient and the temperature, like the present winter, very low; second, to retain a good degree of moisture in the soil during the growing season, as well as through the winter months, and, third, to keep down the growth of grass and weeds, as the tree gets older and is difficult to reach with a cultivator.

It will be noted that in order to accomplish the first purpose of the mulch it will be necessary to have it in place

early in December, and it should be spread over the ground to a depth of six inches. Almost any kind of litter will answer this purpose very well, for it has been noticed that even a growth of weeds or grass left on the ground through the winter will do a great deal toward saving trees from root killing, as compared with the case when the ground is left entirely bare. However, the depth and importance of the mulch will vary with the latitude, and also with the certainty of a reasonable covering of snow during the winter months. We have used the remains of old straw piles, corn stalks raked from the barn yard, as well as worthless hay and litter of almost any sort.

To accomplish the second purpose of the mulch it should be on the ground before the usual summer drought and heat of July, August and September. In our present experience we have found that nothing not even persistent cultivation, will do so much to retain the moisture in the soil that is so necessary for the best thrift of a tree, as a moderate mulch of such material as above mentioned.

## SCALES

From the Ohio experiment station we get the following description, and suggested remedies of three of the most important orchard scale insects:

1. The Oyster-shell scale: This is a reddish or grayish brown scale, about an eighth of an inch in length, pointed at one end and curved in shape, suggesting a minute, elongated oyster shell. Its winter form is a hard scale, covering and protecting a number of minute, white eggs. These eggs hatch during the fore part of June, and the yellowish young crawl about for a few days and then fix themselves by inserting their beaks in the bark and begin sucking the sap. At this time they may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion, the formula for which is given in the station spray calendars, which are sent free on application.

Experiments made by the Canada Experiment Farms have shown that this scale may also be controlled by the use of lime mixed with water at the rate of one or two pounds of lime to the gallon of water. This should be done as early in the winter as possible. The lime loosens the scales, after which the rain removes them and destroys the eggs.

2. The Scurfy scale: This insect is somewhat smaller than the oyster-shell scale, and is more nearly round in shape. It is more conspicuous, because of its white color. Its habits and the means for its control are similar to those of the oyster-shell scale.

Neither of these scales is likely to cause much injury in orchards which are thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

3. The San Jose scale: This scale is

much smaller than either of the others named. It is nearly round in shape, at first white but later dark gray in color, and is easily recognized by a minute, central nipple, which is lighter colored, often yellow. To identify this scale a small magnifying glass is necessary.

This insect is far more destructive than either of the others named. Its appearance in the orchard means the eventual destruction of the orchard unless vigorous treatment is adopted. The best method of treatment yet discovered is the lime-sulphur-salt spray.

## STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

Have you a strawberry bed? You ought to have one; you'd like a dish of fine scarlet berries with a sprinkle of sugar and an immersion in cream every day, and the thought of the ordinances and the taste of the berries would make you more religious. A Wisconsin man thus tells the Farm Journal how he does it. A good deal of work, but he, no doubt, gets a good deal of berries:

"I set out a small strawberry bed in 1893, which has continually improved, both in fruit and plants, each succeeding year under my system of cultivation. I keep the soil well enriched and free from weeds.

"As soon as I finish picking the fruit, I mow the vines closely and rake them off. I then rake the bed thoroughly with an iron-tooth rake, making the whole surface of bed fine and clean. I then mark the bed crosswise of last year's rows, leaving the row strips about eight inches wide. I then thoroughly, but carefully, hand cultivate between these row strips, so as not to injure the roots of the plants in these strips. In a few days the strongest and best plants will be up and running.

"I leave enough of the strongest plants to run and cover about one-half to two-thirds of the bed. I then carefully hoe out the plants not needed and keep the soil clean and fine about these running plants. When the runners have covered the amount of space wanted, I then cut off all runners as they appear, keeping the open spaces well hoed.

"If needed I apply a dressing of good, fine manure, before mulching the bed for winter. I set only perfect flowering kinds."

The great commercial interests are so closely bound together that there are no longer competitive channels to which we can go for relief. More than one-half of the population of the United States are agricultural. The government, therefore is interested and deeply concerned in their welfare from a national standpoint. There is no one single blessing which will give greater happiness, longer life, or a higher character to the American people than the perpetuation of the rural home.—Senator McCumber of North Dakota.

## 98c. Buys \$3.50 Shoes

SEND NO MONEY.

These are high-grade Men's and Women's Shoes at lower prices than ever before heard of. We guarantee them to be more stylish, better fitting, better wearing, than you can buy elsewhere at \$3.50 to \$5. This is the most wonderful shoe offer ever made.

**98 cents** buys this Men's handsome Blucher hand-sewed sole, box calf shoe, in latest New York Tipped Toe—an extremely stylish, high-grade, durable shoe, equal to shoes that sell in stores everywhere at \$3.50 to \$5; sizes 6 to 11, widths D, E, EE. Fit guaranteed.

SEND NO MONEY. Write for order blank.

**98 cents** buys Guaranteed \$3.50 Patent Leather Shoes for both men and women; also a variety of other good shoes, of which we will send you full description if you write us.

**98 cents** buys this Ladies' handsome, new style elastic instep, Lace Shoe, made of special vic kid, on the most stylish last, with Patent Leather tip. The elastic instep makes the shoe self-adjusting for a high or low instep, and insures comfort to the wearer; sizes 2 1/2 to 8; widths A to EE. Guaranteed equal to shoes selling in stores and from other catalogues at \$3.50 to \$5.

SEND NO MONEY.

but if you want a \$3.50 pair of shoes for 98 cents, if you are willing to examine them if shipped subject to examination and approval before payment, simply say on a postal card "send me order blank." We will also send you description of our New System Big, Free, nearly 1,000 page Catalogue, which will save you dealer's profits on not only shoes but everything used in the home. Highest bank, commercial and customer's references. Address GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 235-257 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

## BIG BRASS BAND OFFER.

We sell the celebrated IMPERIAL, DUPONT and MARCEAU Band Instruments at about one-half the prices others ask for the same high-grade goods. For our Free Band Instrument Catalogue, also our Free Booklet, entitled, "How to Buy Band Instruments," for large illustrations and complete descriptions of our three large lines of brass instruments, also everything in Drums, Clarinets, Flutes, Saxophones, etc., etc., for the free catalogue, our guarantee and refund proposition, for the most liberal band instrument offer ever heard of, for the new method of selling instruments fully explained, for something new and immensely interesting to every bandman, cut this ad out and mail to us today.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



## RAISED 129 PIGS FROM 13 SOWS

ST. JOSEPH, ILL.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—Word comes to us that one of Fithian's prosperous farmers, John Rueb, is the champion hog raiser of central Illinois. In the last two weeks he has had thirteen sows that farrowed 129 pigs, all living, healthy and strong. Mr. Rueb claims that his success is greatly due to his using "International Stock Food," which he has used for several years. John is one of the up-to-date farmers and he will continue to use "International Stock Food," and says he can always raise more pigs than any of his neighbors unless they use "International Stock Food."

From ST. JOSEPH RECORD.  
Beware of inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IS A FEED FOR ONE CENT. It won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class Medicated Preparation, made from powdered Roots, Berries, Seeds and Herbs, to give to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs, in small amounts as an addition to their regular grain feed to secure better digestion and assimilation so that each animal will obtain more nutrition from all grain eaten. Scientific authorities prove that the average animal digests 65 percent of the average kind of feeds. "International Stock Food" will cause them to digest 70 to 75 per cent. We paid the government \$40,000.00 war tax because "International Stock Food" was a high-class medicinal preparation. Many other kinds did not pay any war tax because they claimed to be to the government that they did not use medicinal ingredients and did not claim medicinal results. You can afford to use preparations of this kind only on a medicinal basis. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood, "tonics up" and permanently strengthens the entire system. It cures or prevents many forms of disease. It will save you \$10.00 per year in the feed of every horse you work and its use will only cost you \$2.50 per year. It saves grain and 30 to 60 days time in growing and fattening all kinds of stock and is endorsed by over one million farmers who have used it for fifteen years. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations and substitutes. No chemist can separate and name all of the ingredients we use. Any company or chemist claiming to do so is a Self-Confessed Ignoramus or a Paid Falsifier. Insist on having the genuine "International Stock Food."—It is sold by 100,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if it ever fails to give you satisfactory, paying results and its use only costs you 2¢ a FEED FOR ONE CENT.

## A \$3000000 STOCK BOOK FREE

### IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$30000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. These 183 Engravings are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and absolutely reliable. Correspondence promptly answered as we have an office force of 200 including 100 typewriters.

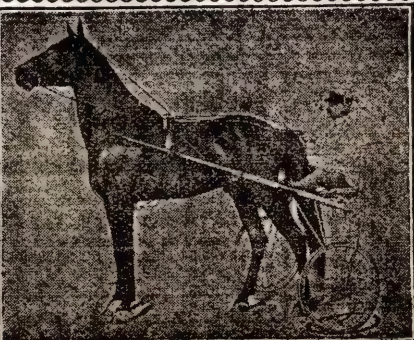
WE WILL MAIL IT TO YOU FREE, POSTAGE PREPAID

If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal Card, and ANSWER THREE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st.—NAME THIS PAPER.

2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

ADDRESS AT ONCE..... INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.



## DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4

FASTEST HARNESS HORSE IN THE WORLD

Dan Eats "International Stock Food" Every Day and

HOLDS FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:  
Mile Record, 1:56 1/4 Mile Record on Half-Mile Track, 2:08 1/4 Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, 3:04 1/4  
Half-Mile Record, 0:56 Mile Record to Wagon, 1:57 1/4 Two-Mile Record, 4:17

## HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

Printed in Six Brilliant Colors—Size 31 by 23 inches

We own the World-Famous, Champion Pacing Stallion, Dan Patch, and have Fine Lithographs of him. They give complete record of all his Races and Fast Miles and are Free of Advertising. The large Lithograph will show Dan hitched as you see him in this engraving.

IT WILL BE MAILED FREE—Postage Prepaid

IF YOU ANSWER THE "TWO QUESTIONS" AND SEND FOR BOOK DESCRIBED ABOVE.



Largest Stock Feed Factory in the World.

Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00.

This Engraving Shows Our New Factory.

It Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space.



## Letter From David Dobetter

(Delayed in Transmission)

No. 41.  
NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, IND.  
April 15, '04.

Dear Mr. Everitt.

Things are swinging along nicely with us. The frame for the new barn is up and the siding is going on. We were fortunate enough to get carpenters before the season fairly opened. It pays to be a little ahead of time once in a while. If these men had got their season's work all engaged and under way before I spoke to them the chances are that the new barn would not have been ready for the summer crop of hay. As it is, we will be all right, unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent.

Tom has the manure almost cleaned up in the old yard. Chipper has gotten so he thinks he can do almost a man's work, and really, it is wonderful what a good healthy boy of his size and age can do. It sometimes seems as if he could tire me out and I believe I can endure as much hard work as any man of my time of life. A good many times when I would be feeling quite old after a hard day's work, Chipper would take the gun and go out to see what he could find in the way of game just before the sun went down. I have planned to pay Chipper something for his season's work this year. I do not suppose he will expect it. The home would be all he would ask, but it seems to me no more than fair nor right that he should have a fair return for his work. It never seemed to me just the thing to get all you could out of a boy just because he is a boy and cannot speak or act for himself. Lots of folks do that. They will work a boy till he is about used up, paying him little or nothing, and then turn him off to take up some other one.

We have the early potatoes all planted. Tom and I took a few days as soon as the frost was out of the ground and plowed the land. It seemed to be in splendid condition. We are taking the ten acres where we had one kind of corn last season. The piece was well manured and we think it will give us a good crop of potatoes. As fast as we can we are getting into a system of rotation of crops. This is a comparative new thing for the farmers of this section and entirely so with us at Four Leaf Clover Farm. The old method was to grow corn right along on the same piece of ground, year after year. The same way with wheat and other crops; and the worst of it was, we did not think much about putting anything back. Hundreds of tons of the very nicest straw have been burned by the farmers of the west and middle west. If we only had some of it now wouldn't we make good use of it? But now we are beginning to wake up to the necessity of saving not only the straw but all other kinds of farm fertilizers, and where we cannot get enough we are studying how to make up for the deficiency by a system of good tillage and crop rotation.

We have missed Ben this spring and no mistake. The older I get the more I feel my dependence on the young folks. I wonder if that is not so with all fathers? But he will soon be home now. He writes home that he has stored up a lot of new ideas that can be worked out on the old farm. All right. We will welcome them. Farming is a progressive business. We did not use to think so. Year after year we plodded along in the same old round—the same cows, the same kinds of potatoes, wheat and corn, the same way of plowing and seeding. This is being all changed—it is bound to be so.

I took little sweetheart in the other afternoon when it seemed as if I could be spared pretty well and drove about twenty miles through this county. I think I told you that I had an idea that we farmers of western Indiana would be looking out for our best interests if we could put up a good big elevator for the purpose of storing wheat or corn till markets were favorable. This was the object of my trip the other day. You would be surprised to see how quickly the farmers grasped at that idea. I tell you, we are right up to a time when the farmers are red hot to get out of the clutches of the moneyed men who have been taking the very last cent they could out of us and leaving us to slide it along the best way we could. Fifty men out of fifty-five that I saw that day are ready to support such a plan, and support it not only with their voices but with their pocketbooks, and that is what counts. Several offered to place money right in my hands for the purpose of building an elevator; but I did not think it wise to let the matter get along quite as fast as that. Let's know where we are going to build and what the cost will be and all about it before we call for money. The money will be forthcoming, I am sure when all the preliminaries have been arranged. But I did take a paper along with me and let every man put down on it the amount he felt like subscribing toward the stock of the concern. I think we have well towards enough down now to build the elevator. I know of two or three good men who stand ready to make up any deficiency

there may be after the rest of us have done what we feel able to do. You know there will always be some who will stand back till they see that a thing is sure before they will come in. We held a good big meeting last week and a committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole matter and report the first of next month. I prophesy that before next wheat harvest we will be in shape to store our crop and hold it till prices get where we will want them to be before selling.

I wish farmers everywhere would do this. We must do it for our own protection. Men in all other lines of business are now organized from top to bottom. Why not we? I think the trouble has been that we farmers have been too suspicious of our neighbors. We have not wanted to trust anything or anybody except our own selves. We think we are smart enough to do all our own business ourselves and are willing that other folks shall do the same. No hog on the slippery ice ever was more independent than we farmers have been. "I'll run my own shanty" has been our motto, and we have suffered the penalty for our narrowness. While we have been begging folks to take our staff always at their own figures, not ours, they have been laying up money till their pocketbooks are ready to burst.

No use to blame anybody but ourselves. The other fellows have done nothing more than we ought to have done long ago. The question is, shall we work for our interests now that we know what those interests are? For one I say "Yes" and I mean to say it so that farmers all over this county can hear it, too.

Our little fruit trees have come through the winter in fine shape. I went out and examined them all a few days ago, and if I am not mistaken, every one of them is alive and ready for the new season's work. Tom and I spent some time trimming them up the latter part of last month. The branches look bright and thrifty and I can see that the trunks have grown considerably since we set them out. We gathered all the brush up after we had been over the orchard and burned it. Ben writes home that he has found out a number of good kinks about orcharding. Good for Ben. Fruit growing is an art. Few of us common folks know as much about it as we should.

I am coming down to the city next week, Mr. Everitt. I want to see you and talk some things over. Especially the elevator business. Then there is the Township Trustee matter. I am not going to let that worry me but I want to talk it over a little.

Now Goodnight. Yours Truly,  
DAVID DOBETTER.

## SWEEPING OVER AMERICA

We clip the following from a writer in "The Farm Home," Springfield, Ill. Reference is made to the American Society of Equity:

"A great movement is sweeping over America. It is an attempt by farmers of every class to control their marketing and compel a fair price for their products. Nearly 100,000 have joined the movement already. The object is so noble, so God-like—'The laborer is worthy of his hire' and its accomplishment will be fraught with so much good to all humanity—that every person should help from the President of our country down to the lowest ranks of people in public or private life.

"Farmers! Any person or institution that opposes this movement is your enemy. Every person who does not help it is not your friend. This is a time when the Divine injunction should be suspended and you should punish your enemies and not reward those who are not your friends.

"From this time forward refuse to help those who will not help you in this attempt; and give encouragement, comfort and support to those who help you."

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition management, in compliance with the requirement of the recent act of Congress in connection with the World's Fair loan, has set aside \$19,000 for a show of breeding cattle from below the quarantine line and a car-lots cattle show, following the regular series of exposition live stock shows at St. Louis this fall. This was approved at a conference with representatives of the southern breeders and range cattle interests by President Francis, Director Skiff and Chief Coburn at St. Louis, March 15-17.

Picture taking is fine sport when you have a good instrument. An advertiser in May 15th Up-to-Date sells good cameras at a low price. When you get a good picture send us one and we will pay you for your trouble if we can use it. Write name and address plainly on back.

**SOUTH DAKOTA FARMS**  
are as good as any in the U. S. Exceptional advantages offered to  
**HOME SEEKERS AND INVESTORS**  
I have lived here 22 years and have great confidence in Dakota's future. Land cheap and good; schools, churches, etc. Send for booklets and full reliable information. **EZRA MARTIN**, Worthington, S. D.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

to supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS and EXCHANGERS advertising in our U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals **FREE**. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable real estate magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news and current topics. Circulation covers United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Hawaii. 3 months trial 25c, 3 years \$1. U. S. Real Estate Journal, 155 W. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

**FARMS** For rich farming, and fruit growing Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich

## "THE TEXAS TRAIN"

A new, fast, magnificently appointed train to the Southwest, reaching direct and through close connection the principal points in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Write for copy of illustrated folder, schedules, and information about low rates to the Southwest.

**E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A.,**  
Cotton Belt Route . . . . St. Louis, Mo.

**RURAL MAIL BOX FREE.** To the first person sending us the address of anyone canvassing for petitions for a new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. **DAKES MFG. CO.,** Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.

## VIRGINIA FARMS

This section has been overlooked but now Northern Farmers are buying the lands and are delighted with their bargains. They find the land admirably adapted for grain, cattle and fruits. Good markets, climate delightful.

## A FEW AMONG MANY BARGAINS

No. 1,085—On the Staunton River—A charming old mansion and an excellent farm, 940 acres; about 300 acres are river bottoms, the soil of great depth and fertility. Brings maximum crops of corn, timothy, clover, etc. About 600 acres cleared and cultivated; and 340 acres in woods. There are many farm buildings of various kinds. The farm is well watered and is one of the very best bargains in Southern Virginia. The location healthy, and good society. About four miles from village and depot. Excellent stock farm and equally good for grain and general farming. Price, \$11,000.

No. 1,159—Charlotte County—900 acres. This is a charming old ante bellum homestead. Family scattered and place neglected, but it is one of the best

arms in the entire county. Large handsome brick residence, eight rooms and hall above the large basement. 300 acres fine bottom lands. 300 cleared up lands, and 300 forest. Seven tobacco barns and many other buildings. Price, \$12,500.00.

No. 1,257—Caroline County—136 Acres, Brick Mansion—Old Colonial building in the midst of 20 acre well shaded lawn, on hill with delightful view of river, valley and country for miles. Spring of excellent water. Place is noted for its healthfulness, 1 mile to post office, 2 1/2 miles to depot. This is a place of considerable historic note. \$5,000, 1/2 cash.

No. 1,263—Only 13 miles from Richmond, 847 acres \$15,000.00; a great bargain.

We have many other elegant farms and country seats in Virginia and other States. Small catalog free. Large catalog entitled "Virginia and Carolinas Illustrated," for 25c. This has descriptions of hundreds of farms with photographs of buildings and crops. Finest farm catalog issued. Address

THE AMERICAN LAND CO.

56 Kelly Bldg.

Springfield, Ohio

# \$50,000.00

## Cash Given Away

TO USERS OF

# Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of **Lion Coffee**. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

## In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our **\$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest**, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

## Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the **St. Louis World's Fair**; the second relates to **Total Vote for President** to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. **\$20,000.00** will be distributed in each of these contests, making **\$40,000.00** on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

## Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is **nearest correct on both contests**, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

### WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize	.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	.....	1,000
5 "—200.00 each	.....	1,000
10 "—100.00 each	.....	1,000
20 "—50.00 "	.....	1,000
50 "—20.00 "	.....	1,000
250 "—10.00 "	.....	2,500
1,000 "—5.00 "	.....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL,	\$20,000

### PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 18,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	.....	\$2,500
1 Second Prize	.....	1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	.....	1,000
5 "—200.00 "	.....	1,000
10 "—100.00 "	.....	1,000
20 "—50.00 "	.....	1,000
50 "—20.00 "	.....	1,000
250 "—10.00 "	.....	2,500
1,000 "—5.00 "	.....	9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL,	\$20,000

## 4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT), TOLEDO, OHIO.



## Names of Farmers Wanted

The Valley Farmer wants names and addresses of farmers anywhere in the U. S. They want to get them interested in their big farm magazine which now has a circulation of over 100,000 copies and is acknowledged to be the best farm paper in the West. The subscription price is 50c per year, but if any of our readers will send them five farmers' names and addresses and ten cents in stamps or silver they will enter you as a subscriber fully paid for a whole year. Address: Valley Farmer, 521 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

**\$75,000** For nearest guess on attendance at St. Louis

**WORLD'S FAIR**  
First prize \$25,000; Second prize \$10,000 and 1883 other prizes. Two estimates for 50c. Write for particulars. CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION CO., 101 Press Bldg., Springfield, Ohio

**Gold Rings FREE**  
Sell 10 p's of Smith's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure at 10c each. We trust you; when sold send money and we'll send 2 rings or choice from our premium list. Agents wanted. Roschub Perfume Co., Box 44, Woodboro, Md.

**PARTNER WANTED** in each locality. Either Sex. No investment. Simply give us names and information. We do the hustling. You share in profits.  
**VICK PUBLISHING CO., Rochester N. Y.**

**FOR SALE** Trained Fox Hounds. Address P. O. Box 73, LAMAR, ARKANSAS

**Peach Trees** Large size, 3c, each. Tree kept dors. mant in good shipping condition till May 20. Cir. free. R. S. Johnson, Box 35, Stockley, Del.

**CANNING FACTORY** ONLY \$8.00. Cans 400 to 600 cans per day. Valuable book of instructions free.  
**W. SMITH, Albertville, Ala.**

**A Little Gold Mine For Women**  
The U. S. Cook Stove Fruit-Drier. Dries all kinds of Fruits, Berries, Cherries, Corn, Vegetables, etc. It takes no extra fire. Always ready for use, and will last a life time. It works while you cook. Write for circulars and special terms to agents.  
Price \$5.00.  
**E. B. FAHRNEY, Box 445, Waynesboro, Pa.**

**GINSENG** Great opportunities offered. Book explaining about the Ginseng Industry free. AGENTS WANTED. F. B. MILLS, Box 266, Rose Hill, N. Y.

**STARK TREES** best by Test—78 Years LARGEST NURSERY. FRUIT BOOK free. We CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY Weekly STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Etc

**2000** Poultry, Pigeons, Hogs, Ferrets, Parrots, Cats Hares, etc. Hatching Eggs a specialty. 60-page book 10c. **J. A. Bergey, Box V, Telford, Pa.**

**SQUABS** are raised in one month, bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn this immensely rich industry. **Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 289 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.**

**BEE SUPPLIES**  
Everything used by Bee Keepers Root's Goods at their prices Large, illustrated catalogue free  
**WALTER S. POWDER**  
513-515 Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

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USE **Turkey-lene**  
The Wonderful Antiseptic Remedy and Tonic.  
Thousands say "It's Marvelous."  
Turkey-lene prevents disease, strengthens, tones and invigorates the bird and keeps them absolutely free from vermin.  
Long experience enables us to give valuable practical advice on every phase of Turkey raising. This advice we give free to every purchaser of Turkey-lene.  
Send 6c. by registered letter or money order and we will send you enough Turkey-lene for the broods of two hens with full directions how to profitably raise every one of them.  
**THE NATIONAL TURKEY-LENE COMPANY,**  
Dept. 124, Washington, D. C.

**WONDERFUL PIANO OFFER.**  
The CELEBRATED BECKWITH PIANO CO.'S UP-RIGHT GRAND 25-YEAR QUARTER-ANTIQUE PIANOS.

**\$89.00**  
**115.00**  
**138.00**  
**165.00**  
For the most liberal piano offer ever heard of write for our Free Piano Catalogue, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, the handsomest, most interesting and most complete Special Piano Catalogue ever published. We will send you a facsimile of our celebrated 25-year guarantee, our one year's free trial plan will be fully explained, how we furnish pianos on trial without one cent of money being sent to us will be made very clear; you will receive facsimile letters from the largest Chicago banks opening our proposition and we will explain just what the freight will be to your town. In the special catalogue we show large, handsome, halftone illustrations and complete descriptions of all the different parts, the manner of construction (interior and exterior views), also color tone sample plates of the different woods, including French burled walnut, English quarter sawed oak, San Domingo figured mahogany, etc. Each piano is shown in very large half-tone, full plate illustrations, over 100 in all, fully and accurately described. Why the highest grade Beckwith Piano made, the Acme Cabinet Grand Concert Piano at \$165.00, is in every essential point the equal of any piano made, regardless of price, is made very clear. Write for our Free Piano Catalogue and get all this free by return mail, postpaid. Our latest and most astonishing offer, the greatest piano proposition ever heard of. If you have any use for a piano at any price, don't fail to write for our Free Piano Catalogue and Offer. Address: **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**



## Newsy and of Interest

The Southeastern Stock Breeders' association was recently organized at Jacksonville, Florida, with J. A. Hollomon, of Jacksonville, as secretary.

There are 1,108 lumber mills in the south along the Southern railway, with a capacity of 13,000,000 feet daily.

In Haywood county, N. C., has been organized the Haywood County Stock Improvement company, with a capital of \$10,000. The object is the improvement of live stock.

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association will meet at Fort Worth, July 4th and 5th. The railroads will give the usual reduced rates.

The Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association will meet at St. Louis June 6 to 11.

Belgium has placed a duty upon American meats of nearly a cent and a half a pound, and upon live cattle nearly 5 cents per hundred pounds; sheep nearly 40 cents per head, and lambs 19 cents per head.

Our readers may feel safe in answering advertisements in this paper. We exercise unusual care in admitting them to our columns. Nearly every day we refuse advertisements that we think objectionable. In a year this amounts to as much as two thousand dollars.

Of cattle imported into Great Britain seven-eighths come from the United States, and six-sevenths of the sheep.

Rabbits are a great pest in Australia, and it is claimed they have figured pretty largely in the destruction of the sheep industry there. But they are being turned to account. In 1900 5,678,224 frozen rabbits were shipped from Melbourne. Last year 20,000,000 were exported.

There were 868,000 hogs packed in March, 55,000 less than were packed in March a year ago.

Six per cent of the people own 82 per cent of the wealth of the United States. That leaves 94 per cent of the people to own only 18 per cent of the wealth. Remember Rome.

A fruit shippers association at Mill Creek, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000.

You can often save money by reading the advertisements in Up-to-Date.

About 10,000 barrels of potatoes have been shipped into the United States from New Brunswick, Can.

A loss of 800,000 sheep is reported from Montana.

A well known Denver cattle man says there will be no early beef from the northwest this year.

The prices of feeding cattle and fat cattle are out of proportion—which would seem to indicate a surplus of feed.

The British parliament is agitating the growing of cotton in that country's African possessions, and the government is urged to build railroads and render other substantial encouragement to cotton growers in those regions. Over \$180,000 have been raised to aid such growers. The plea is that British mills cannot afford to be dependent upon America for their cotton supply.

It's a good plan to always mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write advertisers. They know as well as you do that we guarantee them and expect you to get the best. And it helps us, too

Gen. E. F. Gaddis, of Dallas, declares that the 1904 crop of cotton in Texas will be the largest ever produced in that State.

July cotton is quoted at nearly 14 cents.

Mr. Windham R. Dunstan, director of the imperial institute, has compiled a report, which has been issued by the London Board of Trade, to the effect that India and Egypt cannot compete with the United States in the production of cotton on account of the great superiority of the American product.

The manufacture of cotton goods is rapidly increasing in the South.

A \$100,000 cotton mill is to be located at Cuthbert, Ga.

A large ginners is in contemplation for Sebastopol, La.

Do you loan your paper to some of the neighbors? Pass the good things around. If they think they want it every issue send their subscription for them or tell them to do it, and see that it is done!

The cotton crop of 1791 was 8,889 bales, and the price in New York was 20 cents; that of 1903 was 10,758,326 bales, and the highest New York price was 18½ cents. The highest price ever paid for cotton in this country was in 1864 when, with a crop of 1,450,000 bales, the price reached \$1.89. The crop of 1903 was 10,701,453 bales and the highest price paid was 9½ cents. The next year's crop was 57,000 bales greater, yet the price went to 18.50—though a greater crop, the price was higher. The size of the crop don't govern the price.

Cash wheat reached \$1.08 in Chicago during May.

Uncle Threadbare always lets his subscription expire. Then he misses good, valuable hints, and loses money.

Your cows and horses will pay you many fold if sprayed with some preparation to keep the flies off. And they'll thank you for it, too.

Live stock receipts at the five principal markets for the first quarter of this year were 8,844,718 head, against 7,808,901 during the first quarter of last year, and 8,081,008 during the first quarter of 1903.

Cattle shipped across the Atlantic for the first quarter of this year, were: From Boston 75,133, New York 54,387, Baltimore 43,120, Portland 26,506. Philadelphia 14,888, Newport News 10,151, Norfolk 849—total 225,084 head.

Secretary Wilson has authorized the shipment of 1000 head of beef cattle into this country from Venezuela.

As late as the middle of May stock men were reported shipping out all stock from western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, on account of excessive drought and no grass.

It is reported that only 1,362 hogsheads of Burley tobacco are on sale in the open market.

The newspaper, the Commercial West, is quite sure the wheat yield of 1904 will not equal the yield of 1903.

Several progressive subscribers are using our advertising columns, and making money, too. Why don't you?

## THE COMING OF EQUITY

M. WBS TUBBS

There's a mighty force that's working  
In the soil and through the air  
That will break the throes of winter  
And spread verdure everywhere.

Now it's mild and calm and peaceful  
As the zephyrs of the night  
Now the sun in grandeur cheers us  
And the world seems extra bright.

Now a sudden change is noticed  
And the winds grow chill and cold;  
Angry clouds discharge their burden  
And the world is dark and cold.

Thus does nature roll and tumble  
Through the season of springtime  
With an ever changing programme  
That no prophet may divine.

Yet with all this change and mix up  
There's the farmer faithful at it  
Fighting food or drought or insect  
While the gamblers reap the profit.

There's another force that's working  
In the fields of thought of men  
That is sure to change conditions  
So the world will say amen.

It is mild and calm and peaceful,  
Has the halo of "good will,"  
Sends its message out like sunlight  
To a world yet cold and still.

Like the progress of the seasons,  
Wondrous changes can be seen;  
Farms and farmers seem enchanted  
At the prospects now first seen.

The sun of Equity has risen  
And shines brightly o'er the earth  
While the farmer with his measure  
Sells his produce—names its worth.

He no longer asks the buyer  
What his goodness will allow;  
He now determines value  
From the days behind the plow.

And he says to every buyer  
Yes, I have it in my bin  
It is worth so many dollars  
If you want it, where's your "tin"?

Nay, nay I will not pay it  
I will give you so-and-so  
But alas, poor Mr. Buyer  
Times have changed and you may go.

The world must eat and we must feed it  
As an ever flowing fount,  
Daily—weekly—monthly—yearly,  
Now then, farmers to the front.

## THE FARMER'S REVERIE

Th' nights' is gettin' shorter an' the day is gettin' long,  
An' yest'day, i-jing, I heerd a robin redbreast's song;  
Jes' let me say in passin' when a robin starts tew sing  
Thet it's a shore-nuff sign we hain't so fur away from spring.  
I calculate th' grass is sproutin, some beneath th' snow;  
Th' sap is sort o' thawin' an' a-tryin hard tew flow;  
Th' crow looks down an' sasses ez he flies past on th' wing,  
An' somehow, things begin to sort 'o smell tew me like spring,  
Fore long I'll be a-trailin' on the hill behind the plow—  
Inste'd o' settin' fore th' fire like I'm a-doin' now—  
A-lis'nin' in th' furrow fer the dinner bell tew ring—  
A-cussin' Jeff and Kate an' kind o' happy cus its spring,  
Some folks prefers the winter time an' some prefers th' fall,  
While summer time suits others, yit it, somehow, don't suit all.  
Es fur es I'm concerned, ef I could have my choice, i-jing,  
I reckon I would hev th' hull endurin' year jes' spring.

## A BETTER DAY IS COMING

(THOMAS L. PHILLIPS)

I wish if I might reach the ear  
Of every living farmer  
Around the globe; both far and near,  
In every nook and corner.

I would not tarry very long  
With you who have the knowledge,  
But I would try to tell it strong,  
To those who are in bondage.

The night is dark; the clouds are thick,  
And still no sign of morning;  
But listen friend, just stop and think—  
A better day is coming.

Have courage brother, yes there's hope,  
The clouds are disappearing,  
The darkness now is almost gone,  
And lo! the sun is rising.

The deliverer came! divinely sent,  
(At least it seems to me)  
To open wide the prison door  
And set the prisoners free.

O happy now! pass, pass it on,  
Come join the A. S. of M.,  
And we shall hear the shackles fall  
And see the captives free.

God grant His blessings from above,  
And we will render Thee  
The praise and glory which are Thine,  
And we'll live in Equity.

COULD YOU USE ANY KIND OF A SEWING MACHINE AT ANY PRICE?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high grade, drop cabinet or up-right Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White or New Home Sewing Machine, on a postal card or in a letter, say: "Send me your latest Sewing Machine Catalogue," and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Standard and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you, we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you.

If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

## THE SANITARY WASHING MACHINE

A marvelous invention that has successfully overcome all objections to a wooden washer. Lace curtains, comforters, clothing, etc., washed perfectly clean without tearing. Made of Galvanized Steel. Durable, simple and effective. Sent on trial. A modern machine at a price within the reach of all.  
Agents Wanted to introduce this remarkable machine. To the industries kind we offer interesting inducements and exclusively territory.

The Sanitary Laundry Machinery Co., 24 Sixth St., Tell City, Ind.

**GOOD TOP BUGGIES \$28.35**  
Two Years' Guarantee.  
Columbus Queen \$49.50  
On 30 Days' Free Trial.  
Catalogue Sent Free.  
THE OHIO VEHICLE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio

**BUCCIES FROM OUR FACTORY \$26.50**  
Write for Catalogue. ITS FREE. Before ordering compare our prices on Buggies, Surreys and Wagons. 100 styles. Our prices talk. Buy Direct. Save Middlemen's Profit.  
Established 1883. Output, 30,000.  
ROYAL CARRIAGE CO.  
423E Court St., Cincinnati, O.

**SPECTACLES** to fit everybody. Send for catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. COLUMBUS CO., Chicago

## LAUNDRY FOR SALE

Doing business of \$150.00 per week. Will trade for farm land. Address, JOHN H. GARVER, Kelly Bldg., Springfield, Ohio

**\$30 WEEKLY** Straight salary and all expenses to men with rig to introduce our country and stock remedies. Send for contract. We mean business and furnish best references. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co. Dept. 72, Indianapolis, Ind.

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will tell you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1044, Detroit, Mich.

**60,000 FLIES** caught in our trap. AGENTS WANTED. NEW IDEA FLY TRAP CO. Dept. U, Cissna Park, Ill.

AGENTS Wanted **EUREKA HOUSE CLEANER** Six articles in one. Every house needs them. Agents find it greatest seller out. 100 per cent profit. Send 25c for large sample and money-making terms. W. A. FEE, Mfr., Rockport, Indiana

**FREE TO AGENTS** Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. \$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K C HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.

**FREE GOLD WATCH** This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give it FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain. **ERIC MFG. CO., Dept. 24, Chicago**

**FREE GOLD WATCH** This watch has SOLID GOLD LAIN ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted to keep correct time equal in appearance to SOLID GOLD WATCH guaranteed 20 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold, send us \$2 and we will positively send you the WATCH AND CHAIN. **LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept 666 CHICAGO**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM** Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists

**\$2.00 PER MONTH YOU CAN HAVE** This watch sent to your home or express office for examination with all express charges paid **YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD WITH US.** This is no cheap inferior watch that is commonly advertised in mail order papers, BUT A HIGH GRADE WATCH

"A Watch that will Wear a Life Time." The case is the best gold filled, and warranted to wear for twenty years. We give you an Elgin or Waltham Ruby jeweled movement. We have them in both lady's and gent's size. Price \$17.00—\$5.00 when delivered and \$2.00 per month until paid. Diamonds on same liberal terms.

**MARQUARDT & SCOTT CO.**  
DIAMONDS & WATCHES  
126-130 State St., C



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING PRODUCING AND MARKETING

The American Society of Equity is no farmer's fad but a farmer's move to better their condition. This movement should be encouraged by all classes of business men. It's not a move to tear down other avocations but a move to build up the business of farming. And the business of farming is the foundation of all business.—Breckinridge [Ky.] News, May 11.

It is now up to the tobacco growers.

And the tobacco growers seem to be just about up to IT.

The word in the tobacco districts is "On to Lynchburg."

It is the first time the tobacco growers ever made any move toward securing better prices for their product. They have always left that to the "other fellows."

The tobacco growers are determined to "worm" their way into better prices.

"Hello, central." "Hello." "Is this the tobacco growing people? Well, say, get Up-to-Date in the hands of as many tobacco growers as possible. That is the best way in the world to teach them how to get right prices. Try them on that big ten cent trial offer."

Tobacco growers, "smoke" out the trusts and "plug" it to the speculators.

It is not so much the purpose of Up-to-Date to teach how to raise tobacco, as it is to teach how to SELL it. Which teaching is worth most to you growers?

Are you fully anchored to your end of the rope and pulling with us? If not, get a pull on you.

Three months for ten cents. That is the cheapest tuition into the biggest school ever before presented.

Tobacco is a great exhaustor of soil fertility, hence he who grows it without a remunerative price is constantly diminishing his wealth.

The tobacco grower is at a disadvantage compared with the producer of other farm products. His crop is not a necessity, and he can make it no part of his living. Hence instead of selling only his surplus, he must sell his entire crop, and with the proceeds buy his living. For that reason he stands in greater need of co-operative organization than any other class of producers.

Tobacco growers must feel gratified at the work being done in their interest by the A. S. of E. Since the tobacco agitation was begun in Kentucky, the price has materially advanced, and the tendency is still upward.

## TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

Only twenty-six States figure perceptibly in the tobacco production of the United States. These States produced in 1902, 821,823,963 pounds, which, at the average price for that year, seven cents, represented a value of \$57,563,570.

But an examination into the production and price of tobacco discloses a strange phenomenon. The States which produce but little tobacco invariably get good prices, while those which produce the great bulk of the entire crop, get an insignificant price—a price which cannot be remunerative, but, under present conditions, must leave the mass of tobacco growers poor for all time.

Louisiana, with a total yield of only 33,375 pounds, gets 20 cents a pound; Mississippi, with a yield of 87,500 pounds, gets 18 cents a pound; Texas, with a yield of 174,850 pounds, gets 22 cents a pound; Florida, with a yield of 1,601,080 pounds, gets 30 cents a pound; New Hampshire, with a yield of 216,150 pounds, gets 16 cents a pound; Vermont, with a yield of 343,800 pounds, gets 14 cents a pound; Massachusetts, with a yield of 7,417,800 pounds, gets 15 cents a pound, and Connecticut, with a yield of 21,785,200 pounds, gets 16 cents a pound. It will be noted that we have quoted both Southern and Northern States, to show that climate does not enter as a controlling feature.

We now turn to the main tobacco producing States. Virginia, with a yield of 136,789,250 pounds, gets 7 cents a pound; North Carolina, with a yield of 142,520,950 pounds, gets 7 cents a pound; Kentucky, with a yield of 257,755,200 pounds, gets 6 cents a pound; Tennessee, with a yield of 33,889,500 pounds, gets 6 cents a pound, and Wisconsin, (a northern State) with a yield of 64,885,480 pounds, gets 7 cents a pound.

Now, it will be conceded of course, that there are different varieties of tobacco, and that these varieties are of greatly different values, but the difference in price between the States which raise small quantities and those which raise great quantities, is so great as to attract surprised attention. If the great difference in price is owing to difference in quality, cannot the higher grade be grown in the great tobacco States? If it is owing to a difference in handling, cannot the great States learn to handle their tobacco better? If the difference is in climatic or soil conditions, why do not the small producing States produce more of the high priced tobacco? If the difference is in marketing, let all the tobacco growers organize and learn how to market their crops.



## LEAKE'S LICE EXTERMINATOR

This preparation destroys Lice Mites and Fleas in houses, on chickens and on all animals. No poultry or stock raiser can afford to be without it another day.

2 or 3 Dozen { Eggs will pay for a quart of LEAKE'S LICE EXTERMINATOR which will last a long time and cause your hens to lay many extra dozens for you. The best and most economical way to apply is with our Electric Sprayer. (Price of Sprayer, 50 cents.)  
PRICE—1 QT., 35c.; 1 GAL., \$1.00; 5 GAL., \$4.00  
J. A. EVERITT, MFR., INDIANAPOLIS

## HARDY AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

### THE QUEENS OF SUMMER



You can have a successful and beautiful garden of American Beauty Roses in your own yard or garden if you plant our

### HARDY AMERICAN BEAUTY PLANTS

You will be sure of success. We will send simple but full directions to each purchaser, how to plant up to June 20th and insure a mass of rich red blooms at your very door. The finest rose in the world for your enjoyment—enough to place in every room in the house; sweet enough to scent every room with their exquisite perfume all Summer.

ADDRESS J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

### THESE PLANTS

We offer are not greenhouse or pot plants, but are very large, healthy, out-door bushes sure to live and bloom. If convenient to receive them by express let us know and we will send even larger bushes.

**OUR OFFER** Single Bush, 60c. Four For, \$2.00

**REMEMBER** We deliver them to you at the developed price, and they will be large, well developed hardy bushes.

**\$1.31 FARM BELL.**  
Big 53-pound farm bell, 18x inches diameter, made of fine crystalline metal, extra loud tone, only \$1.31. For astonishing prices on all kinds of bells for farm, factory, schoolhouse and church use, complete catalogue, surprising trial offer, etc., write for our Free Bell Catalogue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.** For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.

**\$35 A WEEK AND EXPENSES** to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Goods. JAVELLE MFG. Co., Dept. 42, Parsons, Kan.

**40 VARIETIES BEST POULTRY.** Fine large poultry Guide etc. Price list free. JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.

**WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT** and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, - \$7.25 With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mg. wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$3.50. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. Wagon Umbrella FREE W. U. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

**WE START YOU IN Mail Order Business.** Particulars and samples free. AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY (U.F.) Milwaukee, Wis.

**MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY**  
Wanted everywhere men to distribute advertising matter, tack signs, collect, etc. Steady position, previous experience unnecessary. Address, NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO., No. 19 Oakland Bank Building, Chicago.

# BINDER TWINE Standard and Sisal From Factory to Consumer

**WE** Are offering the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING an opportunity to secure their twine early in the season at Factory prices. The gigantic trust which controls the supply of Fibre of the world is rapidly advancing the price of raw material, so that when the present supply of manufactured twine is sold, prices must advance.

## QUALITY "The Best"—PRICES "Most Reasonable"

Quality is the first consideration—Price the second question. WE MAKE BOTH to your advantage. Write for samples of our twine. See our prices below. We guarantee every ball we sell to be exactly like sample and to be equal to any twine produced anywhere. We offer the highest quality possible to make, spun from selected long fibre on the latest improved machinery, uniform in size and free from knots, bad spots and defects.

**PRICE** 50 lbs to 2,000 lb lots [either Standard or Sisal] at 10 1/4 c lb  
2,000 lb [ton] " " " " " " 10 1/8 c "  
30,000 lb to 50,000 lbs [car load] " " " " " " 10 c "

**WARNING** Supply is limited. We will not be bound to above prices beyond our present supply. Early orders are advised but we will maintain the price as long as possible. Do not be deceived by representations of "High Grade Twine" at lower prices. See the samples. QUALITY counts for much in twine. The low price may be on grass twine or something you cannot use.

## ECONOMY ??

**False Economy** Means buying poor twine, getting off your binder to fix your twine several times each hour, when you should be tying grain. This delay and annoyance you will not have if you use our Twine.

**TERMS** Cash with order. No credits or bad debts mean low prices. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination if satisfactory reference accompanies order NOT LESS THAN 50 LBS SOLD. Get our samples and compare them with the best twine you can get at home, then we will get your order. You will find that we are SAVING YOU FROM 2c TO 2 1/2c PER LB AND GIVE YOU THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF TWINE MADE.

**SHIPPING POINTS** Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis. (For shipments made from Kansas City or Minneapolis add 1/4c per lb to the above prices.)

Send all Orders and Correspondence to

**Prairie Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis**



## Up-to-Date Writers

### SEED SOWN IN GOOD GROUND.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

For the encouragement of the editor of Up-to-Date Farming, and the members of the American Society of Equity everywhere, I will let you know how the work of organization is progressing in this part of the world. In January of this year, at the request of the undersigned, Mr. Everitt sent thirty copies of Up-to-Date for distribution among farmers. That was the beginning of what will be splendid results. Immediately a meeting was called and a strong organization was effected, composed of our most substantial farmers. Since then societies have been established in the counties on the north and west. At the formation of each society we have succeeded in getting up a club of ten or more subscribers for Up-to-Date Farming which we aim to have circulate from home to home.

Members of each society enroll under the following

#### ORGANIZATION CONTRACT.

We, the undersigned residents of \_\_\_\_\_ township, Smith county, Kansas, and members of the American Society of Equity, covenant and agree with and among ourselves, that, when said Society is sufficiently organized, and after the statistical board of the National Union has fixed minimum prices on agricultural products, and determined the date when said prices shall go into effect, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to maintain the prices so fixed."

W. H. INGLE,

Smith Co., Ks.

### AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

I was led by your offer of free seeds some time ago to subscribe for Up-to-Date, and I am glad to say I am well pleased with the investment. The seeds came along all right, and the plants from them are now growing nicely, and the paper reaches me regularly, and brings help and cheer to our home.

It seems to me the task you have set for yourself, to unite the farmers of this great country, is a herculean one. You may succeed, but it will take time. The Yankee blood in your veins, and the energy born of your cold climate are much in your favor. Certainly I shall remain a much interested spectator.

If any of your readers, the up-to-date sort, are tired of the long, cold winters of Indiana, and would like a home in the sunny south, where, even last winter, we did not have ice the thickness of window glass, nor a day when we could not work out doors, we can exactly fit them here in Texas. Being an Indiana man myself, I have a kindly feeling for my old native State, and a brother's interest in all its good people.

J. H. GILLASPY,

Paige, Tex.

### "HUSTLING, BUSTLING KANSAS."

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

Just a few words from hustling, bustling Kansas. Some months since, I began to investigate the great farmer's movement set on foot by Pres. Everitt of the A. S. of E. I read everything I could get on the subject, especially the editorials in Up-to-Date. At first I was skeptical, but as I studied the unanswerable arguments in those editorials, and in Mr. Everitt's great book, The Third Power, I was surprised to find that all my doubts and objections were based on my own ignorance of the real principles of the Society and the conditions for which it was seeking a remedy. I at once began to talk it up among the farmers of this county. At first I encountered every conceivable objection, but I continued to sow the field down with sample copies of Up-to-Date and such other literature as the National Union furnished me, and now the very best farmers in the country have become interested, and we are organizing local unions with little or no trouble.

I now see where I made a mistake. If I had placed The Third Power in the hands of some of our leading farmers, this county would today be thoroughly organized. I believe it would pay every deputy to secure a good supply of the Third Power and place them among the people he desires to organize. When once the people catch the idea, the work is accomplished. Before the present wheat crop is harvested, we will have our county thoroughly organized.

A. S. COOK,

La Bette Co., Ks.

### ON VALUATIONS.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

Rob Roy local union at their meeting last Saturday were drawn into a discussion of taxation values, and as is usual in such cases, something was developed. It seems the State board of appraisers added 50 per cent. to the appraisement of farm improvements and only 5 per cent. to that of city improvements. It is a well known fact that in our county the original appraisement is much lower in proportion on city improvements than it is on farm improvements. For instance, city property that cost seven or eight thousand dollars is appraised at \$1800. One of my neighbors built a new barn that cost \$3,000. It was appraised at 2,000 by our township appraisers. It was then raised by the State board to \$3,000, just what it cost, while the city property that costs 7,000 was raised \$90, making a total appraisement of \$1,890. A farmer put up a little business that cost \$100. The local appraiser took it at \$75. The State board raised it 50 per cent., bringing it up to \$112.50; 12.50 more than it cost. These are only samples of the situation in our country. Is it not enough to make the farmer indignant? We are willing to pay our taxes, but we want to pay in just proportion. We want Equity.

B. F. CRANE, Sec.

Fountain Co., Ind.

### THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO GROWERS.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

Our union held its regular meeting Apr. 16, with a fair attendance, and the action of Rob Roy union was heartily endorsed. We are in a tobacco growing district, and our union recently took up that subject, and urged a reduction of acreage in the hope of securing better prices. The farmers in the tobacco sections are in a worse condition than where almost any other crop is grown, and they are completely at the mercy of the trust.

Our union was the first in the county, and we have done all we could possibly do to build up and advance the organization. We have two members that have done much work, Clifton E. Hawkins and William Noell, while I have secured several names myself.

R. C. SAUNDERS, Sec.

Bedford Co., Va.

[Note—We thank Bro. Saunders for his letter, and all the good members for their faithful and persistent effort, and assure them there has been no purpose to pass lightly by anything they have done. We are sure they will be pleased with the work that is now being done in the tobacco interest. Kentucky is very rapidly organizing, and Tennessee will quickly follow. So we hope will Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, with the confident purpose to effect favorably the prices of the crop of 1904. But whatever the Society may or may not be able to do, depends entirely upon the faithful co-operation of the growers themselves.]

Editor.]

### ANOTHER FIELD IN ARKANSAS.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

I received papers in due time, and have distributed them. Am glad to say prospects are good for a strong union here. I have arranged for speaking on the 30th, and at that time we hope to organize. The farmers and merchants are all interested, and our local paper is to help us. Several other places are wanting to be organized, and they will be promptly attended to.

W. D. WILSON,

Logan Co., Ark.

### TO HELP ONE ANOTHER.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

So far as holding crops for the minimum price is concerned, we believe here that local unions may do much to aid their members to do that, and by such neighborly act help to revive the old house-raising, log-rolling spirit that conquered and civilized the country, but that seems to be almost lost at the present day.

JUAN FREEMAN,

Pulaski Co., Ark.

### THE YANKEE SPIRIT STILL THERE.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

My mother recently subscribed for Up-to-Date Farming, and we like the paper very much. If I were a man I would be a farmer, and I would belong to the Society of Equity. I wish you had a society that all ladies interested in farming could belong to. I like to see things go, and I like to help them to go as fast and far as possible. I have lived in country and city, but God's beautiful country is the best place for both old and young. Young people make the mistake of their lives when they leave the country for the city, expecting to make their fame and fortunes there; few succeed.

Meantime, let us beautify our homes, and make them havens of rest—simple beauty is the most satisfying. I have studied and taught music and art, but I love farm life. Last year I started a large strawberry bed, and this year I expect to start another. My mother and I have a fruit garden, with many kinds of fruit in it, and we take all the care of it. And we keep poultry, and I do the marketing, always getting the best price.

We are going to let our farmer friends read our paper.

A MASSACHUSETTS GIRL,

[Note—Now cannot that "Massachusetts girl" organize a local union in the Old Bay State? Women may belong to the American Society of Equity, and may help to win this battle for equitable prices. Or, if not that, can she not get up a club for Up-to-Date? In either case write to the office for particulars.—Editor.]

### THIS MAN UNDERSTANDS IT.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

I have become a subscriber for your paper, and the Society it advocates has long been needed. One third of all the farmers produce stops between the producer and the consumer. The gamblers in prices have always got what they wanted both from State and National governments, and are so strongly fortified that the farmers are helpless except through universal co-operation. The farmers will have to take the matter into their hands, and establish steady and equitable prices upon their products as manufacturers do upon theirs.

OLOF SWENSSON,

Chippewa Co., Minn.

Mr. George Terry, of Fayette county, Ill., a gallant old soldier of Co. F, 48th, Ill. Inf., writes to tell us how deeply he is interested in this movement to secure equitable and steady prices for farm products. Mr. Terry was born in England, and believes all the countries of the world can be brought into the movement, and that it will result in such improved conditions as have not yet been dreamed of.

### THEY ALL BELONG.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

You have the nearest thing to the rights of the farmer that ever has come up before; and if they don't improve the opportunity now it will be their own fault. The plan is very plain to me. I don't see why it wasn't thought of before. All we lack is number.

### The farmers around me all belong.

E. B. HOSLEY,  
Livingston Co., Mich.

### THE PRICE OF COTTON.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

We are interested in the price of cotton, and we would be pleased to see more in Up-to-Date about cotton. Dollar wheat does not interest us much. The prices of flour has advanced so that we can hardly afford to buy it unless we get a good price for our cotton. We believe the A. S. of E. is a good farmers' organization. It has been demonstrated that it is a good thing for the wheat grower, and we believe it would be just as good for cotton growers if they were sufficiently organized. Our people this year have greatly increased the acreage of cotton, and should this be true in all the cotton States, and should the season be favorable, we will raise an enormous crop. Should such a crop be rushed on the market, as is our usual way of doing, we could hope for nothing but a "starvation" price.

At our last meeting the question arose as to whether or not we could get better or quicker results from an organization in the South—a Cotton States union.

G. W. GRIMES,  
Pres. Chismville Union,  
Arkansas.

Note—The above letter which we are exceedingly glad to have, brings up two important questions which have figured much in the discussion of the A. S. of E. One is, Can the conflicting interests of agriculture be harmonized? and, Can localities devoted to special crops get benefits through the national organization? We answer both questions emphatically YES. Suppose there was an organization for wheat alone and an organization for cotton alone. These two organizations would be antagonists. The wheat growers would want high wheat and cheap cotton (cotton goods); the cotton growers would want cheap wheat (flour) and high cotton, an irrepressible conflict. But put both into the same great national organization; the interest of each is discovered to be identical. If the wheat grower gets fair prices for his wheat, he can buy more of the products of cotton, and swell the market of the cotton grower; if the cotton grower gets fair prices for his cotton, he can and will buy more flour, and thus increase the demand for wheat. Thus these two great interests stand as a prop and support to each other. When the wheat power says \$1, the cotton grower says amen, so be it. When the cotton grower says an equitable price, whatever that may be found to be, the wheat grower says, "It must be so!" Is there a power on earth that can resist the combined demand of these great interests? Bring in the minor crops. They stand in precisely the same relation, and the big interests are their salvation. What one says all say. Already the tobacco growers have a national convention called to consider and determine a minimum price for the crop of 1904. When that is determined, all other interests will say, "so be it." The cotton growers must do the same, and all other interests will sustain their action.

### GOOD RESULTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

The farmers of British Columbia are awakening. Year before last one large concern bought up practically all the hay on the Fraser valley at some \$8 a ton, and in the following spring they suddenly raised the price in Victoria to over \$20, for they controlled the market. This year the farmers held their hay and are now realizing \$16 per ton for it, as they control the market, it being sold in Victoria at \$18.

Thus you see we are working out what you are so strenuously advocating, and our farmers are getting the benefit of it.

JOSEPH SHAW,

The Cedars, B. C.

### GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

#### To Up-to-Date Farming.

I am glad the columns of Up-to-Date are open to the members everywhere. Walke local union No. 1, had the following program on the 7th: 1. Cost of raising, gathering and marketing cotton in our locality in 1903; discussed by P. L. Williams and others, and decided that it cost not less than 10 cents per pound based on 250 pounds lint to the acre. 2. What would be a profitable price based on the above yield? This question was discussed for two hours by C. A. Brashears, P. L. Williams, and others, and a unanimous decision was reached, but its announcement might be premature at this time, as the society itself is not yet ready to speak authoritatively, and outsiders might take advantage of it. We are in for profitable prices and equity for all.

Our program for next meeting is: 1. Can profitable prices be sustained by organization and co-operation on the part of the producer? assigned to P. L. Williams. I tell you we are having some good meetings down here. Old farmers are thinking mighty loud, and God only knows what may happen. But it is coming; then you will see it all the same.

P. L. WILLIAMS, Sec.

Louisiana.

Note—We refer our Louisiana brothers to foot note to letter from Arkansas in this issue. It covers some very important points.

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# A GLIMPSE AT PRICE MAKING

How many farmers realize just how the boards of trade make and manipulate prices for farm products? You glance over the market reports one at a time, and probably they make little impression on you. Read the following brief extracts that we have made from a daily paper. The grain prices are Chicago; cotton, New York; live stock, Indianapolis.

Notice the causes assigned as being responsible for the variations in price. How many of these were or should have been considered real, live, potent factors? How many should be considered factors when the crops are finally harvested? Can supply and demand be pleaded as the only factor in the market to make price against this showing? Will the people who have so boldly asserted that the "UNVARYING, ALL POWERFUL, ALWAYS POTENT" law of supply and demand still contend that it is the only law (?) that is working in our markets? Read the reports carefully. Analyze them, compare them day by day and week by week. After this is done it will dawn on you that supply and demand are powerful factors, but they must be controlled by a different class of people from the present. If the farmers would control the supply then it would be all-powerful to compel a fair price from the demand.

The game of gambling in farm products is going on every day on many boards of trade while the farmers are out on the farm supplying the chips with which the game is played. How long will you let this continue? You can end it if you will. Controlled marketing by the farmers who produce the stuff will absolutely put an end to the whole nefarious business, and then certainty and equity in values will come to both producers and consumers. And who will be omitted from the blessings if we include producers and consumers of farm products. Since the government will not wipe out this blot on Commercial America and remove the curse that is bearing down the two greatest classes of our people, we appeal to that great class, THE FARMERS, to rise up and end it. The business on the board of trade has been aptly illustrated by a leading operator, who says: "The men who buy future wheat on the present market buy something they don't want; they are buying it because they believe the man who sells it cannot deliver it, and they sincerely hope he won't be able to." Thus you see it is a betting game pure and simple.

## MAY 7.

**LIVE STOCK**—There was a steady gain in prices of hogs all the week. Good cattle were strong. The receipts for the week were: Hogs, 7,536; last week, 23,304; of cattle were 4,238; last week, 4,390.

**COTTON**—Was slightly lower on account of more favorable weather, with prospects showers. The opening was 4 to 9 points lower. There was further liquidations and some bear pressure. On the other hand shorts were covering for over Sunday.

Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 13.80c; middling gulf, 14.05c; sales, 6,755 bales.

**Cotton Futures**—May, 13.46c; June, 13.52c; July, 13.60c; Aug., 13.25c; Sept., 11.82c; Oct., 11.35c; Nov., 11.26c; Dec., 11.22c; Jan., 11.23c.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—An easier tone in the grain markets. A general disposition to take profits. Large shipments of wheat. An easier tone was manifest in the wheat pit, owing to selling by pit traders. Large Argentine, India and Argentine shipments were the principal weakening influences. The market continued easy throughout the session.

**Corn**—Holders took profits in corn. The easier tone of wheat brought out some realizing sales in corn. Rains throughout the West and small receipts were supporting factors.

Oats—Were easy on a poor cash demand and in sympathy with wheat.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.06; May, 91c; July, 86c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 48c@49c; May, 47c; July, 45c; Sept., 47c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 40c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.05.

**LIVE STOCK**—Packers took hogs at Saturday's prices. Some best cattle not sold. Receipts of hogs, 1,500; same day last week, 1,348. Receipts of cattle, 400; last week, 232.

**COTTON**—Steady at decline. Local spot people seem to be selling July, but buying in future new crop months.

Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 13.80c; middling gulf, 14.05c; sales, 2,529 bales.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Shorts fear bullish government report and sent prices up after a weak day. Corn also made advance. Lower cables, heavier world's shipments and predictions of fair weather were influences that caused weakness in wheat. During the latter part of the session shorts became active buyers on the supposition that the government crop report to issue to-morrow will be quite bullish. The market responded to the improved demand. The close was at about the top figures of the day.

**Corn**—An easier tone was manifest in corn, due to the weakness in wheat and in sympathy with foreign markets. Later, strength in wheat brought out a better demand in corn and a strong tone developed.

Oats—Were easier at the start in sympathy with other grain and unfavorable weather for the newly seeded crops. Trading was mainly by scalpers.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.04@1.08; May, 98c; July, 86c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 48c@49c; May, 47c; July, 48c; Sept., 48c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 39c@40c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, \$1.00@1.05.

## MAY 10.

**LIVE STOCK**—Large hog receipts but better demand. Prices showed an uneven advance of 5 cents. Medium cattle weakness.

**COTTON**—Slightly higher. Ruled steady on limited offerings and light demand. The weekly crop report from Washington was regarded as bearish and started moderate liquidation under which prices eased off a few points.

Spot closed quiet, 5 points lower; middling uplands, 13.75c; middling gulf, 14.40; sales, 100 bales.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Fine weather caused selling of wheat. Light business white waiting government report. Only small demand for corn. Scalpers sold oats on

account of large receipts and favorable weather.

Cash Wheat—No. 2, \$1.05@1.08; May, 91c; July, 86c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 49c@49c; May, 47c; July, 48c; Sept., 48c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 40c; May, 40c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.05.

## MAY 11.

**LIVE STOCK**—Plenty of hogs and a decline in price. Cattle market gradually getting lower. Receipts of hogs to-day, 6,500; a week ago, 6,076. Receipts of cattle, 1,000; a week ago, 837.

**COTTON**—About steady; was lower and then higher. Opened at a decline of 10 points under liquidation, bear pressure and rather disappointing cables. There was a fair demand credited to a prominent Wall street operator, and the market assumed a steady undertone.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 13.75c; middling gulf, 14c; sales, 525 bales.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Predictions of showers in the Northwest brought out a fair demand for wheat, and caused a firm feeling at the start. In spite of the bullish government crop report there was considerable wheat for sale. The demand improved and market became firm, but on liberal realizing sales later in the day, a sharp decline resulted. On the break shorts covered freely and a rally followed. Final figures for July were off 1/2c.

**Corn**—Sentiment inclined to the bear side. Favorable weather and good crop reports were the depressing influences. Extremely small receipts, however, had much to do with supporting the market. Buying by shorts was a feature. The market closed strong, with July up 1/2c.

Oats—Were easier early as a result of fine growing weather.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.08; May, 91c; July, 86c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 48c@49c; May, 47c; July, 48c; Sept., 48c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 40c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.05.

**LIVE STOCK**—Packers bought hogs at 5c decline. Feeding cattle sold better. Receipts of hogs, 4,500; week ago, 2,875. Cattle receipts, 806; week ago, 725.

**COTTON**—Market easy at a decline of 2@13 points, under liquidation by yesterday's late buyers, encouraged by disappointing cables. Weather accounts were generally favorable aside from a continued lack of moisture in some eastern sections.

Spot closed quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands, 13.65c; middling gulf, 13.90; sales, 1,400 bales.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Covering by shorts due to rain in the Northwest, created a firm tone in wheat early in the face of easier cables. On light offerings the price advanced. A sudden decline occurred which was followed by a rally. The market was influenced to some extent by bearish crop advices. Weakness continued to the close, July losing 1/2c.

**Corn**—An active commission house demand with only light offerings held the corn market firm. Small receipts were the main bull influence. The market held firm the entire session, closing with a gain of 1/2c for July.

Oats—Under the influence of a strong cash situation speculative trading in oats was fairly active and the market ruled firm.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, nothing doing; May, 91c; July, 84c; Sept., 79c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 50c@51c; May, 47c; July, 48c; Sept., 48c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 40c@40c; May, 41c; July, 39c; Sept., 31c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.05.

## MAY 13.

**LIVE STOCK**—All the packers and shippers wanted hogs and the competition advanced prices 5 to 10c. Good demand for fat cattle. Receipts of hogs to-day, 4,500; last week, 6,558. Receipts of cattle, 850; a week ago, 809.

**COTTON**—Declined early 7@13 points on the old crop and 1@3 points on the new crop on liquidation and disappointing cables. It soon developed that shorts were covering and the market rallied to about the closing prices of last night.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Lower cables and liberal Argentine shipments caused heavy selling of wheat and a weak undertone. Small receipts and wet weather in the Northwest brought out enough demand to cause a rally. The weekly crop report of a milling paper was decidedly bearish, showing marked improvement in condition of the growing wheat. Heavy liquidation followed the giving out of this report and the market experienced a severe slump. The close was at the low point, July showing a loss of 1/2c.

**Corn**—Weakness in wheat had a depressing effect on corn. Trading was extremely light and confined largely to scalpers. Bearish crop reports and the break in wheat caused heavy realizing in corn, resulting in extreme weakness. July closed at the bottom with a loss of 1/4@1/2c for the day.

Oats—Were about steady, notwithstanding the easier tone of wheat and corn.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03@1.05; May, 90c; July, 83c; Sept., 79c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 48c@49c; May, 46c; July, 47c; Sept., 47c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 42c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00@1.05.

**LIVE STOCK**—Hog prices raise on strong demand. Receipts, 2,486; week ago, 3,914. Receipts of hogs for week, 23,164; for preceding week, 17,450. Receipts of cattle for week, 3,933; for preceding week, 4,239.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Firm on small supply. There was a healthy firmness caused by a reported heavy decrease in the available supply. At the opening there was considerable interest on account of reports of decreased Australian shipments and reports of dry weather along the Danube. Later in the session very bearish reports came in and general selling ensued. A rally followed this on covering by shorts, who heard of the decrease in the visible supply. At the close the market was fairly firm.

**Corn**—Small local receipts caused an active corn market at the opening. Reports of good growing weather with predictions of an increased acreage caused selling which caused a decline in price. The market closed weak and near the low point.

Oats—Sold well during the session until the break in corn came. Near the close liquidation became heavier and prices declined.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03@1.05; May, 90c; Sept., 78c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 48c@49c; May, 46c; July, 47c; Sept., 46c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 42c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2, \$1.02@1.04.

## MAY 16.

**COTTON**—Market opened firm at an advance of 14@19 points on old, and 3@11 points on new crop. The advance met with opposition and declined about 5 point. This was recovered on receipt of bullish wires from New Orleans stating that leaders there were bidding for large amounts of May and July. The market closed steady at a gain of 10@33 points.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Contract stocks of wheat are down and prices are up. Light offerings and strength of cash wheat had bullish tendency. Traders believe the contract stock of wheat is almost depleted. The sentiment was bullish from the opening. Shorts were liberal buyers, while longs were active in replenishing their stocks. The offerings were light. In outside market the strength of cash wheat was the feature. The decrease of the visible also strengthened the market, closing prices were at the top.

**Corn**—Wheatw as the barometer and corn advanced with the former. The market was steady and at the close was strong.

Oats—Also ruled strong through the day with other grains.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03@1.06; May, 93c; July, 85c; Sept., 79c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 49c; May, 47c; July, 48c; Sept., 47c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 42c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00@1.04.

## MAY 17.

**LIVE STOCK**—Packers bearish but shippers came to the rescue of hog market. Good demand for fat cattle. Receipts to-day, Hogs, 6,000; week ago, 6,745. Cattle to-day, 1,912; week ago, 1,008. Price of hogs steady to 5c lower; cattle steady to a shade higher.

**COTTON**—Market weak after a steady opening decline of about 15 points.

Spot: Middling uplands, 13.65c; middling gulf, 13.90c.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Buoyant; other grains weak. On account of the small amount of contract grain sentiment was bullish. The market became stronger as the session advanced, one of the influences being the small receipts indicated for to-morrow. Final figures for July being up 1/2c.

**Corn**—Strength of wheat and a decrease of 500,000 bushels in contract stocks held corn prices up, but on realizing sales due to excellent weather the price settled back. The market became weak and closed with a loss of 1/2c.

Oats—In spite of the firmness in other grains an easier tone was manifest in oats. Favorable weather for the new crop was the depressing influence.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03@1.06; May, 93c; July, 86c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 49c@50c; May, 46c; July, 47c; Sept., 47c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 40c@40c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.05.

## MAY 18.

**LIVE STOCK**—Shippers kept the hog prices strong but packers are not free buyers. Best cattle 10c higher. Receipts of hogs to-day, 7,500; week ago, 6,578. Receipts cattle, 1,001; last week, 967.

**COTTON**—There was a bad break in the cotton market to-day under active liquidation and bear pressure. The decline followed a steady opening and was accompanied by great excitement.

Spot cotton lost 25 points. Middling uplands, 13.40c; middling gulf, 13.65c; sales, 200 bales.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—Small receipts held grain steady. A report from the Northwest of greatly decreased acreage caused a bulge in prices. A report of heavy buying in New York was also responsible for an advance. On the denial of the acreage report prices yielded.

**Corn**—Reports of fair cash business in corn caused early firmness. A rumor that the visible supply estimate on Monday (next) will show a large decrease caused July to advance but later liquidation by scalpers caused a decline of about 1/2c.

Oats—Trade was slow. A tendency to weakness on rumors of decreasing cash demand was offset by firmness here in wheat and oats.

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**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**CANCER** 30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 78 page book sent free. Address Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.

## ARREST IT—\$50.00 REWARD

For any skin disease, Eczema, Old Sores, Piles, Pimples, etc., which the new RADIUM REMEDY EC-ZINE will not cure promptly. Send today for a FREE treatment sufficient to cure any ordinary case. EC-ZINE CO., 31 Ashland Block, Chicago

**SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES CURE RUPTURE.** Send for illustrated booklet. CHESTERMAN & STREETER, 25 S. 11th St., Phila.

## \$3.25 NAPOLEON BICYCLE

**TIRES.** We are the largest dealers in Bicycles and Supplies in the world selling direct to riders everywhere. **OUR FREE BICYCLE CATALOGUE**, which we mail to any address, FREE, on application, shows a big assortment of Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies, which we sell at about one-half the prices charged by others. This catalogue explains our liberal terms, our free trial offer, our guarantee, etc., carries with it the most liberal offer ever heard of. Don't buy a bicycle or anything in bicycle supplies until you get this FREE CATALOGUE.

**FOR \$3.25 PER PAIR** we furnish the genuine Napoleon Single Tube Guaranteed Pneumatic Bicycle Tires, positively the highest grade bicycle tires made in the world, a tire that will outwear a half dozen low grade tires. If your bicycle needs new tires, one tire or a pair, enclose our price, \$1.65 per single tire, \$3.25 per pair, and we will send you these Napoleon guaranteed tires with the understanding and agreement that if they are not perfectly satisfactory when received, if you do not consider them worth a half dozen of the ordinary cheap bicycle tires, if you are not convinced that they are positively the highest grade bicycle tires made and will outwear any other tire you could buy, regardless of name, make or price, you can return the tires to us at our expense and we will IMMEDIATELY REFUND YOUR MONEY.

If you have any use for the highest grade bicycle tire made, don't fail to order one or more tires direct from this announcement, or if you are thinking of buying a bicycle or anything in bicycle supplies, DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR OUR FREE BICYCLE CATALOGUE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

**WE START YOU** In Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY, (U.F.) Milwaukee, Wis.

## REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO

Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.06@1.08; May, 96c; July, 86c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 49c@51c; May, 47c; July, 48c; Sept., 47c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 40c; May, 41c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.05.

## MAY 19.

**LIVE STOCK**—Hog market lower but cattle higher. Good steers at highest price for some time. Receipts hogs to-day, 7,000; week ago, 4,133. Cattle to-day, 700; week ago, 613.

**COTTON**—The market opened steady at unchanged prices, but almost at once broke sharply under heavy liquidation and bear pressure.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 13.13c; middling gulf, 13.65c; sales, 1,135 bales. Futures on cotton closed to-day as follows: May, 12.97c; Aug., 12.78c; Nov., 11.08c; Jan., '06, 11.11c.

**GRAIN**—Wheat—The price of May wheat shot up 3 cents. There is talk of a squeeze in this option. The receipts broke the record for small receipts. A scramble to cover by shorts sent May wheat to the dollar mark and carried the other options higher also.

**Corn**—There were only six cars received, and prices held steady and for the day showed a gain although the weather was all that could be asked for the growing crop.

Oats—Followed the trend of other grain with an advance of 1/4c.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.08; May, 99c; July, 87c; Sept., 80c.

Cash Corn—No. 2, 49c@50c; May, 48c; July, 48c; Sept., 47c.

Cash Oats—No. 2, 41c; May, 42c; July, 38c; Sept., 30c.

Indianapolis—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.06.

## \$20 IN CASH PRIZES

In order to stimulate investigation by farmers and others as to how markets are made for farm products, and to increase the interest in our special three months offer, the publisher of Up-to-Date will pay \$20.00 in cash prizes to the first persons who will send in a correct estimate of the closing highest price at Chicago of cash wheat, July wheat, September wheat, and cash cotton, at New York on Saturday, July 2, 1904. For the first correct estimate we will pay \$10.00 cash; for the second \$3.00 cash; for the next three \$1.00 each; for the next eight, 50 cents each. The prices today, May 23d, are as follows: Wheat: Cash \$1.10; July 88c, Sept. 82c. Cotton, 13.60c per lb.

A condition is that each estimate must be accompanied with a ten (10) cent trial subscription as per offer on second page of this paper. An estimate may be sent for each new trial subscriber sent.

This contest closes on the last day of June. Estimates must bear postmark not later than June 30th. Remember the prizes will go to the FIRST correct estimates received on all the points. If no correct estimate on all, then they will be awarded to the persons having the most nearly correct.

Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.



# You Are to Be the Judge!



## NOT NEW, BUT TRUE

**D**ANIEL WEBSTER once said about a certain political proposition: "There are lots of new things about it and lots of true things, but the trouble is that the NEW things are not TRUE and the TRUE things are not NEW."

**Thirty Days' Trial—the Proprietors Take All the Risk—  
You Have Nothing to Lose! You Are to Be The Judge**

You have seen it before—all of you have. It has appeared in this paper a dozen times a year for a number of years. You have all seen it, even though you may not have answered it. It is not new, but it is all true. You have but to write, to send for it, to direct that it be sent to you—and it is sent to you. No question, no quibbling, no money. If you want to pay for it, all right. If you don't you don't have to. Enough are satisfied, enough want to pay, enough do pay to make it pay the advertiser, to make its fame grow from year to year like a green-bay tree, and it is because it is all true. The claims for Vitae-Ore are not new, but they are all true. Your fellow readers who have sent for a package and tested it have proven this. Its history is an open book that all may read, and all will find it all true.

If you are sick and ailing, no matter what the trouble may be, if you need help, if you want help, here is the help for you. How can you, in justice to yourself and your family, your friends and those around you, refuse to accept? How can you refuse to be helped to the help you want? Remember, **WE TAKE ALL THE RISK!** You are to be the judge. **IT IS ALL TRUE!**

## SENT ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

### Read This Special Offer

**WE WILL SEND** to every worthy, sick and ailing person, who writes mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again, carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. **We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose.** If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you need not pay us the one cent unless you do see the results. **You are to be the judge!** We know that when this month's treatment of VITAE-ORE has either cured you or put you on the road to a cure, you will be more than willing to pay. We know Vitae-Ore, and are willing to take the risk.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

**What Vitae-Ore Is:** Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, the properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism,  
Bright's Disease,  
Blood Poisoning,  
Heart Trouble,  
Dropsy,  
Catarrh and  
Throat Affections,  
Liver, Kidney and,

Bladder Ailments,  
Stomach and  
Female Disorders,  
LaGrippe,  
Malarial Fever,  
Nervous Prostration  
and  
General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **VITAE-ORE** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctors' prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore can not benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; but two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense giving age and ailments, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

## "JUST THINK OF IT"

**Was Using Four Different advertised Specific Remedies**

**No Help Until Vitae-Ore was Called In**

I received a trial package of Vitae-Ore some three months ago, having answered and accepted the thirty-day trial offer which appeared in my paper, and it is from this day that I date my return to health. I have used it continuously since that time with the following result:



I now feel stronger than I have at any time for five years. I can eat a variety of foods without inconvenience or suffering. I can walk five times as far and faster without losing my breath than I could before I commenced its use. The head noises have ceased; the back ache is gone; the nervous Constipation of the bowels is entirely cured; I am not troubled with constipation any more. Although formerly I had to take a dose of salts every morning; in fact, it is simply marvelous what Vitae-Ore has done for me. I was taking a root medicine for my kidneys, nerve for my nerves, nerve and liver pills for my liver, and heart cure for my heart (just think of it) and still I could not lie on my left side without a pain in my heart, I used to bloat and the pain in my back made me miserable, but thank God for inducing me to read through the Vitae-Ore advertisement. I have now discarded every other medicine but V.O. and am letting God's natural mineral cure me and am an nearer a perfectly healthy woman, than I have been for six years past.

LOVINA PETERSON,  
Slattington, Cal.

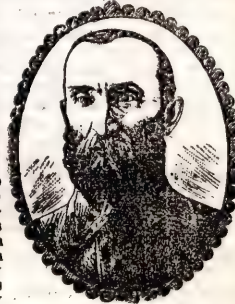
How can you refuse to give it a trial after reading such ringing testimony? If you need the treatment it is a sin and shame if you do not!

## CURED OF CATARRH OF STOMACH AND BOWELS

**Suffered for Many Years—The Trial Treatment Pointed the Way and a Complete Cure Followed**

Read What This Worthy Blacksmith Says of Vitae-Ore

I was a great sufferer from Catarrh of the Bowels for a number of years. After using many different kinds of medicine, in fact, everything that was recommended to me. I almost lost all hope of every getting any better until the Theo. Noel Company of Chicago sent me a trial package of Vitae-Ore. After only a few days' use my hopes of a complete cure were again revived, the change being so prompt and immediate. I purchased and used about five packages of Vitae-Ore and through this medicine am now again able to wield the sledge hammer and shoe horses and do my blacksmith work as in years when I was younger. My stomach and bowels are better than they have been for thirty years past and it is all due to Vitae-Ore. I can conscientiously and truly recommend Vitae-Ore to all persons suffering from Catarrh of the stomach and bowels, and would consider myself, indeed, selfish did I not write and tell what it has done for me, so that others may be cured as I have been.



HIRAM C. POWELL,  
Center, Ind.

**IT WAS TRUE  
12 YEARS AGO**

## AND IT IS TRUE NOW

HERMANSVILLE, MICH.—I had been pronounced incurable of Bright's Disease by three eminent physicians, when I commenced using Vitae-Ore. I weighed about 100 pounds, but in three months I weighed 145 pounds and was well and hearty. Have not suffered with my kidneys since, and it was twelve years since I first used V.O. I am good for thirty years yet if I can have V.O.

W. H. NORCROSS.

## WHAT IRON DOES:

**A**MONG the properties which go to make mineral springs famous for their medicinal qualities is IRON, hardly a spring of any consequence or renown being without some proportion of this mineral substance. There are certain springs which contain sufficient iron to impart the iron taste to the waters, which are then known as ferruginous or chalybeate waters, and Vitae-Ore in solution, ready for drinking by the patient, is representative of the best class of these waters, having the added advantage of being stronger than any water known.

Iron is of especial value in blood disorders and because of this fact the large proportion of iron in Vitae-Ore, as shown by its analysis, does much toward making possible the wonderful curative power possessed by this remedy. As the blood is the vehicle which ordinarily carries medicaments to the different portions of the body, the only means in repairing the ravages of disease in these parts is in supplying that fluid with the elements necessary for the proper restoration of the abnormal or diseased tissues.

The countless millions of little red corpuscles which are contained in this fluid have a powerful affinity for iron. Without iron they cannot live and their death means the death of the entire body. The iron in Vitae-Ore causes it to be immediately absorbed by the blood, owing to the property of the fluid above mentioned, and it is on account of this that results from the use of this remedy are so easily and quickly established. Iron is also an ideal astringent, possessing the power of laying irregular or catarrhal action upon any mucous membrane with which it is brought into contact. The wide range of usefulness of iron, and, through iron, Vitae-Ore, may easily be considered when it is known that membrane which is liable to excessive action exists in the mouth, tongue, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, head and nose, causing much trouble and a long train of ills which may be primarily traced to such excessive action or catarrh. The astringent properties of Vitae-Ore gained by the iron which is part of its composition, make it the most powerful remedy known for checking such catarrh, as thousands of cures in these cases have thoroughly established.

Last, but by no means least, in the many merits possessed by iron and Vitae-Ore in relation to the curing of human ills, is the ALTERATIVE action, a prominent quality of iron, and which, owing to the peculiar origin and formation of V.O., is exerted by that remedy in a more marked degree than has ever been accomplished by artificial compounds of iron used for a like purpose. The term "alterative" is difficult to explain, but a remedy is said to possess "alterative action" when it can check or alter certain morbid processes that work in the system. Embraced in the group of diseases in which alteratives are of benefit are Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Nervous Disorders, etc., numbering up into several score.

The patient afflicted with any of the diseases named herein and those kindred to them, in following the Vitae-Ore treatment, is securing a more direct medication to the parts affected than could be obtained from drinking the waters of any of the world's noted mineral springs, since one quart of the solution prepared from Vitae-Ore is from four hundred to twelve hundred times stronger than the same quantity of the valuable waters of the globe, and it is not necessary to drink gallons of water to obtain the much desired medicinal power. And remember IRON is but one of the many constituents of a medicinal value found in Vitae-Ore and all are in a free state, capable of easily being digested and assimilated with the blood.

**It is a Mineral Spring Condensed and Concentrated**

### NOEL SAYS:

If you are sick with any disease of the Circulation, the Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder or Throat, **VITAE-ORE WILL CURE YOU.** NOEL is the discoverer of Vitae-Ore, has been familiar with its wonderful properties for two generations, has watched its remarkable action in thousands of cases, and **HE OUGHT TO KNOW.**

NOEL SAYS he doesn't want your money unless Vitae-Ore benefits you. NOEL is old enough to know what he wants. NOEL SAYS that the Theo. Noel Company has instructions to send a full-sized one dollar package on thirty days' trial to every sick or ailing reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, who requests it, the receiver to be THE JUDGE, and not to pay ONE CENT unless satisfied. NOEL is the president and principal stockholder of the Theo. Noel Co.; what **HE** says goes. Here is his SIGNATURE ON IT:



THEO. NOEL CO.

UP-TO-DATE DEPT.  
VITAE-ORE BLDG

CHICAGO, ILL.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*The Paper that is Bringing Farmers to the Front*  
**Official Organ of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY**

July 15, 1904

50cts a Year

In  
This  
Issue

Our Foreign  
Markets Lost  
By Low Prices

General Outlook

How Crops can  
be Controlled  
and Prices Made

An Ingenious  
Scheme to  
Frighten Farmers  
into  
Lower Prices

David Dobetter

Continuation  
of  
The Third Power

Local Union  
and the  
Departments

Writers

Etc. Etc. Etc.

## Our Foreign Markets

LOST BY LOW PRICES

### PROOF FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES

[The statistical research and resulting tables in the following article are by Eugene Matrosow, of Washington, D. C.]

[Editor's Note.—The following article brings up a new problem in American agriculture. Up-to-Date Farming has discovered several such problems, and what is more, has given a solution for them. Every farmer who wants to be abreast of the times is urged to read and study these problems carefully. A very careful study and understanding of the matter in this article is urged. Others equally as valuable, are in preparation.]

Almost every American will be greatly surprised to learn that just recently the United States has lost her paramount position in the world as an exporter of grain.

The most eloquent and indisputable language of figures tells to us the following tale:

Total exports of wheat and flour during seven years.

	United States. Bushels.	Russia. Bushels.	Argentine. Bushels.
1897-98.....	507,000,000	293,000,000	18,000,000
1898-99.....	429,000,000	270,000,000	49,000,000
1899-00.....	460,000,000	190,000,000	104,000,000
1900-01.....	437,000,000	250,000,000	93,000,000
1901-02.....	201,000,000	296,000,000	80,000,000
1902-03.....	291,000,000	349,000,000	72,000,000
1903-04.....	234,000,000	300,000,000	144,000,000

While the American totals are for cereal years of which the last one (1903-1904) is of course just approximately estimated, and the Russian and Argentine totals are for calendar years, they show quite clearly that the supremacy of the United States among the exporters of grain, is seriously threatened by both Russia and Argentine, and particularly by the first one. This is, however, not the whole truth, and the rest of it is contained in the following figures:

Grain exports of the United States and Russia for calendar year 1903:

	United States. Bushels.	Russia. Bushels.
Wheat and flour.....	148,800,000	150,400,000
Rye .....	2,720,000	44,800,000
Total breadstuffs .....	151,520,000	195,200,000
Maize .....	81,600,000	16,000,000
Oats .....	1,850,000	67,000,000
Barley .....	8,800,000	94,400,000
Total feeding stuffs .....	92,250,000	177,400,000
Grand Total .....	243,770,000	372,600,000

Continued on Page 7 of this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Thus it appears that the aggregate Russian exports for the last calendar years exceeds the American by 50 per cent. Once more has the Russian Empire taken a first place as an exporter of cereals after having been wholly eclipsed by the United States in several recent years. It can be seen that the change in the relative position of the two countries is due not so much to the growth in the exporting capacity of the United States. So it appears as if the American farmer of to-day is either incapable or disinclined to compete with the Argentine or Russian peasant.

As soon as the decline in exporting capacity of the United States is thus established beyond any dispute, it is absolutely necessary to trace the very items in separate exports which by their decrease caused the decrease of mean totals, as well as the diminution of grand totals for given years. It is not an easy task to perform. Taking wheat and flour as fairly representative of the whole trade in grain, and even to ascertain the extent in all agricultural products, we will try to do the best we can, with the available statistics, to throw the proper light on the matter.

United States exports of wheat and flour for the last seven years, ending June 30:

	Bushels.
1898 .....	218,000,000
1899 .....	223,000,000
1900 .....	186,000,000
1901 .....	216,000,000
1902 .....	235,000,000
1903 .....	203,000,000
1904 (approximately estimated).....	160,000,000

The records of the last seven (fiscal) years for the coarse grain (maize, barley and oats), are very similar to the one just exhibited for the wheat. It appears that the total exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the current (fiscal) year represents a decrease of 53,000,000 bushels, or 25 per cent. from the average of the preceding six years.

**J. A. EVERITT**  
Publisher **Indianapolis**



# WE WILL INSURE A PROFITABLE PRICE

## *for* EVERY CROP YOU GROW

*You can learn HOW for 10 cents*

### The American Society of Equity

is organizing to bring farmers to the front where they belong. This will be accomplished.

ed through profitable prices for all farm crops and when speculation in farm crops is at an end. We know that the world must have the farmers' crops as long as people and domestic animals must eat, and as long as people will be clothed. There are no other commodities on earth that are as necessary. Also we know there has not been a surplus of any staple crop grown in many years. Therefore, it is plain that if farmers will regulate their marketing to cover a year to meet a year's demand, they can sell at prices of their own making. Or to state it differently: They must quit dumping their crops soon after harvested and thus keep them out of elevators and keep the visible supply in the hands of speculators and manipulators, low.

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING** This paper is the official organ of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY. It is teaching the farmers how to carry out the plan of the society. It is now printing six (6) special issues which will be edited with the special object in view of educating farmers how to co-operate, control marketing and make profitable prices on all crops. The special issues and what they will be mainly devoted to are as follows:

**JUNE 15.** The most valuable number on Co-operative Marketing ever issued.

**JULY 1.** How to get profitable prices for all Grain.

**JULY 15.** How to get profitable prices for Cattle and Hogs.

**AUGUST 1.** How to get profitable prices for Cotton and Tobacco.

**AUGUST 15.** How to get profitable prices for Fruits and Vegetables.

**SEPTEMBER 1.** How to get profitable prices for Dairy and Poultry Products.

**ALL THESE NUMBERS CAN BE HAD FOR TEN CENTS.**

**THE THIRD POWER** Do you know what "The Third Power" is? It is a book of 275 pages written by J. A. Everitt, President of the American Society of Equity and Editor of Up-to-Date Farming. The price is \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding. It is in many respects, the most remarkable book ever written. The third edition is nearly exhausted and its sale will probably reach to millions. This book is being printed as a serial in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. There is an installment in this number. Read this part and you will be hungry for what preceded and what is to follow.

**PRICE GUARANTEED** Any person reading the six special issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and The Third Power we believe, will have no trouble to secure a profitable price on every crop he or she grows by following the simple plan therein explained. We want everybody to learn this plan. If you are not a member of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, send 10 cents for this special three months service, and get the benefit of that. If you are a member or not, get all your neighbors to join a club at 10 cents each.

**HOW MANY WILL YOU SEND?** Farmers every where must learn of this movement. Up-to-Date Farming and "The Third Power" must be read by a million people. We now appeal to every subscriber and reader. How many 3 month subscriptions will you send at 10 cents each? Every body you ask will gladly give you a dime. Ten names can easily be secured. One hundred can be secured if you make a little effort. Single names will be thankfully received but a club of ten or more counts faster. How much time will you give to this movement? If you will give each Saturday afternoon this summer to the cause the results will be great. We want every farmer's name in your community reported to us on this offer at once so the speculators cannot price this year's crop. Right now is the time. Right now we want your help.

**WE REPEAT THE OFFER** Up-to-Date Farming three months for 10 cents covering June 15th to September 1st numbers inclusive. The paper will positively stop at expiration of the time. "The Third Power" book began to appear in June 15th issue. Each ten cent subscriber will receive just these numbers (June 15th to Sept. 1st). Back numbers will be sent as the term advances. This is not a change in subscription price in any respect. This offer is to new subscribers only, for this special purpose.

IF YOU WANT \$1.00 WHEAT, 60 CENT CORN, 75 CENT POTATOES, 7 CENT CATTLE, 6 CENT HOGS, 15 CENT COTTON, 50 CENT APPLES, AND A PROFITABLE PRICE FOR EVERY CROP YOU GROW, come forward and help get them. Wake up your neighbors and send their names along. It can be done the same way that dollar wheat was secured. Numbers give strength. Numbers are irresistible. Hence send as large a club as possible.

**THERE SHOULD BE A REGULAR LANDSLIDE** Of farmers to embrace this offer. This offer should bring the million to learn how farmers are to come to see. You cannot do more for them and for yourself than to give them a 3 mo. subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. The paper is bringing farmers to the front. Every Farmer must be educated. We want clubs of ten or more. One dollar of your money will make ten converts and bring the time nearer when the million co-operating farmers will bring certainty out of uncertainty. Many people who want better conditions to prevail on the farm, have sent clubs of 25, 50, and over 100. It is your turn next.

This is the way subscribers write after they become acquainted with this paper:

"Up-to-Date Farming is a paper that surprises its readers by the greatness of its ideas, the simplicity of truths, and the importance of the results sought. It is THE ONLY TRUE FARM PAPER PUBLISHED. It teaches farming as well as others, and it teaches how to get fair prices for farm products, which none of the others do."

A. A. DION, Grand Harbor, N. D.

Here is another:

"Some months ago I began to investigate the great farmers' movement, put on foot by J. A. Everitt, president of the A. S. of E. I spent much time in studying the matter printed in Up-to-Date Farming, and particularly the editorials. The logical and unanswerable arguments of these wonderful writings, produced a profound effect on me. \* \* \* At first I was skeptical as to the feasibility of the proposed plan for deliverance from the GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARDS OF TRADE. But as the light was turned on I was surprised to find that all my doubts and objections were based on my total ignorance of the real principles that constitute the grand central buttress upon which the whole structure is built. As soon as the light dawned on me I began spreading the news to the farmers of my county. \* \* \* Before the present wheat crop is ready to market we will have our county thoroughly organized."

A. S. COOK, Chetopa, Kas.

Read this number of Up-to-Date Farming carefully, then you will be glad to help this movement along. We will look for a club from you. Make it as large as possible.

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA





# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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The American Society of Equity

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NUMBER 14

## Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. EVERITT, Editor  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE



Subscription Including  
membership in the A. S. of E. is \$1.00

The emblem of the A. S. of E. as shown here, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrapper, informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)."

**Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. Don't Neglect This. See Special Subscription Offer elsewhere in this number.**

**Your Address** should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.

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**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line, and fourteen lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

Three month's trial subscribers will be supplied with back issues containing the first chapters of the Third Power, June 15th to September 1st, inclusive

**NOTICE:** All trial subscriptions will stop promptly unless renewed.

Renewals may be sent in at any time during the three months, thereby insuring continuous service.

"Be not like dumb driven cattle, be a hero in the strife."

The right hand to the plow and the left hand to market.—C. Hayes Taylor.

A revolution is taking place in American agriculture. Can you read the signs of the times?

The National Union is mailing a large number of circulars in the interest of co-operation by farmers. We will make it a million if the people show the proper interest.

Send us names of farmers that you have not sent before, for sample copies of this paper. Or, better yet, get their names and 10 cents for the three months educational offer.

The A. S. of E. is not a stock company. It will never have any watered stock. It will never pay dividends to gentlemen on the inside. The funds come from memberships and the members draw all the dividends.

Quit working like a horse to produce all you can. It is far more important that you get a good price for what you do produce.

In this number we tell how profitable prices can be obtained for cattle and hogs. We cannot go into the whole subject of co-operation in each number with each subject, hence we advise you to invest ten cents for the six special issues and everything will be made plain to you.

In this number is the third installment of "The Third Power." Are you reading this great work carefully and studying it? An understanding of what this book teaches will do you more good than all the farm papers and books you have previously read. Don't miss a number. Back numbers can be obtained on our special offer of 10 cents for six issues.

### WHEAT GROWERS! REMEMBER 1903

Will you weakly submit to the speculators and take their price, or will you keep a stiff backbone and compel them to pay your price?

### COTTON GROWERS, REMEMBER 1903

Will you forget the price cotton sold at after you had dumped the bulk of your crop? You can make the price for the first cotton you sell this year. Will you?

### EVERYBODY, REMEMBER 1903

It was the year of education for farmers. They have taken the first lessons in controlled marketing and price making. It will be a memorable year for American agriculture.

Have you become interested in "The Third Power?" You can get back numbers by sending only 10 cents for the special 3 months educational offer. After you read the present installment, write and tell us if you approve of the way it handles the speculators, trusts, railroads, politicians, etc.

### POTATO GROWERS, REMEMBER 1903

Do you recall how buyers circulated through the growing districts and said you must sell for 15c. to 25c. a bushel, and how this paper warned you to not be stampeded, and all your potatoes would bring you a good price?

### TOBACCO GROWERS, REMEMBER 1903

Do you remember how the trust has been telling you about the great overproduction which was responsible for the starvation prices they paid you? Do you remember, when you held up your crops, how hungry they got for tobacco? How they hired all the riders who were available and sent them scouring the country for tobacco? Does this look like an overproduction of tobacco?

### STOCKMEN, REMEMBER 1903

How prices fell after 1902. How consumers paid as much as formerly. How prices soar again in 1904 when supplies are light. There was no overproduction. Every pound of meat went into consumption at a high price. Much more would have been consumed if the consumers price had been proportionately as low as yours. Don't this all prove that you must control marketing—dry it up completely if necessary, sometimes—to teach the food trust and unfair middlemen a lesson.

### 450 TO 1

There are about four hundred and fifty farm and stock papers printed in the United States devoted to the problem of producing larger crops, while there is only one farm paper devoted to the problem of getting a profitable price for the crops.

The 450 papers have not succeeded in increasing the average yields of any crop a single pound or bushel, but the one paper has been instrumental in raising prices so farmers have realized many million dollars more for their crops.

In this number is a great article headed, "American Exports of Agricultural Products versus American Prices of the Products. Proof that Low Prices of Farm Crops have Damaged our Export Trade." Read and study this article. American farmers begin to realize how their industry has been injured and themselves deceived by designing or ignorant people. Is it not time for a change? Don't you want honest and capable people at the head of your industry? One of the objects of the A. S. of E. (No. 5), is "To open up new markets and enlarge old ones." After reading the article referred to, you must admit that there is much to be done in enlarging old markets. Turn to this article at once.

## The General Outlook

### WHEAT

Was backward in maturing and the movements of the new crops much delayed. Mills that have been short of supplies are further distressed by the delay in the new wheat coming to market. Already reports are current that local millers are absorbing the local supplies and we predict there will be comparatively small supplies go through and reach the large central markets. This is a healthy sign for the farmers, as under such conditions there will be no large visible supply to be used as a club to break their prices down. When millers and grain handlers decide to do away with gambling speculation, futures and options, then they can also expect better things in the wheat and flour trade. As long as foreigners are offered wheat and flour for future delivery at 20 per cent. discount on present values it need not be wondered at that the export trade is dead. Millers may not be "natural born gamblers," but it looks very much like it, when we consider how prevalent the habit of selling flour and wheat for future delivery has become. Now if they would or could always sell it at a premium it would be robbed of many of its bad features. But to sell it at a discount makes every grain dealer and miller a "bear" until the contracts are filled.

The next issue of Up-to-Date, Aug. 1, will be the wheat and hay price number. Readers are requested to cut out the blank in this number and send it in whether a member of the A. S. of E. or not; also readers of this number who are not subscribers should prepare to receive the next, which they can by sending 10 cents for the six special issues. Price (Chicago) cash—No. 2 red 1.12; July, 87½c.; Sept. 82½c.; Dec. 82½c.

### CORN

This crop has been retarded by the continued cold weather. No prediction can be made at present regarding the crop. In view of the large acreage, however, it may be the best thing for farmers, if the yield is moderate, when it will command a good price. Farmers should consider that their true aim should be to raise dollars and not simply bushels, pounds, etc. We advise marketing the old crop closely before the new crop comes.

Price, (Chicago) cash, 48c. @ 48½c.; Dec. 45½.

### LIVE STOCK

The cattle and hog producers have been having their inning lately. It was an accidental one, and a repetition of what has been transpiring in the agricultural business as long as memory can serve man. Cattle and hogs were too low and feeders got tired of converting high priced feed into low priced meat. There were many of them of the same opinion as always happens in these cases. The consequence is that there is a scarcity of live stock and next thing we will realize there will be a surplus of grain. How much better it would be if prices could always be maintained on all crops so there would be uniformity of production and prices. Prime beefs sold for 9½c. on foot in 1902 and are now worth about 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Sixty days ago they were worth about 5 cents. Hogs selling around 5½c.

### FRUIT

The agricultural department gives flattering reports of apple prospects in the Lake region and the Missouri Valley, and only moderate prospects in the Middle Atlantic States, and the Central Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The New York state crop is reported less promising, but with good weather and freedom of hard storms, a good crop may be secured.

### OATS

Crop prospects excellent in most sections. It will require a fairly complete organization of farmers to guarantee a good price for the new crop. Price, (Chicago) cash 34½c. @ 36c.; Sept. 32c.; Dec. 32½.

### VEGETABLES

With abundance of rain generally throughout the country vegetation made good progress but not as much as if warmer weather had accompanied the moisture. In most lines there is more than the midsummer abundance of vegetables. Potatoes are rapidly descending the price scale, and soon will not be classed with the luxuries. A condition that will be genuinely welcomed by many housekeepers. Prices in Indianapolis and other leading markets are well maintained which indicates that growers are getting good rewards, or that the handlers are getting more than their share of profits.

### COTTON

The Department of Agriculture shows the condition of cotton on June 25 at 88 per cent., as compared with 77.1 per cent. a year ago, and a ten year average of 84.8 per cent. The price is going down. Cash selling at 10.60c. to 10.85c.; Sept. future, 9.46c.; next March, 9.36c.

### PRICE TO PRODUCER AND TO CONSUMER

Our readers know better than we can tell them what price is paid for shipping cattle on the farm. About the best is 2 to 4 cents. At the yards it now ranges from 2 to 6½ cents. We have contended all along that consumers in the cities have to pay more for the beef they eat than they ought to pay considering the prices paid for the live stock. Or, taking the converse of the proposition, the farmers do not receive enough for their cattle on the farm considering the prices paid for beef by consumers in the cities.

One of our enterprising Indianapolis dailies takes this matter up and shows that, however the price of live stock may vary, the price of beef remains about the same, and that extortionately high. A few years ago the storm center of this agitation raged around the stock yards and packing houses. It is now shifting to the retail dealers.

The figures of the packers show that, at their prices, they are actually losing money on each carcass they handle. Take a 1,400-pound steer, the kind used in the best shops. The packer pay \$6.35 per hundred pounds, or \$88.90. The steer makes a dressed carcass of 840 pounds, 60 pounds dressed carcass to the 100 pounds live animal. This carcass the packer sells to the local butcher, or retailer at 9½ cents, and gets for it \$77.70, an apparent loss of \$11.20. But the packer is doing well, for he has left the hide, horns, hoofs, blood, offal and all other refuse, every bit of which is a marketable commodity and makes the packer a handsome profit.

We now pass to the local butcher or retailer. We have seen that he paid for the carcass \$77.70. Here is a bill of what he gets for it right here in Indianapolis as given by the daily paper referred to:

60 lbs. porterhouse at 30c a lb.....	\$18.00
100 lbs of loin at 17½c a lb.....	17.50
190 lbs of round at 15c a lb.....	28.50
90 lbs of ribs at 15c a lb.....	13.50
180 lbs of chuck at 10c a lb.....	18.00
150 lbs of plate at 5c a lb.....	7.50
60 lbs of shank at 3c a lb.....	1.80
10 lbs of suet at 2½c a lb.....	.25
Selling price .....	\$105.05
Cost to retailer .....	77.70

Retailer's profit on transaction.. \$27.35

This shows an actual profit made by the retailer of more than 35 per cent. We think there are very few who will not agree that this 35 per cent. might well be divided—10 per cent. to the consumer in a reduction in the price he must pay for beef, 10 per cent. to the stock raiser in an increase of the prices he receives for the live animal, leaving the packer's profit the same as now, and giving the local dealer 15 per cent. on his investment as his share of the animal.

But, strange as it may seem, if we pursue this investigation a little further, we shall find that the retailer makes his heaviest per cent. of profit off the poorer people of the city.

To the poorer quarters none but the inferior beefs go—canners, old cows badly fattened, that sell on the hoof at about \$2. Such an animal of 1,000 pounds makes a dressed carcass of about 400 pounds, which wholesale at 6 cents, or \$24. The retailers cuts and prices on such carcass are as follows:

30 lbs porterhouse at 15c.....	\$4.50
90 lbs round at 11 cents .....	9.90
90 lbs loin at 11 cents.....	9.90
50 lbs brisket at 5 cents .....	2.50
25 lbs shanks at 5 cents.....	1.25
30 lbs of ribs at 8 cents.....	2.40
75 lbs of chuck at 7½ cents.....	5.62
10 lbs suet at 2½ cents.....	.25
Total .....	\$36.32
	24.00

Profit over 51 per cent, or .....\$12.32

So, it seems, the retailer, notwithstanding his higher prices, makes 35 per cent. off the more aristocratic tastes of the rich, and 51 per cent. off the bare necessities of the poor.

There is no "dead loss" to the retail meat dealer. If he can not sell all of the bones and cheaper cuts he can trim the meat and muscle from the bones and put it into bologna. The fat and tallow find a market at a fair price.



## AN INGENIOUS SCHEME

### To Frighten Farmers into Taking Lower Prices Be Not Deceived

The Chicago "bears" who have been selling out your new wheat crop around 80 cents a bushel are getting worried about their ability to get stock to fill their orders. They have flooded the mails and press with ingeniously worded circulars containing the following pretended reasons why the price of wheat should be put down:

1. The foreign market is the court of last resort. Its decision is final.

2. Every one knows that very much more winter wheat will be harvested than seemed possible two months ago.

3. There will be a large surplus for export. No one pretends that the United States can consume what it will raise.

4. Foreigners will not buy new wheat at anything near present basis of "July" in St. Louis, Chicago or Toledo.

5. Australia, India, Argentine, Russia, France and other wheat-growing countries are selling choice milling wheat away below American quotations.

6. British, French, German and Australian millers have driven American flours out of the markets of western Europe.

7. The American miller can not get back unless he can put his flour upon a competing basis with equally good qualities from other countries.

8. A decline of 10c per bushel from present price of July delivery in the central markets will barely enable him to meet this competition.

9. Not in twenty years has so little new winter wheat flour been sold ahead by American mills at this date for export.

10. The miller can neither sell flour nor hedge wheat on present basis, as September and even December are selling much below July, and these distant futures entail neither interest, storage nor insurance.

11. These are statements of fact, not fancy and the country wheat dealer and shipper realizing this should not bid for the new wheat anything above its safe value.

12. This value can only be determined by price at which the wheat can be sold for export, or by the basis upon which new winter wheat flour can be sold ahead freely in eastern and foreign markets.

Pay legitimate value—nothing more!

1. This country has set the price for European importing countries in the past and will do so in the future. All that our farmers need to do is to set the price on the 1904 crop, stick to it, and the foreign price will come to it.

2. Admit the correctness of the statement. Yet the 1904 crop will be less than last year, which was a short one. If the 1903 crop sold at \$1.00, why should a shorter crop sell for less? Is there any good reason? The 1904 crop will be the smallest harvested in several years, while the population of the world and consumption of wheat is increasing at a wonderful rate. Wheat at \$1.50 per bushel will be the cheapest article that goes on the table; much cheaper than potatoes, vegetables, fruit or meat at prevailing prices.

3. About one-fifth of the 1903 crop was exported. With a smaller crop and increased home consumption there will be less of the 1904 crop as surplus, to export. We claim that Europe will be glad to take it at a fair price to our farmers. But if they don't want it at your price hold one-fifth of the crop back and the American Society of Equity will, in a few months, arrange with an exporting house to ship it at the best price that can be obtained. Do you understand? Instead of letting a possible one-fifth of the crop set an unfair price on the whole crop, demand and get a good price for four-fifths and take what you can get for the other fifth. By this plan you will be far ahead in cash. This is exactly what manufacturers do. They sell at high prices in this country all they can and cut their prices for export to meet competition abroad. Farmers must do the same. If they must buy machines, clothing, etc., etc., at protection prices, they must sell their grain on the same basis. The 25 per cent. duty on wheat protects them. Let them use the protection.

4. Supply the home demand first at your price; then if the foreigners won't take the small fraction that remains, you can treat with the foreign buyers. Last year the foreigners got their share out of the first run and farmers took a low price. Let us first sell all we can at our price at home and see if any is left to sell at a low price abroad.

5. In the first place, not much below. In the second place, their wheat is very inferior compared with our wheat. In the third place, if speculation was cut out and no futures sold below the real value of the commodity, the whole world would be on a uniform basis for values of wheat at this moment. Who would expect foreigners to take our wheat at spot cash values when speculators offer to sell it at 20 cents a bushel less for delivery in three months? The whole system is bad. Vicious, demoralizing. Farmers must break it up and this is a good time. You can do it by not letting a bushel of your wheat go for less than \$1.00, on basis of Chicago market.

6. Let it stay out unless it will be profitable to you to reinstate it, you will

make far more money by growing only enough for the home demand than to compete with peons, slaves and paupers of foreign countries. Wheat growers the world over have been the poorest paid laborers. It is time to give them a change.

From Bulletin No. 27, of the Department of Agriculture "Wheat Production and Farm Life in Argentine," we quote as follows:

"The life of the Argentine wheat farmer is not a condition that would be endured by the North American in the same business. In the opinion of many observers the profits of the Argentine farmer represent merely the privations and the low order of living which he endures."

And yet there are people who claim the United States farmers must compete with these farmers. What we hope to see soon is wheat growing in every country on earth elevated until it takes a position that this necessity is entitled to, considering its importance. This will come about through the American farmers.

You know wheat growing has been a profitless industry in this country until this society took hold of the price proposition. Now it may be made one of the most profitable crops. In this connection we will quote from Geo. H. Phillips, grain broker of Chicago, who is on the bull side of the market at present.

"This year, with a certain short crop, with Argentine and Australia out of the shipping business for six months, should see prices for wheat that will make every farmer in the country a spender of money and change the growing sentiment that we are to have hard times, to confidence in uninterrupted prosperity. I believe this crop of wheat, short as it is, will net the farmer more money than it would, had it been a hundred million bushels larger."

For further evidence that there is no need for wheat growers to be stampeded we gather the following from news reports, July 4th:

"The marketing of new wheat is considerably behind the movement of a year ago. On the day following the close of the Fourth of July holidays last year the arrivals of new wheat at Baltimore aggregated 50,000 bushels—covering three days' receipts. It remains to be seen if even that point can do as well as that this year, although the crop in the vicinity of Baltimore and, in fact, in the whole south Atlantic district, is unusually fine and reasonably early as compared with other sections of the winter wheat belt."

"The Texas grain has all gone into the hands of local millers in the vicinity of its production, and the same appears to be true of most of the marketings thus far elsewhere."

"The situation abroad shows improvement as viewed from the American standpoint. India has been getting poor returns from her early sales, and is asking more money for her surplus. Argentine shipments are dropping off, and Australia has already dropped down to small proportions. The European requirements this year will be somewhat larger than those of last year."

And so it goes. More farmers are going to hold their wheat than ever before. What is thrown on the market we believe will be quickly absorbed, until the foreign market comes to our price, which we predict they are bound to do.

7. The American farmer first, is what we say. You grow the wheat and must take your profit before others touch it. If the millers cannot hold the foreign trade and pay you a decent price, then we say, "let them lose it." If millers and honest grain dealers everywhere will help to kill gambling in wheat, they will put their business on such a basis for volume, certainty and profits, as they never knew before.

8. July wheat was quoted on the same day the circular went out at 85 cents, (cash wheat \$1.02) 10 cents off would be 75 cents at Chicago. This is what the Chicago bears want. It is 25 cents under the farmers' price. It means just 25 cents per bushel less for every bushel you have, no difference where situated. It means a loss to agriculture of \$150,000,000 on a moderate crop. By the farmers of the United States sacrificing \$150,000,000 of hard earned wages, they can continue the speculators in the price making business; enable the millers to hold their foreign trade, and perpetuate the low order of existence for wheat growers throughout the world. But the A. S. of E. contends that the sacrifice is too great. That at a profitable price, millers will increase their business and profits, and agriculture will be elevated in every country. Which will you choose?

9, 10. Just so. Millers know the farmers are a power now. They can't grind speculators options, and they can't get the farmers wheat. Just as soon as farmers organize to an extent that there

[Continued on page 12.]

## HOW CROPS CAN BE CONTROLLED AND PRICES MADE

No. 2.

### CATTLE AND HOGS

(July 1st, we explained how wheat, corn, oats and other grain can be controlled for marketing and prices made. August 1st will contain directions for cotton and tobacco. Aug. 15th for fruit and vegetables, etc., Sept. 1st for dairy and poultry products. These numbers belong to our three months educational series, all for 10 cents.)

These products of the farm, on first thought may appear to be more difficult to control than the non-perishable grains that were the subject for consideration in the preceding issue. This idea is, however, erroneous. When producers co-operate on the plan of the A. S. of E. equitable prices can be compelled on live stock and meat for both the producer and consumer. What is desired is a profitable and equitable price for the producer and an equitable price for the consumer so the maximum consumption results. Neither of these objects are accomplished under the present system. Both of them can be accomplished under the new system. In fact, the meat trust will never meet its Waterloo until it encounters the growers organized to obtain equity.

It is evident, considering the prices paid by consumers, that every pound of pork and beef produced should pay the first owners a profit; yet, cattle have been netting the stockmen from \$15 to \$30 each loss until the recent advance, which was brought about through reduced receipts. We claim that as long as the goods go into consumption—that by intelligent, equally distributed, or controlled marketing that a fair price to the first owner can be secured. Stockmen must organize with a central head. This central head must keep them all informed of the markets and prices, so there may be concert of action. They must be in a position that they can withhold marketing when necessary and dry the market up so it will be hungry for supplies. This is sure to force the price up. You see how it works even under the old system.

Please don't misunderstand us. It is not expected that every stockman will hold all his stock at any time. A little more control will be sufficient. If you will refer to the market reports you will observe that when a market that receives 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle or hogs, receives only 4,500 or 5,000 in the same period of time, the price goes up. We claim that with even a moderate organization enough influence will be exerted to teach the buyers that the growers can limit receipts whenever necessary. A few lessons along this line will teach them to take a maximum supply at the stockmen's minimum price and be thankful to get them.

If it was agreed that the minimum price for prime beef at Chicago should be 7 cents a pound, and of hogs 6 cents a pound, this price would be communicated of all producers in the association and others outside would know of it. Then all desires and impulses would centre on these values. It will be easy to learn the rate of freight to Chicago, or if east or south of Chicago the prices may be higher. This is a matter that producers can easily learn and your society through the official paper will tell you. After deducting the freight to Chicago from western points and a reasonable charge for commissions the balance will be the farm price. At this price sell all your buyers will take and stop the minute when they won't take any more. There are, however, many places where the local market will take all that is produced when the Chicago price need not prevail.

As the reader will see the solution of the stockmen's problem is in a known price and controlled marketing, the same as with grain. There is, however, a factor entering into it that may compel stock yards in leading cities. The buying and distributing end is now so thoroughly under control of a few men that controlled marketing on the farm may not meet the needs entirely. Even though a supply of fat hogs and cattle was sent to market to only equal the demand, if the buyers would refuse to pay a good price or buy at all, as they frequently do, the feeding charges are so high that the shippers cannot afford to keep them long in the present stock yards. Therefore it may be necessary for stockmen to have their own stock yards, where cattle and hogs may be kept indefinitely and the expense be only the market price of feed used and the legitimate cost of attendance. In this way they could be kept nearly as cheaply as at home and their weight be increased while waiting for a market. A fraction of a cent a pound on pork and beef would soon produce a fund that would provide stock yards in all leading markets.

We trust stockmen will understand this plan. We hope they will realize the strength of their position when co-operating. They must remember that even during the period of depressed prices to them the world took all they produced at inflated prices and consumed it. Therefore, it is clear that the low price cannot be charged to overproduction. In fact there was no overproduction, and had marketing been uniform, regulated and controlled, the first owner could

have got his price, every pound would have been taken just the same and the consumer would have paid no more. It is a fact that the consumers are paying the same prices now, with very little variation—that they paid when cattle sold at 8 cents live weight and hogs at 7 cents, although the live weight price has gone down to 4 cents to 5 cents a pound.

When stockmen are organized they can even regulate production if they find it necessary, and do almost every other thing they in equity should do. Then they will solve the transportation problem or be indifferent to freight rates. What will it matter to them how much freight the railroads charge, they can simply take their price and profit first before others touch the cattle or hogs.

But stockmen will not be satisfied with a profitable price for themselves. When organized and co-operating on the plan of the A. S. of E. they will have a head through which they can make demands on Congress, the State legislatures, railroad corporations, combined packers, stock yards, etc. Such demands will be in the interest of equitable prices for themselves, equitable freight and yardage charges. Equitable prices to consumers and maximum markets at home and abroad. Such demands coming from a million or more united farmers will be heeded and they will make haste to give the farmers what they want.

In this movement for more equity for the stock grower, he will have the support of the millions of grain growers, cotton growers, fruit men, truckers and every branch of agricultural effort. This will make the farmers union the greatest and most powerful of all, as it should be.

Hasten the stockmen's march into the American Society of Equity. The only movement the world ever knew that can place the industry on a basis of certainty and enduring prosperity.

#### THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### —Horses and Mules.—

The number and value of horses and mules in the United States, as given by the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, are: Horses, 16,736,059, worth \$1,136,940,298; mules, 2,757,916, worth \$217,532,832, or a little less than \$68 per head for horses, and a little more than \$78 per head for mules. During 1903, there were imported into the United States 4,998 horses, valued at \$1,533,796, or \$306.88. At the same time there were exported 34,007 horses, worth \$3,152,159, or \$92.69 per head. The great difference in the price of imported and exported horses is owing to the fact that the imported ones are almost entirely costly breeding stock, while the exports are using stock. There were no mules imported, but there were exported 4,295, valued at \$521,725, or \$121.47 each.

##### —Cows and Other Cattle.—

The number of milch cows in the United States in 1904 is 17,419,817, worth \$508,841,489, or \$29.21 per cow. Of all other cattle there were 43,629,498, worth \$712,178,134, or \$16.32 per head. There were imported into the United States during 1903, 66,166 cattle, worth \$1,161,548, or \$17.56 per head. During the same time there were exported 402,178, worth \$29,848,963, or \$74.22 per head. The wholesale price of cattle for December, 1903, was: Chicago, lowest \$1.50, highest \$3.35; Cincinnati, lowest \$2.35, highest \$3.75; St. Louis, lowest \$5.10, highest \$6; Omaha, lowest \$2.65, highest \$5.30.

##### —Sheep.—

The number and value of sheep in the United States, Jan. 1, 1904, was 51,630,144, valued at \$133,530,099, or \$2.59 per head on the farm. There were imported into the United States during 1903, 301,623, worth \$1,036,934, or \$3.44 per head. At the same time there were exported 176,961, worth \$1,067,860, or \$6.03 per head. The total wool product of the United States in 1903 was, washed and unwashed 284,450,000 pounds; scoured, 124,366,405. The price of wool in December 1903, was—Boston, XX Ohio, washed, lowest 34c., highest 35c.; New York, XX Ohio, lowest 28c., highest 32c.; Philadelphia, XX Ohio, washed, lowest 33c., highest 34c.; St. Louis, best tub washed 30½c.

##### —Hogs.—

The number of hogs in the United States January 1, 1904, was 47,009,367, valued at \$289,224,627, an average value of \$6.15 per head. There were exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1903, 4,031 hogs, valued at \$40,923, or \$10.15 each. The price of live hogs per 100 pounds in December, 1903, was—Cincinnati, lowest \$4.25, highest \$4.95; St. Louis, lowest \$4.20, highest \$4.85; Chicago, lowest \$3.80, highest \$4.90; Omaha, lowest \$4.15, highest \$4.70.

Ten trial subscriptions for three months means ten converts to co-operation by farmers. This means a local union at your place. This means the greatest event that has occurred in your neighborhood for many years. Ten members are the least number that can organize a local union. Twenty will make a stronger union. Get the minimum if you cannot get more.



# SHALL THERE BE A LAND MONOPOLY?

# LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

No. 43

Rapidly developing conditions, viewed in the light of the constant encroachments of monopoly, lead many of the most reliable observers in this country, to see in the not distant future, that most to be dreaded of all monopolies, a land monopoly. It is to come, they think, through the absorption by big concerns of the homes of the people. The American farmers have ever been the greatest conservative force of the country, but, notwithstanding the fact that within the last fifty years our farms have increased by 245,000,000 acres or about 1,600 acres a day, the farmers are now becoming greatly outnumbered. The above increase cannot be kept up, and the farmers' strength, compared with the combined strength of other classes, must diminish. The young man with small means can no longer go west and secure a farm of his own, and thus become an independent home owner.

And worse even than that, the modest home, the small farm, the pride of all nations, is being absorbed by the large farm; the small home owners are becoming tenants, while the homes they owned are becoming parts and parcels of large holdings, which foreshadow a species of landlordism, without giving us much assurance as to the form it may take. The census returns from decade to decade show that more and more the ownership of the land is passing out of the hands of those who live in the country and till it, and into the hands of those who live elsewhere and control the princely combinations that dominate the other industries.

God save America from a landed aristocracy! But how can we expect it to be otherwise? The wonder is that the growth in this direction has not been more rapid. During all the years the farmer has fought his way to the westward, conquering every obstacle of mountain and stream, and beast, and savage. All along the route, as the elders have felt the infirmities of age creeping upon them, or as they have become satisfied with adventure, they have stopped and farms have spread out around them, while the younger have pressed on toward the unknown, to do a little later as their fathers did, settle down and hew a farm out of the wilderness, while, in turn, their sons pushed farther on. Thus has the wilderness given place to homes, and civilization has swallowed up the great untamed.

All this time these farmers, fighting against such fearful odds, and overcoming obstacles so nearly unsurmountable, have fed and clothed a constantly growing world of consumers who are

not producers. How have they done it? Their fields have waved in green and gold and white, and their pastures have swarmed with lowing herd and bleating flock and lazy drove. A naked and hungry world has taken these rich products without consulting the makers and owners as to their value, and have made such returns as their impecuniousness or cupidity might suggest. He whose toil produced them and to whom God gave them as a reward for labor, has had little to say as to the terms upon which they should be taken.

In all the world of life and activity, of creative energy and endeavor, can such a spectacle be found in any other line? And so contradictory of the farmer's character, and history in all else. The farmers so boastful of independence; who bled for it on Bunker Hill, who suffered for it at Valley Forge, and who won it at Yorktown; and then joined in a living stream of daring and toil that flowed to the west, strewing improvement and plenty all the way and behind them surrendered to the god of greed, and yielded up that plenty on whatever terms he who desired it might choose to make! "Price it and take it. You may not know so well as I what it cost; how many hours of anxious thought, how many days of painful toil, how much fatigue of wife and children, but it is not for me to name its price. What do you pay to-day?"

Can these be children of the men of '76, of '12, of '61-5? No wonder the boys float into the towns. No wonder that mothers sigh for absent daughters. No wonder the small farms are melting into the large ones. No wonder independent home owners are becoming tenants at will. No wonder an aristocracy rules, and thinking people shudder as the shadow of land monopoly shuts out the sunlight of hope from rural America.

But it is not too late. These things may be changed. They must be changed. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," declared the voice of Omnipotence, and the things a man produces are his own; his to make terms upon which he will part with them; his to put a price upon—not to harm the world, not to starve the world, but to secure his own, and bring back to the farm his boys and girls from the doubtful hand to mouth, and day to day life of the cities, and thus create a new sun of rural prosperity to dispel the shadow of land monopoly. This is the problem the farmer must solve, and he now knows how to do it. God help him to be wise and brave to fight one more battle for humanity and civilization.

## ALL FAVOR BETTER PRICES

The fight that Up-to-Date Farming is making for better prices is evidently nearing victory. The live stock market has been thought to be the one most difficult to control, but recent events prove that it may be controlled, and also that leading factors in the market favor our contention, and will render all possible aid in securing for stockmen better and steadier prices. We have from time to time published strong expressions of men of influence on the ranches and in the stockraising centers, and also from men of power on the Boards of Trade, and from leading trade journals, all favoring the same thing—such control of stock shipments as shall each day meet the day's demands and no more.

We clip the following published as a warning in an article under the head of "General Advice to Shippers," from the Indianapolis Live Stock Journal:

"The marketing of both cattle and hogs should be restricted as much as possible so that there will be an opportunity to clean up the stale supply."

Such warning is constantly going out from the market centers, and it is being received with thoughtful consideration by stock raisers everywhere. It will lead to controlled marketing. And why not? Such marketing is entirely in the interest of the most important elements of this great business. The stock raiser cannot live without it. He must have remunerative prices or go out of business. One of the most valuable reports of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry very well says:

"One of the first questions to be considered by a man who is to embark in stock raising of any kind is the markets for his surplus. This question is first because it is the principal one and all important."

So clearly is this the truth that no argument could make it clearer or stronger. Hence, the stockman, already impressed with the necessity, can be relied upon to throw their great power to the support of the movement.

The commission men comprise the next most powerful factor in the solution of the problem; and they have already given unmistakable expression in favor of such marketing as will make gorges and gluts impossible. Instead of aiding their business, these stagnation periods

are more like drifts clogging a stream. The commission men, even from a selfish standpoint, are friendly to remunerative prices to the growers. Their pay comes in the form of commissions, of percentage on the amount of sales; and, of course, the greater the amount of sales, the greater their reward. For instance, a 1,000-pound steer at 4 cents is worth \$40, and the commission at 5 per cent. is \$2. The same steer at 6 cents would bring \$60, and the commission would be \$3—a dollar's difference to the commission man in favor of the better price, and \$19 difference to the raiser or shipper.

The local buyer is another factory in this problem that may well be considered, and his every interest is best served by the better price and steadier market. With the better price his margin of profit is invariably wider, his business more pleasant, and his trade more certain—the danger of his calculations being at fault sink to the minimum. Indeed, with a steady market his calculations need never fail.

The element most fearful of being hurt in this matter is the city consumer, but even his fears are groundless. He already pays prices, which, as Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, very justly declares, are too high when compared with prices paid for live stock. It is entirely reasonable, therefore, to assume, in fact it approaches more nearly a certainty than an assumption, that these great factors in the problem of live stock and beef supplies, thus uniting in equity for their mutual interest, will find some means of lopping off the excessive profits laid on between the slaughter house and the consumers' tables, and secure to the consumers better meat than they now receive, and at more reasonable prices than they now pay. We use these terms advisedly, for controlled marketing will often keep the stock longer on the farms and in the feed lots and put them on the market in a better finished condition; and the lower prices to consumers, made by a reduction of profits between commission men and consumers, appeals to the selfish interests of all these elements, as such reduction of prices by that means takes nothing from these parties, but will increase consumption and multiply trade, thus enlarging the business of raiser, shipper, transportation company and commission man.

The consumer has no cause for alarm, but much reason to rejoice. Controlled marketing is coming, and will benefit every legitimate interest connected with this great business.

Near Williamsport, Ind., July 1, '04.

Dear Mr. Everitt:—

Children all home now, and everybody happy! What a blessing the boys and girls are anyway! Streaks of sunshine, everyone of them, shining right down on this poor old earth that would be a desert without them! The night after they came, we didn't do much but let them talk. Seemed as if they had more to tell than there was time for. Mother and I just sat there and let them run, answering the questions the best we could and feeling our old hearts getting tender and tender all the time, till by and by we slipped off to bed and left them roaming about the house, doing the land knows what, but having a good time everywhere.

I tell you, Mr. Everitt, we don't half appreciate the boys and girls. I remember reading once an article telling how much it cost to bring up a boy. So much for his clothes. So much for his books. So much for his board and schooling and so on. It makes me mad to think of it now. I said then that the man that would figure it out in cold blood just what he had to pay out in cash for his boys and girls was no better than a heathen, and he isn't. Count up the meals of victuals a boy eats! Charge him with all the boots and shoes he wears! Make him feel that all he is good for anyway is to eat and make trouble! If you can think of any better way to send a boy away from home the minute he can get loose, I don't know what it could be. Our children have done more or us than we ever did or them, enough sight. They have kept us from being all covered over with moss. Our hearts are a great deal fresher and brighter than they would have been without Ben and John and Mary. Chipper and the little sweetheart are very dear to us, too, and they never shall be sorry they came to Four-Leaf Clover Farm to live if we can help it.

But you will want to know something about how the farm work is coming on, and so I will start in new. We shall begin cutting the wheat next week. Looks the best it ever did. In the spring I thought perhaps I would not be able to say this. For a little while it did seem as if the crop would be lighter than usual, but the snow lay on our piece well. We happened to have it down where the strip of woods sheltered a good deal and the snow did not blow off as it might otherwise. The boys got into their overalls the very next day after they got home and pulled the binder out and looked it over. Ben found one or two little things that needed replacing, and when he goes to town to-morrow with the load of early potatoes he intends to get new parts. We think it pays to find out about such things a little before we hitch on the machine for business. We never like to drive off to town on purpose to get some little job done that will delay business and keep everybody at a standstill.

Speaking of the early potatoes, I must say that they have proved a regular bonanza this year. The old ones were so cleaned out of the country early that when the new ones came folks just grabbed for them. We have sold them all as fast as we could get them to market and for a tiptop price, too. Lucky we had a good lot of them this time. But I can't help thinking of the folks that have to buy at these high prices. There is always that side to look at, you know. We must not think always of self. It is nice to get a big price for what we have worked hard to raise; but what about the other fellow who must buy? So I say, we farmers should be content with a fair return for our crops. Selfishness never made a man better. The world might have been a great ways ahead of where it is now if folks had not worked quite so hard for themselves and done a little more for their neighbors. I don't say it to boast at all, but I have before now shaded my price on potatoes and garden stuff to those that seemed to be having a hard tussle with the world. I don't believe we will ever be any the poorer for doing things like that. Do you? That's why I would like to get clear of all these great grabs, trusts they call them; but really they are nothing but monstrous grappling hooks to haul in the millions out of the homes and lives of the poor.

And that is what I shall advocate in regard to our new venture, the Elevator Company. Right is right. There is nothing wrong in holding wheat or anything else until it brings the man who grows it a fair price for the work of his hands; but do not let us forget the other man who must buy our grain. Think of him as well as of ourselves, and I think you will find that is the way most farmers look at the matter. The trouble has always been that the men who have no interest in either the farmer who raises the grain or the poor man who eats it have set the price and made the world come to their figures. What for? Just so they might rake in a few more millions. I tell you, the farmers of this country are getting terribly sick of that. But we are getting ahead some nowdays. Why, this summer it has done my soul good to hear the grocers and other merchants ask when we drive into town to sell a load of stuff, "what do you ask?" Never been that way before. We have had to ask "what will you give?" It is a good sign when the farmers set

the price. It looks as if at last they were in a fair way to receive pay for what they have done.

The hay crop is about two-thirds in the barn. We cut a good lot of it, too. I used to think that the later we could put off haying the more profitable it would be. And I suppose now, that by letting the grass stand till it is about as ripe as it can be and not shell the seed, it will weigh more than if cut earlier; but we do not intend to sell any this year, and we are sure that if cut early it will do the stock more good than if put in later. I took a little plot of grass this year as a test for my own satisfaction. Half of it I cut when the head was just in the blossom. This I weighed as carefully as I could and put in the mow. The rest I am leaving to ripen up a little. I can see already that a change is coming in the stalks. They are turning harder and there is not as much juice in them. This I take it means that the sugar is changing into woody substance. It does not seem as if the stock could get much goodness from the harder, drier stalks as they could from the tenderer hay. The boys have rushed the work along splendidly since they began. For a few days they were a little sore, their muscles not being quite as hard as when they were working on the farm. John has, however, taken exercise every day in the gymnasium at school. That is all right. But I am glad to say that he never has had the football fever. I don't think any the more of young men who go into that. I suppose I might be called an old fogey in this respect. All right. I would rather it would be so than to say a word which would encourage one of my boys, or any body's boy to go into a thing that might cost him his life or maim him for all time.

I hear wife calling for supper, now. We always make it a point to get there just about as quick as we can when mother calls, for we know she has something good on hand and we don't want to keep her waiting! Just now it is strawberry shortcake; and the berries came from our own garden, too. Why not?

With much love and best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

DAVID DOBETTER.

## GREAT MEETING IN WISCONSIN.

The Daily Republic, of Baraboo, Wis., gives an extended account of a great meeting of the A. S. of E. recently held in that locality, from which we take the following:

The enthusiasm displayed among the farmers and others who have recently taken part in the new movement is an evidence that the American Society of Equity has not only come to stay, but will rescue the farmers and consumers from the clutches of the gamblers who have for years controlled the market for farm products to the extent of reducing the price as it comes from the field and in many instances doubling it when the article is placed on the market for the consumer. Farmers all over the country have realized for a long time that the day must come when they can combat the existing conditions and make it possible for them to name the price for their products instead of having it made by others if this industry is to have any standing in the world. For many years the price of all the articles they buy has been made for them and when they have anything to sell they have nothing to say about the price and the cost of the production is never considered. They find it impossible to produce at the same price on a farm worth \$100 an acre as they could when land was worth only one-fourth that amount. They realize that farming is drifting, or rather must drift, to a business basis or the farmer must finally succumb.

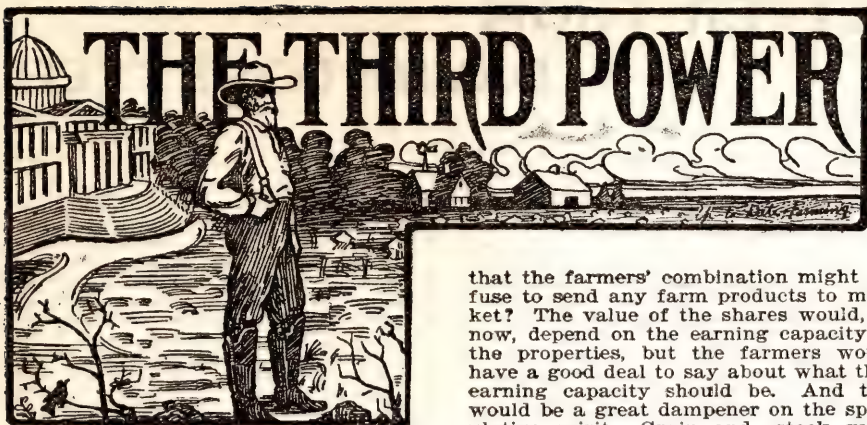
Among the speakers was Daniel Ruggles, a Baraboo lawyer, who among other excellent things said:

"The time has come when all must settle down and become a permanent fixture in order to succeed. This means that farming must become the business of the farmer rather than mere land development for the purpose of selling at a higher price. To make farming a paying business the method must be changed so that the farmer will receive the true value for his products."

General Organizer Sherman, of Indiana, was the principal speaker and made one of his usual eloquent appeals for farm organization, and for placing the business of the farmer on a basis corresponding with that of all other business, when the farmer shall have a right to put a price upon what he makes. The interest in the subject was very great, and the farmers are determined to better their condition.

According to figures printed in German papers, the appropriations by governments for the aid of agriculture in proportion to cultivated area, compares as follows: United States 3, Russia 8, France 20, Austria 30. That is the United States government spends \$3.00 for the benefit of agriculture, while Austria spends \$30.00.





## CHAPTER IV.

But why it may be asked, should the speculators and the moneyed men, the bankers, manufacturers, railroad people, etc., object to the organization of the farmers? There are many reasons, each one of which, however, is an argument in favor of the organization when considered from the farmer's point of view. Suppose some fall Mr. Hill or Mr. Leeds were to back his cars up into the wheat country, after having made every arrangement to transport the crop, and should find that there was no wheat to carry; and suppose the railroad president should find that the farmers had all resolved that they would not let go of their wheat for less than a dollar a bushel. If this resolution were backed by a national organization, the consequences for the railroad and the consumers would not be pleasant. The effect on stocks would be disastrous, and a panic would surely follow. That is, unless concessions were made to the farmer. And as the capitalists and speculators think they don't want to make concessions to the farmer, they would intensely dislike being put in a position where they would have to make them or suffer ruin.

Every one that has a grip on the farmer, who sells to the farmer at exorbitant prices—all would find that their grip was broken, and that on the contrary the farmer had the upper hand.

The mere shifting of power from the few to the many would be enough to rouse opposition on the part of the few. Oligarchies always hate democracies. The four or five men who now fix railroad freights throughout the country would naturally feel that it was an impertinence for the 1,000,000 farmers to insist on being heard on the subject. Those few men may combine to regulate the commerce of a continent, but the farmers may not. They think control by the few is right and proper, but control by the many is a bad thing. The banker might find that with such a combination the farmers would have to borrow less money, and that they would have more to say about the rate of interest and the security than they do now. If, when the representatives of the organized manufacturers went to Washington to demand favors at the expense of the people, they found themselves confronted by a lobby of able and intelligent men representing the farmers' organization, the job of pushing through tariffs might be more arduous than it is now. Some of the beggars for tariff taxes might actually be called on to show why they needed them and ought to have them.

As for the speculators, they would not find life wholly pleasant under the proposed conditions. When, to return to Mr. Norris's book, Curtis Jadwin tried to corner the wheat supply, he was beaten by the new crop which came pouring in. Here is how it happened:

"And the avalanche, the undyked ocean of the wheat, leaping to the lash of the hurricane, struck him fairly in the face. He heard it now; he heard nothing else. The wheat had broken from his control. For months he had, by the might of his single arm, held it back; but now it rose like the upbuilding of a colossal billow. It towered, hung, poised for an instant, and then with a thunder as of the grind and crash of chaotic worlds, broke upon him, burst through the pit and raced past him, on and on to the eastward and to the hungry nations."

What if the farmers had controlled that "undyked ocean of the wheat," and had refused to let any of the ocean get through the dyke? The price would not have broken, and the corner would have smashed Jadwin. And what right had he to control the price of wheat for months? Neither he nor any of his tribe could do it if the farmers would assert their power. It would be the same way with the stock market. As it is now, a few pirates get hold of some great granger road, "merge" it with another, buy the roads by paying for them out of their own treasuries, stock and bond them out of all proportion to their real value, issue "short-time" notes, and then expect them to pay dividends and interest. So rates must go up—and they do go up. They combine to regulate rates, discriminate against non-competing points, and it all comes out of the farmer. The legitimate value of the shares depends on the amount of business that the roads do, and on the price of the stuff they haul. The farmers, I estimate, are responsible for three-fourths of the tonnage hauled by the railroads and stored in warehouses, yet I venture the assertion that not one board of railroad and warehouse commissions in all the States has a farmer representative. It is on this basis that the speculation proceeds. Who would attempt to bear the market if he knew

that the farmers' combination might refuse to send any farm products to market? The value of the shares would, as now, depend on the earning capacity of the properties, but the farmers would have a good deal to say about what that earning capacity should be. And this would be a great dampener on the speculative spirit. Grain and stock gambling would be much less popular than they are now. There would be a new and controlling element in the problem. And it would operate for the good of all. The case of the manufacturer would be much the same. He is as we all, interested in selling dear and buying cheap. Backed by the government, and assisted by his combination, he has it in his power to make, or at least largely to influence prices. With those to whom he sells and from whom he buys unorganized, he occupies an exceedingly strong position. It would be less strong were his customers, the farmers, also organized. They might still have to pay the manufacturers' price, but they could, if organized, sell at their own price. The manufacturer, as do all the rest, "looks with distrust" on any movement looking to an organization of the farmers. This is natural, because all former farmer organizations were directed to pull the other person's business down to a level with unsatisfactory agriculture. But it is different in this movement. Now it is proposed to build agriculture up to a level with the best of them. Therefore, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, etc., are needlessly alarmed. In fact, when the plan to make the Third Power a real power is understood they will approve and help it.

Nor can the political phase of the question be disregarded. The tremendous power which organization would clothe the farmers with could not be ignored by the government. If the combined agricultural interests of the country should ask the men at Washington to take off a protective duty—even though it were for the special benefit of Mr. Morgan's steel trust—that duty would come off. If the demand were made for special legislation in the interest of the farmer or the customer of his products, even though it might injure the manufacturer, or middleman, that demand would be complied with. Were the farmers organized, some plan would be found for checking the aggressions and extortions of the railroad and food trusts. All this is perfectly well understood by the minority that now controls the government. Should the farmers think it worth while to make any demands for legislation it will be more in the interest of the consumers than from any necessity on their part. When the farmers co-operate and name prices on their own products they will be so strong in their fundamental right to price our food and clothing products which the balance of the world must have that they can meet all aggressions by others. What matters it if the railroad charges fifty cents a bushel for transporting grain to market? The farmers' price of this bushel of grain—when the farmers represent the Third Power—was made out on the farm before the transportation company touched it. Therefore, I say, if the Third Power concerns itself about legislation, taxes, transportations, etc., it will be in the interest of the consumers, and to promote the maximum consumption by preventing the railroads and middlemen from imposing unfair rates. On the whole it is surprising that any person should oppose the organization of the farmers, and sneer at every scheme looking toward that end.

But there is even more in it than this. If there were resistance on the part of any class to the farmers' demand for fair price for his products, and if the farmer should refuse to sell them for less, it is evident that there would be panic and starvation. The farmer can live on what he raises, and can even, as he once did, make his own clothes. But the men in the banks, the offices and the mills must have bread, vegetables, fruit and meat. Suppose they could not get them. Pushing the case to this last extremity you can easily appreciate the extent of the farmer's power the absolute nature of his independence. God rules in heaven, and the farmers own the earth. All others are suspended somewhere between and are absolutely dependent on the farmers in this world, as on God in the next. The farmer is, or may be, if he chooses, wholly self-supporting. No other class of the community can be, for all men rely, and must rely, on the farmer to keep them alive. If he should decline to market, on the ground that he was not being paid sufficiently for his service, a crisis would be presented with which the government would have to concern itself. Yet all the while the farmers would be doing nothing that the miners and manufacturers are not doing every day. Indeed, they would be doing only what other men are now doing with the farmer's grain, meat and produce. The only difference is, that the farmer's corner would be more complete and his control of output and prices, being applied to commodities that are absolute essentials, would be more disastrous in its results. But what would or could the government do? It could hardly confiscate farm products, or compel the farmer to sell

them at prices unsatisfactory to himself. Surely it could not compel those men who failed or refused to put in crops lest there should be overproduction, to cultivate their farms against their will.

The arbitration question here presented, if it is a question at all, would be one far more difficult than that between the anthracite miners and operators which President Roosevelt arranged for and practically compelled. The government could not destroy the farmers' organization and continue to permit capitalists and workmen to organize.

The difficulty would in all probability be adjusted either by fair compromise or by a complete yielding to the demands of the farmers. But the problem would not be solved. On the contrary, the government would have had such a warning as would drive it into the adoption of a just policy. Theoretically we have the most just government in the world. The preamble of the constitution reads thus:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

"To establish justice"—this is one of the purposes which our forefathers had in view in adopting the constitution. If it is found that justice has not been established, it must be either that the constitution is defective, or else that we have been false to its principles. It makes no difference which of these alternatives be true, the fact remains that our government at the present time is not conducted in accordance with justice and equity. It has too many favorites, and among those favorites the farmer is not found. He is taxed, not only for the support of the government, but for the benefit of others of his fellow citizens, who are not taxed for his benefit. As taxes are levied on land and as land cannot be hidden from the taxgatherers, it follows that he pays proportionately more taxes than do those whose wealth is in money or stocks or bonds, which can be hidden. Under our constitution has grown up a system of laws which favor the corporations and trusts at the expense of the individual. And it has come to pass that our government is weaker than its citizens. The combination of politicians, speculators and corporations controls the government—nay, is the government.

The powerlessness of the central authority would be brought home to all men in such a struggle as that between those wanting to buy farm products (food and clothing) and those refusing to sell them. The people would demand that their government should at least be as strong as its most powerful citizens, or as the most powerful combination of citizens. Then it would be able to do equal justice to all. And we should all realize that justice pays—indeed that it is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. So, without doing one illegal thing, or making a single demand on the government, the farmers could, were they organized, work such a radical and wholesome reform as would transform our whole social order. All the people—and that is what the government ought to be, and in theory is—might conclude to fix a minimum price for the necessities of life, and say that no one should be compelled to sell for less than that price, or that, if the crisis were grave, any one who offered that price should get the commodities. At least the government would realize that it could not afford to be unjust to the farmers, the most numerous class in the country. If we are to have a class government at all, and this ought not to be, we should have a government of the largest and most influential class. If we are to have favoritism, it should be favoritism, not for the minority, but for the majority. If it be said that the scheme involves socialism, the answer is that socialism for the many would be better than socialism for the few. If the government helps the manufacturer to make prices which are often exorbitant—as it does by imposing tariff taxes—it surely might help the farmer make prices that are fair and just. So the result of the effort of the farmers to organize to control their own business might easily have the effect of forcing reforms all along the line, and I predict it will have. Hence, hasten the farmers' organization—the Third Power—the equitable government.

## CHAPTER V.

It has been said, and it is not surprising, that those who are now more or less in partnership with the government should oppose and sneer at this effort to organize the farmers. And yet there is no good or honest reason why they should not welcome it and co-operate with it. For its purpose is not to help any one class at the expense of the others, but by helping one class, which is now neglected, to help all and to improve the general social and business conditions. It has been said that the country could not prosper unless the farmers prosper, and that the farmers could not prosper without benefiting all other classes. Neither of the statements can be denied or doubted. So the real reason why this movement is opposed is that the men who oppose it are getting special privileges from the government, and they know that these would be taken from them when the Third Power compelled an equitable government. The fact is, not that the farmers would be unjust, but that they would insist on equal and exact justice to all. And justice is the last thing that the corporation trust magnates, graft gatherers and the tariff-pampered manufac-

turers want under the present system. Many men in this country at the present time thrive on inequity, and so they do not want the present arrangement disturbed.

The man who both buys and sells grain or other produce at prices made, not by the owners, but by himself, knows well enough that he would have no just cause for complaint if the farmer made the prices on the farm. But he does not want this, because he thinks it would interfere with his own game, and would curtail or destroy his profits. But he may be mistaken, as a certain profit would be better than an uncertain one. So the protected manufacturer, who buys in a free trade market and sells in a protected one, thinks he does not care to have the farmer share in that advantage. To his mind there is nothing wrong in compelling the farmer to pay tariff-raised prices on all that he uses, and to sell his products at free trade prices and in competition with the whole world. The banker favors co-operation between himself and the farmer which shall enable the banker to fix the rate of interest which the farmer shall pay, but he thinks he would not like to have the farmers co-operate with one another, so that they might become their own bankers or put themselves in condition that they don't need to borrow. The combined railroads, which, subject to the slight restraint (?) imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, fix the rates on farm produce, will no doubt object to a combination among the farmers to secure equitable rates, a fair price for their crops and regulate their movement to market. Even the trade unions, which vociferously and often violently assert the right of their members to say what wages they shall be paid, and who subject the country to great inconvenience and even suffering in the struggle to carry their point, might be disposed to deny the farmers the right to combine for their own protection and independence, on the ground that it might advance the price of living. Always this desire to secure an unfair advantage, or an advantage at the expense of some one else, develops opposition to an organization among the farmers.

But, as has been said, there is no good and honest ground for any such objection. For the farmers propose to demand nothing that is unfair, unjust or dishonorable, nothing that it would not benefit all classes for them to have. To illustrate: If farmers organize and put profitable prices on their crops, they will have more money to spend for labor and every necessary and many of the luxuries of life. It is only the profit that may safely be spent. Therefore, more profit—margin—to the farmers will benefit the country merchant, bankers, professional men, etc. They intend to put such a price on their products that they can hire the best help in the country. Thus the demand for union labor will be increased by millions. The illustrations might be carried out indefinitely; but what the use? If unfair advantages are cut off, or other classes built up to a level, though the class enjoying them would lose nothing to which it was entitled, and everybody would be benefited. This government cannot continue half just and half unjust any more than it could be half slave and half free. Indeed, injustice involves slavery, for the man who is the victim of injustice is the slave of him who profits by it. Thus the question is one of emancipation quite as much as it was forty years ago. So it is proposed to raise up this Third Power as the defender and champion of liberty. The man who is forced to pay one dollar more for an article than it is fairly worth is to the extent of that dollar a slave. The toil represented in that extra dollar is as truly slave labor as was the toil of the black man forty years ago, or that of the miserable peon in the Alabama cotton fields at the present time. And how can the American farmer, who is grandiloquently spoken of by campaign orators as the freest man on earth, be free at all, in any sense, when he is compelled to market the fruits of his hard labor at prices made by some one else, who frequently enjoys, at the hands of the government, an advantage that the farmer does not enjoy? Many fantastic schemes have been devised for the emancipation of the American farmer, but they have all had one fundamental defect in that they looked in the first instance to the government instead of to the farmer himself. No people was ever freed except by its own exertions.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

So this appeal is not to the government, not to the politicians, not even to the law, but to the farmers themselves. If they show themselves worthy of the blessings which they crave, they can get them. The demand is not for government warehouses, free silver, unlimited issues of paper money, loans from the treasury on crops or land, duties on farm products, or even for the better regulation of trusts and corporations, but simply for the use of the power which the farmers have to help themselves. The question is whether they are patriotic enough, intelligent enough, self-restrained enough, determined enough, and wisely selfish enough, simply to put out their hands and pluck the fruit which hangs within easy reach of their grasp. They, in the beginning at least, need no help from any one. Governments are like God in one particular, in that they help those who help themselves. When people generally, and the politicians in particular, see that the farmers are in earnest about this business they will promptly co-operate. The farmers will find that they have as many real friends as they now have pre-

(Continued on page 14.)



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLER, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Union. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

## GO FORTH FOR JUSTICE

Aim: Stand up for Jesus.  
Go forth! Go forth for justice!  
Ye farmers at the call;  
Raise up the righteous standard,  
Of Equity for all,  
Till in the happy future,  
It waves on every hand,  
Glad tokens that all farmers  
Have joined our mighty band.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!  
Go forth in numbers strong!  
On to the bitter conflict,  
Against the power of wrong.  
Ye that are farmers follow  
The leadership of right,  
And ye shall win the battle  
Against the foe with might.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!  
For Equity and right;  
As victor in the battle  
Step forth from dark to light.  
Though all the foe is round you,  
Ye must not be afraid,  
For Equity is ready,  
To come at once to aid.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!  
A full ten million strong,  
Ye farmers of the nation,  
A happy hopeful throng.  
And Equity will lead you,  
Unto the heights so bright,  
Where like a gracious vision  
Fair Justice fills your sight.

## Picnic season.

Farmers' rest days and family outings.  
Get busy enjoying yourselves and talking prices of the maturing crops.

Be sociable, one with another. Neighborhood picnics are great fraternizers.

How about those big conventions of farmers? Wouldn't they be regular earthquakes for the "bills" and "bears" of speculation on the boards of trade?

Farmers are busy, but they should "not forsake the assembling of themselves together," as the manner of some is.

The farmers need speakers. Every local union should be a school of oratory.

The negro farmers of Georgia are organizing to improve their conditions. All right. There is no color line in the necessity for agricultural improvement.

The Lansing, Mich., Journal says the A. S. of E. of Perry and Morrice held a picnic Saturday in a grove just south of Perry. A large crowd attended and the day was pleasantly spent. A new local is to be organized at Lake Center.

The Detroit, Mich., Times speaks of a grand rally of the A. S. of E., at which J. P. Lockwood, of Howell, Pat Hankerd, of Pleasant Lake, and George G. Winans spoke. About a thousand persons were present and 20 new members were added to the society, about all that were there who were not already members.

I am pleased to note that the A. S. of E. and the F. M. B. A. are working together in perfect harmony, and co-operating in the matter of controlled marketing and price making. Up-to-Date Farming is glad to aid that and all other farm organizations in the splendid work that lies before them.

Luke Finn, a member of Shady Grove Lodge, F. M. B. A., Hamilton county, Ill., was killed by lightning a few days ago. The order paid a funeral benefit of \$100.

Victoria Union No. 1, of Kentucky, favors an immediate price for tobacco that growers may keep in view as they make their crops. The tobacco interest is aroused and satisfactory results will follow.

Hon. T. S. Petit, of Kentucky, addressed an immense meeting of farmers in that State July 2d in the interest of the A. S. of E.

Schoolcraft local union No. 1 A. S. of E. will meet at Terry school house Saturday, July 16 at 2 P. M. A. J. Andrews, Pres.

Kenmare L. U. No. 3 was organized at Kenmare, N. Dak., July 2 with 58 charter members. They expect to raise the number to 100 at the next meeting.

Kenmare L. U. No. 2 was recently organized by B. A. Enochson at Kenmare, N. K. Eleven charter members were reported.

Deputy President Chas. H. Olive, of Reno, N. Dak., reported the organization of a local union with seventeen charter members at Bryant on June 30th. Also a number of members to the National Union.

Bro. Thomas Connelly organized a local union with ten charter members at Broadview, N. Dak., on June 25th.

A nice local union was recently organized at Oakville, Ky. Ten charter members and favorable prospects for double that number at the next meeting.

Fordsville, L. U. No. 2, Fordsville, Ky., recently added eleven members to its number.

Deputy F. S. Noland organized Woodward L. U. No. 1 at Woodward, Iowa, on June 25th with 10 charter members.

## AT DEGONIA ON THE FOURTH.

The picnic at Degonia, Ind., on the Fourth was a very successful one. It was held in a beautiful grove near the celebrated spring so well known for its medicinal properties. The attendance was large, and the people were patient, sociable and attentive to the speaking. Sentiment in favor of farm organization was universal. E. D. Gee, of Tennyson, was there and sang some of his jolly songs, and Mr. Bullock made a brief but entertaining talk. The principal address was delivered by John P. Steller, of Up-to-Date Farming, and it was well received, though a threatened wind and thunder storm in the evening interfered somewhat with its close. Wilson, Buehler, Taylor, Bullock and others are strong men in that locality, and are faithful to the A. S. of E.

## WOMEN IN THE A. S. OF E.

We note that the wives and daughters of farmers do not take the interest in the local union meetings that they should. We hope for a change in this direction soon. The ladies should urge the men to organize and then should encourage and help them by attending the meetings. The ladies can help make the meetings interesting. In fact, the local union should be the central and brightest social spot in the community. Don't fall into an error and think because the A. S. of E. is non-secret there is nothing to encourage meetings. You must become impressed with the idea that this is a business organization and farmers must learn that it pays to meet together for business reasons. When you once thoroughly understand this idea and are getting part of the benefits this society will give you, then we believe you will prize your local union meetings more than your secret order meetings. Ladies, help the cause by your presence and work.

## ORDINARY CONDITIONS POINT TO BETTER PRICES.

A short time ago the Drovers' Journal published an interview with Hon. L. H. Kerrick, in which that gentleman took the position that those who held their cattle would very likely get better prices than were then offered. Referring to that interview, Mr. Kerrick now says:

"The thing seems to be working out as I predicted. If there are any considerable number of fat beefs in the United States at this time, I do not know where they are. And since many have not been put on feed during the last few months, I do not see where any large number are to come from during the next few months, and will confidently expect higher prices than are even prevailing now for good dry fed beefs. If we could certainly predict a continuance of the good demand which there is now, it would be entirely safe to count on very stiff prices for corn fed beefs for many months to come."

It is with cattle, hogs and sheep, just as it is with tobacco, cotton, wheat and other products; there never has been so much that any has had to be destroyed. All has gone into consumption practically during the year of its production, and such will continue to be the case. Our contention for controlled marketing is simply that the producer should hold the temporary surplus and secure to himself a just reward, instead of throwing it upon the market as he gathers it from his fields and pastures, thus giving to the manipulating non-producer the profit derived from holding such surplus until consumption requires it—a profit which ought to remain upon the farms for the benefit of the country.

It will require a more or less concerted action to bring this thing about, but prices once established by the producers they will be easily maintained and there will be no bolting of the demand once equity of values is established.

## OUR FOREIGN MARKETS LOST BY LOW PRICES

[From First Page]

United exports of wheat to principal importing countries for the last five fiscal years:

	1898. bu.	1899. bu.	1900. bu.	1901. bu.	1902. bu.
United Kingdom .....	80,163,805	74,613,304	62,774,870	78,574,752	77,544,418
Germany .....	3,218,401	10,311,450	9,065,713	10,267,622	19,725,674
Netherlands .....	7,153,767	18,455,133	9,625,793	12,082,258	16,970,035
France .....	30,041,289	2,232,190	1,237,247	1,139,525	3,324,015
Italy .....	875,495	894,071	461,533	925,946	470,171
Belgium .....	11,109,841	15,718,879	8,475,650	11,024,534	15,662,238

As the foregoing figures represent the American exports of wheat to the principal wheat importing countries of the world, their proper analysis is of the utmost importance.

From them it will be seen that of all the principal items of American exports of wheat, this to France has decreased the most considerably; from over thirty million bushels in 1898 to little over three million bushels in 1902. It is most remarkable in this connection that the American exports of wheat to France have reached such a high level as to become second only to those of England in the very year of a short suspension of French import duties of wheat. As soon as the French duty on imported wheat had been reimposed, July 1st, 1898, the imports of wheat from the United States abruptly fell off from 30,041,289 for the said year, to 2,232,190 for the fiscal year 1899. The falling off of about 70.4 per cent. is all the more noteworthy when the French persistence of the importations of foreign wheat is borne in mind.

Although the imports of American wheat into Germany are increasing, the increase is just a part of a big pool represented by a great general increase in Germany's annual imports of foreign wheat to offset very large exports of native wheat. Germany pays since 1898 a rebate of \$1.82 per quarter (22c per bushel) on all exports of wheat, thus directly encouraging and stimulating the imports of foreign wheat merely for substitution for the native stocks. Moreover, the German millers, in order to meet the demand for fine flour, are using a large percentage of dry foreign wheat, whose equivalent, in soft native wheat, thus swells the exports of the latter to a considerable volume. So long as the standard of living in Germany continues to rise, an increasing proportion of soft native wheat will have to be exported to the countries where the taste of the consumer is not too fastidious, the imports of foreign wheat will retain their great volume. But as soon as the economic factors, of more or less transitory nature, cease to exist, the imports of foreign wheat into Germany will undoubtedly become stationary. Thus the somewhat transitory and unstable nature of the increase of imports of American wheat into the German Empire is apparent. It must be taken into consideration, also, that, until the year 1896, Germany was a steady importer of wheat flour, and, though in late years the trade decreased considerably, it may increase again at any moment. Therefore, in order to arrive at the proper conclusions concerning the rise of exportations of American wheat to Germany, the annual imports of the grain into the German Empire ought to be reduced by the amount of German exports of flour made of the American wheat, as well as by the exports of German wheat substituted by the imported American grain. Then it could be seen that the net imports of the American wheat in Germany for home consumption and not for rendering exports of native wheat and flour possible, are neither so large, nor are they increasing. It is enough to say that the net imports of wheat into Germany for the last cereal year (ended July 1st, 1903,) amounted fully to 65,796,000 bushels from all countries, while the American exports of wheat to Germany (Statistisches Jahrbuch fur das Deutsche Reich 1902) amounted just to 19,715,674 bushels.

The exports of American wheat to Belgium are increasing so significantly that they might be considered as almost stationary. Meanwhile Antwerp, its capital, is the greatest importing city of wheat in Europe, and of all this great amount of wheat imported into this little country (over 56,000,000 bushels last year), it retains for home consumption nearly seven bushels per capita; that is more than any other nation in the world. It is very significant that during the last cereal year (ending 31st July), the little kingdom of Roumania exported into Belgium 19,900,000 bushels of wheat, while the United States, which many years ago had proudly assumed the capability to feed the world, exported therein just 14,626,800 bushels, only 73.4 per cent. of the Roumanian imports.

While the Netherlands present an almost unprecedented growth of trade in foreign grain within the past ten years, and the chief component of the Dutchman's bread is American flour, the United States holds quite secondary place among the sources from which the Dutch miller obtains his wheat. Though the foregoing exhibit of the United States exports of wheat to principal importing countries of the world shows a slight increase in exportations of American wheat to Netherlands, it appears at the same time that within the last cereal year (ending July 31st, 1903,) imports of the American wheat into Netherlands amounted to 12,064,400 bushels, while in the same season have been imported into that country: From Belgium, 18,404,000 bushels, and from Russia, 21,049,600 bushels, 73.2 per cent. more than from the United States. However, the most striking

illustration of the falling off of the exporting capability of the United States is presented through Italy. Though the consumption of wheat in Italy is undoubtedly increasing, and the size of the imports of foreign wheat is growing steadily, within the last twenty years the importations of American wheat into Italy are relatively infinitesimal, as proven by the following statement compiled by us from several different statistical data:

Aggregate Imports. bus.	Imports from U. S. bus.
1898.....	875,495
1899.....	894,071
1900.....	461,533
1901.....	925,946
1902.....	470,171

The last cereal year (ended July 31st, 1903), is marked by a great increase in imports of foreign wheat into Italy, which amounted to 47,532,000 bushels. Of this amount 33,891,200 bushels were imported from Russia, 12,176,000 bushels from Roumania, and only 1,200,000 bushels from the United States. In other words, American imports of wheat into Italy during the last cereal year constituted just 9.8 per cent. of Roumanian imports, and only 3.5 per cent. of Russian imports.

The question naturally arises: "What has killed the United States grain export trade with France and other continental European countries?"

Some genial American gentlemen, who style themselves "experts" in the grain trade, venture to explain that the American home consumption has increased so rapidly that the home consumers overbid the foreign buyers. If such an "overbidding" of foreign consumers of cereals by domestic ones really exists, it certainly could and ought to be expressed in definite figures. There is one way to figure this thing. The Agriculture Department estimates that, of the 670,063,008 bushels of the wheat crop of 1902, 202,906,273 bushels were exported and consequently 467,156,735 were retained for home consumption. The crop of 1903 has been reported by the same department at 637,891,835 bushels. Taking the wheat and flour exports for nine months of the current fiscal year (July, 1903-March, 1904,) and adding to them the three last months of the year at the rate of the March shipments (last month reported), the year's exports from the last year's crops would foot up 137,900,000 bushels. Thus it appears that, while the crop of last year decreased only 32,241,173 bushels, the exports from the said year's crops decreased considerably more, namely 65,006,273 bushels. This means that home consumers retained for their own consumption about 33,000,000 bushels more this (fiscal) year than they did last (fiscal) year. Such an increase in consumption of wheat within twelve months would be so violent and so abnormal that the absurdity of the conclusion is self-evident.

There is, however, another way to figure it from the "Statistics of the Principal Crops" annually issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. We take the data relating to the production and exports of wheat for the last five fiscal years, fully obtainable, and figure out the amounts of wheat retained in the country, presumably for home consumption. The results are expressed in the following tabular statement:

Years.	Production. bus.	Exports. bus.	Retained in Country. bus.
1898 .....	675,148,705	222,618,420	452,530,285
1899 .....	547,303,846	186,096,762	361,207,084
1900 .....	522,229,505	215,990,073	306,239,432
1901 .....	748,460,218	234,772,516	513,687,702
1902 .....	670,063,008	202,906,273	467,156,735

It would appear from the foregoing statement that the consumption of wheat in the United States since the beginning of the 1898 fiscal year decreased 91,223,201 bushels in 1899, decreased again 54,967,652 bushels in 1900, increased 207,448,270 bushels in 1901, and decreased 46,530,967 bushels in 1902. Such an increase, and especially such decreases, in home consumption of wheat are so violent, and so utterly impossible, that they certainly do not represent the "overbidding" by domestic consumers of the foreign ones, and thus having nothing to do with the waning of the American grain trade since the 1898 fiscal year. That untenable assumption finds further and final rebuttal in the plain fact that, as the population of the United States, including immigration, increases annually about 2,000,000 persons, and as the estimated rate of annual per capita consumption of wheat in this country amounts at present to 4.87 bushels, the increase in consumption of wheat in the United States can not exceed 10,000,000 bushels each year.

If, then, it is not the increase in home consumption of wheat that causes the waning of the American grain trade, what is the cause of it?

Looking for an answer to this tremendously important question, to the mass

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# UP-TO-DATE FIFTY ANNUAL PRODUCING AND MARKETING

Find enclosed 50 cents for my renewal of Up-to-Date Farming. I joined the A. S. of B. in June, 1903, and I do not want to miss a single copy of the official paper of this great Society.  
JOHN F. BREWSTER  
Trempealeau Co., Wis.

"God bless the farm, the dear old farm,  
God bless its every rood,  
Where willing heart and sturdy arm  
Can earn an honest livelihood,  
Can, from the coarse and fertile soil,  
Win back a recompense for toil."  
—Selected.

Did you have a satisfactory harvest?

Are you dumping your grain and hay on the market for somebody else to hold and get the profit?

The hay market ought to be as easily controlled as the wheat market. There has never been a hay crop that has not been consumed, and if it were marketed so as to only meet the demand, steady prices would prevail the year around.

"What if we hold our hay?" Steady prices sure, provided enough be held to keep the market unsatisfied. It is not necessary to hold the entire crop; only enough to prevent a glut or gorge at any one time. It is the piling up of stuff beyond the capacity of consumption that makes the trouble.

The millets are coming more and more into favor. The South Dakota experiment station has been experimenting with millet seed as hog feed, and the seed, ground, showed results very nearly equal to those from wheat and barley. With unground seed best results were not obtained. That station thinks a Russian millet, black voromesh, known as hog millet, the best of all the millets. It matures in that climate in about ten weeks, stands drought well, and bears an abundance of seed, which, when ground, is a good feed for cattle, sheep or hogs.

Sorghum is now approaching maturity. The demand for good sorghum syrup has seldom been satisfied, and we believe a greater acreage of this crop could be grown profitably. But the fodder and seed, usually wasted on farms where sorghum is grown in a small way for syrup, should be saved. The fodder (blades) is difficult to cure, but when cured without molding, it is excellent feed, especially for sheep and cattle. The seed, threshed and cleaned, usually commands a fair price, and saved in the heads, is an excellent poultry feed. But the heads, like the blades, are very liable to mold, and must not be put away in bulk until well dried out.

Don't let any of the crops go to waste. This is one of Uncle Threadbare's greatest troubles. He often raises fair crops, but loses his labor in his belated and slovenly methods of harvesting.

Have an eye on the old timothy meadows. I have no doubt many of them have made unprofitable yields on account of the foul growths in them. Turn the old sod under, work it down, applying a liberal dressing of fertilizer. Do the seeding in September, and you will very likely have a nice, clean crop of hay the next year. The old, deep-seated idea that meadows should stand for years without re-seeding has cost many a farmer badly needed dollars.

Farmers should be very careful about investing in anything but farming. Corporations "to kill the trusts," to build elevators, to erect beet sugar factories, creameries, canning factories, etc., are easy schemes to put money in, but they are hard ones to get it out of.

"Twenty-fifth of July sow turnips wet or dry." We don't know about that, but it is wise to sow turnips along about that time. Farmers don't pay enough attention to root crops. Turnips may be made valuable in winter for cattle, sheep and hogs, and for lack of better accommodations, they may be pitted.

Wheat sowing is already occupying the thoughts of farmers in the wheat belt. Begin early to get the ground in condition, and don't waste your time, labor and seed by trying to grow wheat on land which will not produce it, and don't take all these risks by sowing inferior or doubtful seed. It takes good land and good seed to raise dollar wheat.

At first thought it seems hard to realize that we have lost our foreign trade because we have sold our products too low, but if you will read carefully the article on that subject in this issue, you will agree that the proposition is pretty clearly proven. It is not because consumers in foreign countries don't want our products at low prices, but because producers of like products in those countries have shut us out by tariff walls. This is something our statesmen have never discovered.

Begin pardon, but we wish once more to urge our friends to push that ten-cent

educational campaign. With this issue the time is just half out, and you know at least half of what those who invest in it will get. The three issues already out are worth more than a dime. But they are printed and we want them to be read. The three yet to come will be just as good, or better.

## MORE ABOUT ALFALFA.

Farmers all over the country are still struggling with alfalfa. The wonderful success of this plant in the West, and occasional successes elsewhere, lead farmers to disregard repeated failures and continue their experiments. We believe other crops may better engage attention in most localities east of Kansas, but there are some facts of science and history that seem to justify a hope that alfalfa may be successfully grown almost anywhere in the United States.

Some seventy years ago, a plant called Lucerne, the seed having been brought from Lucerne, Switzerland, was very successfully grown in portions of New York, and proved such a wonderful cropper and so valuable a forage plant, that the growers hesitated to tell all the truth about it. This was none other than alfalfa, the identical plant now grown with such wonderful success in the West. Why it was abandoned in the East does not appear.

The seed from which the western alfalfa came, seems to have been brought by the Spaniards, first to Chili and Peru, and thence to California, whence it has been slowly but steadily traveling eastward.

And science is not without encouragement to farmers of other portions of the country. It is clearly established that the growth and luxuriance of certain plants, of which alfalfa is one, depends upon bacteria that are found in vast numbers in nodules that form upon their roots. Without these the plants do no good; with them they flourish luxuriantly. To complicate this strange situation, almost every one of these different plants, clover, peas, etc., has a bacteria peculiarly its own, but it has been recently discovered that the bacteria of the sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*, and that of alfalfa are precisely the same. Sweet clover flourishes with wonderful luxuriance in many portions of Illinois, and elsewhere, being in many places looked upon as a troublesome weed. If scientific men are correct, alfalfa bacteria are abundant where sweet clover luxuriates, and alfalfa would grow there too.

## FORTUNES FOR OUR READERS!

The publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING have arranged for the announcement in their columns of an exciting, interesting, and profitable contest, wherein, by the display of skill, some of our readers can become rich men and women.

Through our Chicago representative we have arranged for the announcement of the Lion Coffee Contest, which appears elsewhere in this issue, in which details are given of how \$50,000 will be awarded to the public, and those readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that display the necessary amount of pains, patience, research, and skill may be made rich men and women.

## HOW \$50,000 IS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

The Lion Coffee people will give the public one or more votes in their contest, on mailing to them five lion heads taken from the Lion Coffee pages and a 2 cent stamp for each vote. There are two contests—one being based on the attendance July 4 next at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in which \$20,000 is to be awarded, the second contest is based on the popular vote for President (all candidates combined) to be cast on Nov. 8 next. On this contest \$20,000 will be awarded, and, in addition to this, a capital prize of \$5,000 will be given to the one who is nearest correct on both contests. This makes \$45,000, the other \$5,000 being reserved for the grocers' clerks that sell most Lion Coffee.

Some of this money has got to come to our readers. In the 4,279 cash prizes to be awarded there are \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, and \$500 prizes and UP-TO-DATE would like to feel that it had been the cause of some one getting this money.

## VOTE EARLY AND OFTEN!

This advice has been administered many times. Here is a chance offered our readers not only to make a big sum of money, but the excitement and skill entailed should bring interest to all.

The Lion Coffee people are absolutely and perfectly responsible for many times the amount involved, and those who win can be sure that they will get their money promptly and honorably.

The awards are to be made by such honorable gentlemen as the Congressman from Toledo, the Postmaster of Toledo, and the President of the First National Bank of Toledo—all Government officials in high positions, who will not give their judgment until they have gone into the matter with care.

There is no limit placed on the number of times you may vote. All it takes is five lion heads off the Lion Coffee packages and a 2 cent stamp for one vote. When you write the Woolson Spice Co. at Toledo, O., mention that you are a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Now dig in and get rich.

## OUR FOREIGN MARKETS LOST—

(Continued From Page 7)

of official agricultural statistics of leading grain exporting, as well as grain importing countries, one can not but be amazed at the following facts:

While the acreage of wheat harvested in the United States during the last 33 years increased, the yields per acre remained almost stationary, the average prices of the grain on the farm decidedly decreased, as will be seen from the following tabular statement, compiled and composed by us:

(Primary figures extracted from the reports of bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dec'd's.	Av. acreage harvested.	Av. yield per acre.	Av. price on farm.
	Acre.	Bush.	Cts. bu.
1870-79	25,187,000	12.4	104.9
1880-89	37,279,000	12.1	82.7
1890-99	38,100,000	13.2	65.4
1900-03	47,014,000	13.6	64.0

As showing the actual area, yield per acre, average price of, and importation of wheat in France during the same decades, we give the following as being the statement compiled and composed by us, the most complete official statistical data ever issued:

Decades.	Av. acreage harvested.	Av. yield per acre.	Av. price on the farm.	Av. Duty.
	Acre.	Bushels.	Cts. per bu.	
1870-79	16,973,000	16.5	152.0	3.2
1880-89	17,197,000	17.7	128.0	12.8
1890-99	16,851,574	18.7	87.7	32.3
1900-03	16,524,250	20.2	71.7	37.0

\*Including 2 months free in 1898.

The foregoing tabular statement, being a first one ever given by any writer on agricultural economics, is somewhat deficient just in one respect, namely: While yields per acre for the United States are given in preceding table in Winchester bushels, the same yields for France are given in this table in 60-pound bushels, which make them to appear considerably lower than they should be. Therefore a comparative statement of yields of wheat per acre in the United States and France in Winchester bushels for the last nine calendar years obtainable is given below:

	United States.	*France
1894	13.2	20.1
1895	13.7	19.7
1896	12.4	20.0
1897	13.4	15.1
1898	15.3	21.1
1899	12.3	21.2
1900	12.3	19.2
1901	15.0	18.5
1902	14.5	20.2
1903	12.9	22.7

\*Same comments as above.

In certain provinces of France the yield of nearly 37 bushels per acre has been maintained for several years.

From the above tabular statement, compiled and composed from the "Bulletin de Minister l'Agriculture," it will be seen that, while the area under wheat in France during the last 33 years has decreased, and the yield per acre has increased considerably, the price on the farm has always been considerably higher than in the United States. Meanwhile the rate of import duty rose from the average of 3.2 cents per bushel in the first decade to the present rate (since July 1st, 1898) of 37.0 cents per bushel, having increased over ten times. It must be remembered also that while the French acreage of wheat for the last calendar year constituted less than a third part of the American acreage (16,144,000 and 49,467,967 acres respectively). The French crop of wheat for the same year amounted to over half of the American crop, 353,938,000 and 637,821,835 bushels respectively.

It would be absolutely impossible to find two other countries so perfectly fitted for comparison in all matters relating to the most cardinal questions of agricultural economics as the United States and France. Being an agricultural country in the proper meaning of the word, and one of the leading producers of wheat in the world, second to the United States and Russia only, France at the same time, imports wheat on more or less considerable scale. It might seem almost incredible that the importation of foreign wheat into France is always increasing, while the production of native wheat is simultaneously increasing, so that, as a producer of wheat, France keeps a third place in the world. This seeming incongruity is, however, easily explained by the fact that, while both production and importation of wheat have been increasing, the production of other food crops has concurrently decreased, so that an increase in importation of wheat must be chiefly attributed to the soil decrease. It would seem that the standard of living is rising in France, as in several other countries of continental Europe, and that, consequently, less rough grain and more wheat is now being used than was the case in former years. So the United States and France bear to each other an exceptional and unique relation of

(Continued on page 12)

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## UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS

### RAISING AND MARKETING

Good stock; good prices; you don't have to sell till you get a satisfactory price.

Have the midsummer porkers gone to market? Do you reckon you sent yours in when they were not needed? Do you know how much they cost you? How much you made on them?

The bureau of animal industry at Washington has ordered all stock cars to be cleaned and disinfected before being reloaded. Good order.

Raising Angora goats is a growing industry in Montana. The fleeces of the recent clip are heavier than usual, and the kid crop is about double that of last year.

Wool in the West is 20 cents a pound, about three cents above the price of last year, and it is considered a fair and equitable price. Holders are letting go freely at that figure, but they will stop selling should the price fall below that.

We suppose, of course, the spring calves are on good pasture. In addition to that a little grain feed will help them out amazingly. Ex-Gov. Packard, of Iowa, says a year-old calf should weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.

Unless you are an expert stock raiser, better avoid fall calves.

The calf crop of Montana is reported very light.

Mutton sheep have been the general favorites for some years now, but the increasing price of wool will enable the wool breeds to divide the honors.

A good treatment for hogs that are on pasture is a daily feed of bran and shorts, or chopped corn and shorts, but be careful never to feed sour slops.

A prominent stock paper says "6-cent cattle on the hoof means 9%-cent beef in the carcass at absolute cost to the killer." If it costs 3% cents a pound to kill a steer in Chicago, better kill it somewhere else. Besides, people don't get beef at 9 cents, nor even at 10, in Chicago. Who gets the difference?

Stock that are to be ready for the autumn market should have attention now. The pastures will soon be getting thin, and a little grain must be added to give weight to the stock. A supply of pumpkins will greatly aid the ration a little later.

"Slack" from a coal mine, or bits of waste coal, thrown into the hog lot, will be eaten with a relish, and it is good for the hogs, too.

"Price it and take it." How do you like that for a business motto? That is the farmers' motto under the present condition of things. What other sensible business man would accept it?

Mules come to working age sooner than horses. A mule two years old, with his mate, will do as much work as a four-year-old horse. A mule at weaning time is worth \$25 to \$40. In a year and a half he can be at work, and can be sold for \$75 to \$125.

#### NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed at the places named, between March 1 and June 15, 1904 and 1903. It will be observed that there is a material falling off at Chicago, but most other points show gains:

March 1 to June 15—	1904.	1903.
Chicago	1,560,000	1,720,000
Kansas City	790,000	570,000
Omaha	775,000	710,000
St. Louis	528,000	410,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	476,000	479,000
Indianapolis	306,000	260,000
Milwaukee	59,000	35,000
Cudahy, Wis.	105,000	103,000
Cincinnati	155,000	144,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	154,000	108,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	126,000	113,000
Sioux City, Iowa	142,000	141,000
St. Paul, Minn.	260,000	220,000
Cleveland, Ohio	147,000	145,000
Louisville, Ky.	89,000	97,000
Nebraska City	85,000	61,000
Wichita, Kan.	85,000	63,000
Detroit, Mich.	79,000	80,000
Bloomington, Ill.	21,200	18,200
Above and all others	6,325,000	5,850,000

#### LEARNING THEIR LESSON.

Big cattle men are taking their cue from Up-to-Date and are advising the holding back of stock to secure better prices. Speaking of a probable rush of grass stock on the market in the fall, a prominent western stockman said a few days ago:

"This seems all wrong to me, and I feel sure cattlemen would make more money on their stuff if they would let it come along, a few loads at a time, all summer and fall. Some grass cattle are needed, the year 'round, and if shippers would 'feed' the market all season instead of 'glutting' it in the fall, they would have more to show for their work at the end of the year. We would rather pay good prices all the year and sell the beef at good figures than pay seemingly low prices in the fall and have such hard work, as we generally do, getting rid of so much beef."

#### CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

The United States government is once more in the market for cavalry horses, not that our army is expecting to go into any more active service, but so long as we have cavalry, the men must be supplied with mounts, and cavalry horses wear out the same as other horses. To meet the requirements of this trade, the horses must be bay, brown, black or chestnut; they must stand fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, and they must weigh from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds. They must be from five to eight years old, and must be broken to saddle, and well gaited at walk, trot or canter. None of the fancy gaits are desirable.

#### TO COMMAND LIVING PRICES

Speaking of the work of the A. S. of E., in Tennessee, the Nashville American says:

"The entire district will be thoroughly organized, and it is expected that within a short time the farmers will be in a position to command living prices for their products."

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS

### PRODUCING AND MARKETING

After reading the book, The Third Power, and Up-to-Date Farming in connection with it, I am thoroughly convinced and believe that, the Bible always first, then should be read the Third Power and Up-to-Date Farming.  
L. G. HIXES  
Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

The spring time cackle of the hen  
No longer cheers the ear,  
But cockerel proud and pullet gay,  
Give hope to coming year.  
—J. P. S.

The poultry crop is now so well advanced that the poultry raiser can have a fair idea of his, or her, success or failure. Which has it been?

How many more eggs have you set than you have of growing chickens? The answer to this question has much to do with determining the matter of success or failure.

We suppose you are now planning for winter eggs. Early pullets, a comfortable house, clover, pea hay and millet, with some grain and an occasional feed of meat scraps and some vegetables, if you can have them—this is just about the combination.

Duck feathers, especially those of the white ones, always find a ready market.

The farm hen is now inclined to "steal out her nest," and some good eggs may be lost. "Eternal vigilance is the price of"—fresh summer eggs.

Some very little things are among your greatest enemies now—mites and lice. Clean up and white wash.

Do you ever think of preserving summer eggs for winter market? Water glass is the best home method. Told all about it in June 1 Up-to-Date. Don't try to put up any but absolutely fresh eggs.

You may give the rats a little poison if they bother the chickens; but be mighty careful with it.

Don't plan to keep a great flock of roosters through the winter. Pick out a few of the very best, and sell all the rest while they still go into the young chicken market. We may have advised this before.

Keep tab on the old hens this summer. Send them to town at the proper time, and keep your flock young and useful.

Uncle Threadbare has not yet provided his folks with any good feeding coops for the young chickens. I can't like that old man.

Neighbor Thrifty sent off for a couple of settings of thoroughbred eggs last spring. He thinks he has some "beauts."

Say, haven't you been finding some pretty good reading in Up-to-Date lately? Ask a whole lot of your neighbors to try it three months for ten cents.

Are you raising goslings? If out in a real hard rain they will stick their bills straight up in the air and drown. Fact.

Geese are seldom below 50 cents each in the autumn market. It is all right to raise them if the old man can stand 'em.

Well grown bronze turkeys are good for a dollar each before the middle of winter. Push the poult.

#### IT IS DIFFERENT NOW

The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch notes the effect of the A. S. of E. on the market conditions of the country, but does not fully understand the cause. It says:

"They (the farmers) are able to hold their grain for a season for higher prices, and they will make the profits. In other days they were forced to rush their grain to market as soon as it was harvested, no matter how low the price might be. With a rush of grain the market would become glutted, the price would go down, speculators would buy it up, and by and by when the farmer had disposed of his crop the price would begin to rise, and the profit would go into the pockets of the speculators. It is all different now. The farmer has command of the situation and this is good both for the farmer and for the country at large. It is far better for the farmer to make the profit than for the speculator to make it. Our country is bound to be prosperous so long as the farmers make good crops and make fair profit on their operation."

#### WHAT 10 CENTS WILL DO

It will pay for this paper three months six issues, and teach you how to solve the farm labor problem, how to keep the boys on the farm, and hundreds of other things that farmers want and can get.

#### CORN FOR POULTRY.

Where the poultry has free range of a farm they will get green feed and insects enough to balance their ration, and a light feed of corn once, or even twice, a day is well enough; but where they are kept up, corn should not enter very largely into their daily ration in warm weather; it is too heating. For this very reason, though it is a most suitable feed in cold weather.

#### THEY'VE DECIDED IT.

The Irishman was not so much to be laughed at after all when he pointed to a toad and asked, "Faith, and what kind iv a bird is that?" Frogs are poultry. The national treasury department has so decided. At the custom house the revenue collectors declare that frogs' legs are dressed poultry and must pay tariff duties accordingly. This reminds us of the English railroad guard who had been ordered not to permit dogs to be taken into the cars. A passenger presented himself carrying a young alligator in a box. The guard was puzzled for a moment, but only for a moment, when he arrived at this learned decision: "Cats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs, but halligators is a hinsect! Jump aboard."

#### LEGHORNS AS SETTERS.

The following from one of our brightest Canadian contemporaries is exactly our experience with the Leghorns:

The non-setting breeds will set if they are kept in confinement and gotten into a fat condition. The reason they seldom set is that they are active foragers and take constant exercise. The Leghorn rarely sets, but when a hen of that breed determines to hatch a brood she will be as persistent as a Cochon, and makes an excellent mother, willingly sacrificing herself in defence of her young, equaling the game hen in that respect, and attacking dogs, cats, and even hogs.

#### THE BEST HENS.

No one should be satisfied with less than the best of anything. "But," says a poultry writer, "there is no way of knowing which of the hens are the best unless they are closely observed. Every hen that has a good record should be marked and retained, not only for laying, but for breeding purposes. The egg record would be much higher, and the flocks improved every year, if the farmer would keep only the best hens from which to produce the layers for another year. Unfortunately, with many 'a hen is a hen,' but, in fact, there is a wide difference in individuals, and any peculiarity or points of excellence should be observed, so that all future stock may be better than the preceding."

Uncle Threadbare had a high old time the other day, and had the whole family in a stew. He remembered an article in Up-to-Date Farming of Aug. 1, 1903, that gave exactly the information he now felt bound to have, so the whole place was turned topsy-turvy hunting for that paper. Of course, it could not be found. A complete file of the paper would have been mighty handy just then.

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40 VARIETIES BEST POULTRY. Fine large poultry Guide to Price List free. JAMES R. GARDNER, Harrisonburg, Va.



## UP-TO-DATE AND SMALL FRUIT

We are delighted with Up-to-Date. I read every word carefully. I think the A. S. of E. is a grand thing. ALICE C. BRASHERS  
Chester Co., Tenn.

A chatter in the orchard,  
And a flutter on the breeze,  
A hope throbs in the blossom,  
And glazes nodding in the trees  
A thought of winter ev'nings,  
With good cheer upon the boards,  
As we gather 'round the fireside  
To enjoy our luscious hoards.

—J. P. S.

It takes courage to thin out the fruit on the trees. Nature has done it very severely in some localities this season.

Fruit in small packages is popular in the cities—many can buy a small package who will not buy a large one.

Put up all fruit packages honestly; have approximately the same grade throughout the package, whether barrel, box or basket. It is entirely proper, though, and expected that the top layer will be of the nicest fruit and more carefully packed.

Don't worry much about the birds in the orchard. They'll peck some of the fruit, but—

Notice. The trees that were thoroughly mulched will yield the best results.

Did you spray? How thoroughly, how often and when? And what are the results?

The orchard grown up in weeds, briars and brush is a scab on the farm. Uncle Threadbare's is that way. Well, his boys love to chase rabbits.

Who is Uncle Threadbare? He's an old fellow that is very numerous in some places; he don't live in Indiana.

The honey bee and the humble or bumble bee are useful in the orchard in blossom time—the latter is worth his weight in gold in the clover field. When I see a gang of boys beating out a bumble bee's nest, I want to get after them with a sting about the size of a pitch fork.

The A. S. of E. is working on the fruit problem. There must be some means of marketing fruit only as consumption will take it. Market glutting and gorging must stop.

It is seldom that there is not a fair market for dried apples. If there is no evaporator handy, the sun does a very fair job of evaporating. Handy scaffolds and crates two by four feet, are great helps. Some of the most cherished pictures in the galleries of our memory are of a whole family gathered in a shady place, cutting and putting out apples to dry.

Kiefer pears should remain on the trees until near frost. Light frosts will not hurt them. They should then be gathered, assorted, each pear wrapped in soft paper, packed in baskets or crates, and stored in a cool, dry place, not liable to sudden changes of temperature.

Don't let the windfalls lie under the trees and rot. If they are not yet sufficiently matured to be cut and dried profitably, have some pigs or sheep in the orchard.

### TO RENEW OLD ORCHARDS.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of Michigan Agricultural College, gives the following very good advice as to the treatment of old, neglected orchards. We don't place quite so much stress on the cultivation of old orchards; we are willing that heavy mulching take the place of much of the cultivating, but Prof. Hedrick's treatment is good:

"1. Get into the orchard with the pruning saw. For this work you need men of experience. Too many so-called tree pruners are tree butchers. Their zeal is much greater than their knowledge. The only absolute rule in pruning that can be laid down is to cut out all dead wood. Branches that are badly injured, diseased, crossed or that from weak crotchets should be removed after which some small limbs may be cut out and if the tree top is very thick there should be a judicious thinning of large branches. Let the pruning extend through two or three seasons rather than one.

"2. Nearly all old orchards are in sod. This must be broken up—absolutely must if success is to be attained. Start its cultivation and keep it going. Plow in a good dressing of stable manure, or plow and then harrow in a good dressing of fertilizers rich in potash and phosphoric acid. In the words of the parable of the barren fig tree, 'dig about it and dung it.'

"3. With a short handle hoe or some kind of a box scraper remove the old rough bark which shelters innumerable insects and fungi and then spray thoroughly, while the trees are in the dormant condition, with copper sulphate at the rate of one pound to 25 gallons of water.

"4. Make up your mind to feed, prune, spray, sow cover crops and cultivate the

orchard for the remainder of its life. If the orchard fails to appreciate the treatment outlined above cut it down and plant anew. 'Why cumbereth it the ground?' Do not expect too much nor look for quick returns. 'As the twig is bent the tree is inclined' and a season or two of good care cannot make up for a lifetime of neglect. Do not follow years of outrageous treatment with unreasonable expectations."

In August 1st number the price for the 1904 crop of wheat will be announced. Watch for that number. If you are not a subscriber to this paper you better accept our 3 mo. trial offer at once only 10 cents. Or better yet, send \$1.00 and become a subscriber for a year and a full member of the A. S. of E. The crop report blank is repeated in this issue. Every person producing wheat and hay are asked to fill it out and send in at once.

### ANOTHER "DOCTOR"

One of our sprightly Kentucky contemporaries has made the important discovery that, "during the past year there has been a gradual settling of values down to a hardpan basis, the speculative element has been eliminated from all lines of business, the water has been squeezed out of inflated securities and values of all kinds, and all this has been done without serious damage to the country at large."

Well, that is a discovery certainly, and the distinguished finder deserves something more than a leather medal, for he has found a condition which nobody else has suspected. Indeed, the mortals of ordinary vision, see nothing but the reverse of that—see speculation more rampant, and water in corporate values more abundant than ever before.

But this astute gazer has made another important discovery, one that even common vision has been able to see. The American people are hungry every day and the farmers must feed them. But with all these happy conditions, there is still one cog loose in the great business machine of the world, one little dirt speck on the bright picture that rests within the serene view of this learned "doctor." But he easily fixes the cog and brushes off the dirt. "To put things just right there should be a scaling down of at least 10 per cent. in wages for farm help!" That fixes it; rights the only thing wrong with the entire economic situation!

It does look like patience ceases to be a virtue in the presence of such rot. The dullest and most ignorant student of economic questions knows that the farmer and his hired men are the hardest worked, poorest paid of the entire world of labor, and that there can be no settled prosperity until this greatest class of our citizenship is better rewarded. They know, too, that this better reward can only be secured by better prices for the products of their labor, and that permanent better prices can only be obtained by co-operative organization and controlled marketing.

Really some "Mirrors" reflect very distorted images.

In the first Ohio district, comprising Cincinnati and Middletown there is a marked decrease in the tobacco cut put for the ten months of the current fiscal year. In cigars the decrease is 11 per cent.; in tobacco 11, and in small cigars 18.

A recent fire in the Cudahy packing company, of Los Angeles, Cal., resulted in a loss of \$300,000. It was pretty well covered by insurance.

The farmers of Chappell, S. C., are to erect a \$15,000 oil mill.

The Proctor and Gamble soap people are to put up a large oil mill at Atlanta, Ga., and a large soap factory is to be added to it. The same company already has seven big oil mills in the South.

An independent packing plant is to be erected at Minneapolis, Kansas. Such plants are very desirable, but we doubt if they can succeed.

A large cold storage plant is to be erected at Atlanta, Ga.

There have been 135,000 fewer hogs packed since March 1st than for the same time a year ago.

The orange crop of California is reported large, and prices are holding up well.

**STARK FRUIT BOOK**  
shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

**Delta Crimson Clover**  
Grown Seed. Sow July, August or September; 15 lb to acre. 1 Bu. \$1.25; 1 Bu. \$4.50; 2 1/2 Bu. (150 lbs.) \$10.50. J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

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**EVERY BUGGY USER** whether he intends to buy a new buggy this season or not, will be interested in our special buggy offer for 1904. We give you the finish, trimmings, etc., as you wish them and ship promptly our 1904

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NOTE—We manufacture a full line of High Grade Harness, sold direct to the user at Wholesale Prices.

It is made of split hickory—not sawed—so is strong and enduring as well as handsome and stylish. We want you to see and examine this buggy, so we send it to you on

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You may hitch up to it and use it as if it were your own. We give you a

**2 Years' Iron-Clad Guarantee**  
with your buggy, for your complete protection. We cannot begin to tell you about the 100 POINTS OF MERIT in this special buggy, but we ask you to send your name and address on a post card for our FREE 186-PAGE CATALOGUE of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness. That contains a full description and all details.

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**\$50,000.00**  
Cash Given Away  
TO USERS OF  
**Lion Coffee**  
In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

**TOLEDO, O. Nov 1904 No. 2864**  
**WOOLSON SPICE CO.**  
(LION COFFEE)  
Pay to the order of — Will it be You? — \$5000.00  
Five Thousand and no/100 Dollars  
TO SECOND NATIONAL BANK, TOLEDO, OHIO. WOOLSON SPICE CO. per S. P. Jesman TREASURER

**How Would You Like a Check Like This?**

**WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00**  
Cash to LION COFFEE users in our great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

**Presidential Vote Contest**

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904? In 1900 election, 18,989,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	2,500.00
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<b>2139 PRIZES,</b>	<b>TOTAL, \$20,000.00</b>

**Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00**  
Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests. We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocery Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

**How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?**  
Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your Lion Heads

**WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS and CASH PRIZES**  
Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

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WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

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A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. 12 1/2 HP. mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Manfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Established in Chicago, 1852.



# UP-TO-DATE HOME ON THE FARM

Up-to-Date Farming comes regularly, and is of much value to me. I take two other farm papers, and it is interesting to note the difference between Up-to-Date and them. The enlargement of your paper is fine—up-to-date.

ALBERT L. BAILEY  
Martin Co., Minn.

Most of the things that worry us  
Don't really matter much.  
Too many of us fret and fuss  
At every touch.  
There's nothing else so much to fear,  
Of good or ill,  
As just the failure of good cheer  
And honest will,  
No loss need fright us if we earn  
More power to live, and love, and learn.

—Selected.

Now is the time when a little work around the home makes lots of sign.

Keep the home grounds nicely trimmed. Weeds and high grass around the dwelling are an abomination.

Don't permit weeds and grass to grow up in the paths about the house. The heavy morning dews make them impassable without wading.

The farmers' institute season is approaching. The ladies should take up, and keep up, the domestic science feature. Near Dahlgren, Ill., and in other portions of that State the ladies have domestic science associations or clubs, and meet regularly to discuss questions pertaining to home economy, and to have a profitable and enjoyable outing with each other. Such meetings are to be highly commended.

The main work of the crop season is now over, and, though there is always plenty of work to do on the farm, don't confine yourselves too close. Stir out among the people, take outings, attend the picnics, cultivate the social amenities. Let the men get back some of the vigor they gave to the growing crops, the women some of the life and spirit they sacrificed to the household cares during the busy season, and place the children within the wholesome influences of a wider life.

As the heat becomes more and more oppressive the wise housekeeper will lighten the household burdens as much as possible. Every unnecessary step now, upstairs or down, to smokehouse or cellar, or from room to room, should be avoided. Let there be more wise planning and less drudgery.

Whatever may be thought or said of it in many quarters, Up-to-Date Farming has no word of condemnation for a short sleep just after the noonday meal. It is comforting and restful, especially for those who have passed middle life, and those who have toiled up to that period deserve a nooning as restful as they can have. Besides digestion can perform its work more perfectly at that time of life when both mind and body are in perfect repose.

Keeping bread, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, etc., from drying out too quickly is often a summer-time problem on the farm. One of the very best vessels to keep such things in is a thoroughly cleaned stone jar, tightly covered and kept in a cool corner. A tin lard can is also good, but if ever used for lard it requires a great deal of cleaning and scalding to free it from the lard taste. Bread, cakes, etc., must be thoroughly cooled before being put in the vessels.

Here is how to make a small handy sieve that is useful in many ways: Take a cigar box, or other box of suitable size, take out the bottom and tack over the opening a piece of wire cloth or screen. The sieve is made.

## CARE OF LAMPS

The following are hints which, if taken, will be useful in almost every farm home:

Never touch the chimney of a lamp with water. A few drops of kerosene oil will remove the smoke and dimness, and a rub with soft flannel or chamois skin will result in a clear polish.

Clean every bit of the burner with a rag dipped in kerosene and polish it dry and bright. Boil very dirty, neglected burners in soda and water.

See that the outside of the lamp is dry clean and perfectly free from oil after being filled. Each day rub off the burned portion of the wick with a duster. Do not cut the wick.

Do not fill a lamp to the brim.

Do not let a lamp burn after the oil is exhausted and do not turn it down. Nearly the same amount of oil is consumed as when the flame is full, what is not burned passing off in the form of gas, which is often smelled when entering a room where the lamp has been turned low.

A bit of camphor the size of a hazelnut put into the reservoir improves the light.

Empty and wash the reservoir every few weeks to prevent the collection of sediment from the oil.

Soak new wicks in vinegar and dry thoroughly before putting in the burner.

## BUTTERMILK BREAD

For three good-sized loaves use one quart of sour buttermilk, one generous tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of flour. Heat the buttermilk to the boiling point, stirring it frequently to prevent curdling. Put the sugar in a large bowl and pour hot milk on it. Now gradually sift into the mixture a quart of flour, stirring all the while. Beat well; then cover and let it stand in a warm room over night. In the morning dissolve the soda in three tablespoonfuls of water, and add it to the batter, together with the salt and butter melted. Beat thoroughly then gradually beat in the remainder of the flour, reserving, however, half a cupful for kneading. Sprinkle the board with flour, and, turning the dough upon it, knead for fifteen or twenty minutes. Divide into three parts and shape into loaves. Place in buttered pans and put into the oven immediately. Bake for one hour in a hot oven.

## TO COOK EGGS

To cook eggs in the shell through evenly put them into a deep pan, cover them with boiling water and let them stand for ten minutes or more where the water will keep just below the boiling point. This prevents the albumen from coagulating, but jellies both white and yolk, making the egg more appetizing in appearance than at the ordinary "soft boiled" stage. It is at the same time easy of digestion.

It is said that cracks in kettles may be mended as follows: Stir litharge into glycerine until the consistency of putty is reached. Rub this into the crack and let dry 24 hours. It will resist the action of fire and water, it is claimed.

## MOLASSES CANDY

Boil a pint of molasses for twenty minutes, then add a scant half teaspoonful of baking soda and boil for fifteen minutes more, or until a little dropped in cold water is brittle. Stir steadily to prevent scorching. When the cold water test proves that it is done, add a teaspoonful of vinegar, pour into buttered pans or pull to a light brown.

## FLANNEL CAKES

Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter into a quart of flour until well mixed; add a teaspoonful of salt and make into a batter with a pint and a quarter of milk, into which has been beaten smoothly the yolks of three eggs. Last, and just before baking, stir in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake on hot griddle, well greased.

## TO TEST THE PURITY OF WATER

Take some of the suspected water in a clean, glass-stoppered bottle; add a little pure cane sugar, expose, having well stopped the bottle, to the light in a warm room. Should the water, even after a week's exposure, become turbid, it is dangerously impure for drinking; if it remains clear it is safe.

Egg-Balls—Boil six eggs for twenty minutes, drop them in cold water for ten minutes, then remove the shells. Take out the yolks, mash them smooth in a bowl, then add a dessert spoonful of soft butter, a few drops of onion juice, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and the well-whipped whites of two eggs. Form into small balls, and fry in hot butter. Cut out rounds of nicely buttered hot toast, garnish with the hard-boiled whites of the eggs cut in thin rings, sprinkle with salt and little bits of butter, put two or three egg-balls in the center of each, and set in a hot oven for one minute. Serve at once. These are very nice for breakfast.

Eggs in Potato Nests.—Cold mashed potatoes may be used for this dish. They should be well seasoned, then add a little hot cream and the yolk of one egg to each cupful of potatoes to soften them. Whip them very light with a fork, add the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs, and heap in a mound in a well-buttered baking dish. Take a clean egg, and make little cup-shaped hollows in the potato mound, drop a raw egg in each, dust with salt and white pepper, cover with little bits of butter and cook in a hot oven until the eggs are like poached. Serve at once. These are very nice.

Lucanian Eggs.—Cut five hard-boiled eggs in eighths lengthwise, add one cupful of cooked macaroni, one-half cupful of grated cheese and one and three-fourths cupfuls of cream sauce. Season with salt. Put in a buttered baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs, and bake until the crumbs are brown.

White-cap Omelet.—Beat the whites of three eggs until so stiff they will not drop from an inverted bowl, add one-third of this to the yolks, beat thoroughly, and season to taste with salt and pepper. Have ready a hot frying pan in which has been melted a tablespoonful of butter, pour in the yolk mixture, spreading it over the pan, and then spread the whites over the yolks. As soon as the bottom is lightly browned, set in a hot oven for one minute. Take out, and serve immediately.

Try This.—Seven rolled crackers, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful each of molasses and butter, one cupful of vinegar, one of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of all kinds of spices and one-half cupful of boiling water. This recipe makes three pies.

Nut Biscuit.—Sift together two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful baking powder, two tablespoonfuls sugar; rub in one heaping tablespoonful butter, add one cup ground or finely chopped nuts—walnuts, hickory nuts or almonds may be used—and mix to a soft dough with milk. Mold with the hands into small balls and place well apart in greased pans. Brush each with milk, put in a pinch of chopped nuts on top and bake in moderate oven.

Creamery Sauce for Pudding.—One-fourth cup of butter, one-half cup powdered sugar, sifted, two tablespoonfuls cream. Cream the butter, add sugar slowly, then cream. Beat well and just before serving, place over hot water and stir till smooth and creamy, but not enough to melt butter. It is not intended to be a hot sauce, and if it becomes oily in heating, place in cold water and beat again until smooth like thick cream.

A good plan is to have as little furniture as possible in the rooms in summer, especially in the living room and bed rooms. Did you never note how much hotter a room full of rubbish and furniture is than one which has plenty of empty space. And the latter is so much more easily cleaned up.

# DOLLAR WHEAT

## DO YOU WANT TO GET IT FOR THE NEW CROP?

If so you must know how. Write the names of wheat growers below and each of them will receive full instructions. It can be done. It was done last year after the bulk of the crop was marketed. It can be done this year when the new crop is ready to be marketed

Name	P. O.	State
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

For additional names use another sheet.

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allowed on all our bicycles. We SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit; any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense.  
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1904 Models  
Coaster Brakes, Hedgehorne Function proof Tires and best equipment.  
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Good as new  
Great Factory Clearing Sale at half Factory Cost.  
**RIDER AGENTS WANTED**  
In each town to take orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make big profits. Write at once for catalogues and our Special Offer.  
**AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., half usual prices.**  
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A marvelous invention that has successfully overcome all objections to a wooden washer. Lace curtains, comforters, clothing, etc., washed perfectly clean without tearing. Made of galvanized steel. Durable, simple and effective. Sent on trial. A modern machine at a price within the reach of all.  
Agents Wanted to introduce this remarkable machine. To the industrious kind we offer interesting inducements and exclusive territory.  
The Sanitary Laundry Machinery Co., 24 Sixth St., Tell City, Ind.

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FOR CANNING Fruits and Vegetables  
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**EVAPORATORS**  
Home use—for fruits, vegetables, herbs, etc. All glass rapid—handy—thorough—cheap. Catalog free.  
**OAKES MFG. CO., Box 32, Bloomington, Ind.**

**60,000 FLIES** caught in our trap. AGENTS WANTED.  
**NEW IDEA FLY TRAP CO., Dept. U, Cissna Pa. & K.**

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.  
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**FREE GOLD WATCH**  
This watch has American movement fully warranted to keep correct time. The case is Solid Gold Plated, equal in appearance to a Gold Filled Watch warranted 20 years. We give \$5 FREE to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send the jewelry postpaid, when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you the watch and chain.  
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**CALIFORNIA ORANGES** are known every where, but do you know much about the State whence they came? For 10c we will send you illustrated literature replete with valuable information about its various industries, opportunities, farms, fruit ranches, hotels, resorts, sanitariums, in fact, anything you wish to know. We have nothing to sell. Southern California Information Bureau, 121 Henne Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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**LEATHER BELT** For Sale. On account of putting in electric motors we have discontinued use of some belting and offer it for sale at a bargain:  
26 feet, 12 in wide Double at 30c a foot  
32 " 5 " " Single at 14c " "  
160 " 6 " " Single at 18c " "  
These belts are all in splendid condition and bargains at the prices. We will cut the long one if desired to meet requirements of purchaser.  
**J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.**

**PATENTS** 48-page book Free, highest references.  
**Fitzgerald & Co., Dept. H, Washington, D. C.**

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A new, fast, magnificently appointed train to the Southwest, reaching direct and through close connection the principal points in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.  
Write for copy of illustrated folder, schedules, and information about low rates to the Southwest.  
**E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A.,**  
Cotton Belt Route . . . . . St. Louis, Mo.



## [Continued From Page 6]

Neither Holland nor Belgium can be considered as wheat producing countries. The former is notoriously a rye consuming country, and the latter one of the important consumers of wheat, while both import the grain mostly for milling purposes. Having no wheat producing industry of their own worth protection against the importation of American wheat, they do not impose any import duty on it, Belgium limiting herself to imposing such duty on flour, of 48.6 cents per sack (280 pounds). It should be remembered, however, that, while these two countries, and especially Holland, import foreign wheat exclusively for manufacturing purposes, their flour, made of imported American wheat, competes on the markets of the world with American flour, thus correspondingly reducing the amount of grain annually

Thus England remains to-day the only European country which imports a very large quantity of American grain for home consumption. It should be said, however, that even the United States exports of grain and flour (as compared with her total exports to all parts), have fallen off more or less considerably within the last two decades. While twenty years ago the United States exported to England from 80 to 90 per cent. of her wheat and flour reckoned together, and ten years ago 70 per cent. of the same, during the past fiscal year ended June 30th, 1902, there has been exported to the same country 41 per cent.

[Concluded From Page 4]

There are many objections to the use of poisonous articles to keep mice out of the house, and a fresh hint may be useful to those who are troubled with these little pests. Mice have a great antipathy to the smell of peppermint, and a little oil of peppermint placed around their haunts and holes will successfully keep them away.

You can't expect a soap that is made to remove dirt from your clothes to be a good shaving soap, but some men will use it and run the risk of serious skin trouble. The reason for this is that they have never felt the smooth delighted effects of a shave with the creamy, thick lather made by Williams' Shaving Soap. See the advertisement elsewhere; take advantage of their sample offer and you'll never use any other.

**S. E. FERRY**  
842-844 Capital Ave. N., INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

**Farmers wanted as agents. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa**



## THE THIRD POWER

[From Page 6]

tended ones. Success will bring unexpected allies, and will uncover and discomfit secret enemies. Would the American colonists ever have won their freedom if they had waited for France to begin the struggle? Nay, rather did not France withhold her aid till she was convinced that the colonists could win their freedom even without her aid? The Cuban patriots battled for a generation before our great republic, at last convinced that there could be no peace till Spain was driven from the island, intervened in behalf of Cuban freedom and independence. English liberties are the product of centuries of toil and fight, and it was the French people that won liberty for France and maintained it against combined Europe. So the American farmer must not whine, and beg, and supplicate, must not rely on politics and politicians, nor even on Divine Providence wholly, but must, as others have done, fight his own battles. The victory is sure. And when it is won, as won it will be, it will be found that all will be benefited. So it is true that no American freeman, able and willing to support himself without bonuses or subsidies from the government, and without the protection of unfair and unjust laws, loving justice and fair play, and asking for nothing more than is rightly his—an honest reward for honest toil—need have the slightest apprehension about this movement for the organization of the farmers. The beggars, the preys, on other men's wealth, the parasites, the government pets, the grafters, the boodlers, and all who look on government as an instrumentality for their own enrichment, may well be disturbed. But there is no warfare to be waged against the rights even of these. We want to take the broad and manly view of this movement. It is not a grab for privileges, or a war of reprisal, but simply a firm and resolute stand for justice and equity. The farmers are not going to ask any one to give them something. They are merely going to take what is theirs. The Third Power, representing the divinely established business of agriculture, when it is organized, will not need to ask favors; it will only have to insist on rights. Favors it does not want or expect. Rights it will have.

## CHAPTER VI.

A little further elaboration of the general helpfulness of the proposed plan may help to a better understanding of it. It has been said that the farmers could not be prosperous without benefiting all classes, and that prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of the farmer. No one doubts the truth of these statements. They have a very important bearing on this argument. For if they are true, as they are, it must follow that a movement to better the condition of the farmers will be in the interest of all. And this is precisely the point that I desire to emphasize. For, unless it is made clear, the impression may prevail that we are making war on other classes and trying to seek an advantage at their expense. The further we get into the case the more obvious will it become that this is not the purpose at all.

What do the stock speculators mean when they say that the prosperity of the country depends on the well-being of the agricultural class? Simply that that class is the largest in the community, that all others depend on it, that our farm produce is our greatest national asset, and that a bad condition here is a national calamity. Foreign trade, railroad earnings, the price of stocks, bank deposits, wages and of course the welfare of all the industries directly dependent on the farm, are all affected by the condition of agriculture. Prices are largely regulated by the ability of the farmers to buy. Thus, all our business and industry are based on the farm—it is the foundation on which the whole structure rests. Is it not clear that it is to the interest of all that that foundation should be solid and substantial?

Look at the matter in another way. The farming class is the greatest consuming class in the country. When it, through stress of circumstances, is driven to rigid economy, sales fall off, stocks accumulate in factory and store, prices decline, collections are bad, there is less available capital to loan, money gets tight just when it is most needed, and we all feel the pinch. Luxuries are dispensed with. There are fewer pianos and organs in the houses of the farmers, fewer pictures on the wall, fewer books and newspapers bought. The farmer and his family make the old clothes do for another year instead of buying new ones. Farms are allowed to run down, either because their owners cannot afford to keep them up, or because they do not think it worth while. Improvements are not made; less machines are bought and fewer hands employed, and finally the gains of former years are wiped out, then comes the mortgage, and the whole process of reconstruction has to be gone through with again. In the meantime the whole country suffers. It is all the result of a diminished consumption on the part of the farmers, brought about by large crops and low prices. With the farmer out of the market, or in it only to a limited extent, the market is bound to suffer and all industries be harmed.

The first thing that the merchant wants to know, when he sends his commercial travelers out to the smaller towns, is whether the farmers are buying, and whether they are paying their bills promptly. The credit to be extended to the local merchant depends largely on the financial condition of the farmers. If they are buying liberally and paying their bills with reasonable

promptness, the city merchant knows that he can afford to sell larger bills of goods to the local dealer, and give him better terms than he could do under other circumstances. All this is elementary, and yet we often forget it. We seem to feel that prosperity is maintained solely by the buying of the rich people in the cities who are so lavish with their money. But it is not so. The farmers are the great customers, and when they cease to buy, or curtail their expenditures, they not only limit the market by just that much, but they lessen the power of people in the cities to buy. Smaller stocks in the stores mean a smaller output from the mills and factories, and that means reduction of wages and of the labor force. So the working man consumes less. So, too, less freight is hauled, earnings and wages fall off in the railroad industry, and consumption again suffers. Thus the farmer is inextricably bound up with all other classes of society.

Looking at the question, therefore, from the non-farmer point of view, we see that it is one of maintaining and increasing the consuming power of the farmer, which is equivalent to the maintaining and increasing of the general consuming power. And that is a result which all are interested in bringing about. Thus this movement is not for the good of the farmer alone, but for the good of all—the good of the whole country. To regard it in any other way would be singularly to misapprehend it.

The name of the organization which is now in process of forming, and which will make the Third Power a real power is The American Society of Equity. It is not a farmers' society only, but an American society—that is, for all good Americans who want to see better conditions prevail on the farm. It is not a benefit society, but an equity society. Benefits are always for an individual or class, while equity is for all. Indeed, it can not be equitable unless it is for all. Equity for one and not for another is not equity, but inequity. It is a society that knows no state bounds; one that reaches from one side of the agricultural region to the other; one that every farmer can join, and be the better for joining. So when we propose to organize and secure fair prices for the farmer, it is not simply that he may be benefited, but all may be benefited, and it has been shown that all would be benefited. To demand more than a fair price would be inequitable, and so is not to be thought of. Fair wages for a fair day's work, fair profits for the manufacturer, fair interest for the capitalist, fair prices to the consumers, and fair values for the products of the farm—this is equity. It is important that this should be thoroughly understood. For the attempt will be made, indeed it has already been made, to make it appear that the farmer is proposing to rob others for his own enrichment. This has been the method used by other classes, and it is not surprising that those who have practiced it should think that the farmers are going to adopt it. It fact, unfairness is so prevalent in commercial enterprises that every movement is looked upon with suspicion. The outsiders begin to look for the hook that will catch them. The golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is interpreted to-day, "Do him before he has a chance to do you." But it is not so with this society. The name and purpose of the society alike forbid it. It is an old maxim that those who seek equity should do equity. They are fortunate in being in such a position that nothing can benefit or help them which will not help and benefit all others. So they are not subjected to the temptation to prey on others to which other classes have yielded. If they would put their prices too high they would curtail consumption. Hence, how reasonable then that they will do everything possible to secure the maximum market. In fact, this is one of the leading reasons for organizing and one of the principal objects of the society. If the Third Power controls the other powers it will be only because it is the biggest and most essential to the national welfare, and so ought to control. But it will be ruled by equity, and in and by seeking its own good it will, even admitting that it may not mean to do so, seek the good of others. Therefore, there is no reason why it should be antagonized and feared by any legitimate interest or industry. Rather it should have the cordial and friendly co-operation of all who want to see freedom and independence, peace and happiness, truth and equity, religion and piety established among the people of the earth.

(To be Continued.)

## PEPPER PODS.

"The fool hath said in his heart"—it can't be done. But it can.

The "Guide" that leads his followers into places of greatest danger should have no followers.

"The ox knoweth his owner," but some men do not seem to know what is best for them.

When a bear gets cold and hungry he rolls himself into a ball and sucks his own paws. When some men get in the same fix they fall down and worship the combinations that made them so.

Those who opposed the patriots of '76 and declared "it can't be done!" were called Tories, and are universally hated. Agriculture is now struggling for as great a right as that won by the patriots of the revolution. What of those who pretend that "it can't be done?"

## CREAMERY MEN OF MINNESOTA

To Control Their Marketing for Steady Prices.

(From the Daily Bulletin, Rochester, Minn.)

To the Creameries of Minnesota:

It is time for you to get together in a state convention and organize so as to place yourself in a position to obtain better prices for your butter. This ought to be easy of accomplishment. The shortage of crops the past three years in the United States has made prices so high for feed that you could not afford to be liberal with your cows. If you were you got nothing for your labor. If you were organized these conditions could not prevail. If there are any laborers in the world entitled to fair reward it is the farmers. To get this reward you must change your methods of doing business. Call your convention, elect your officers and employ one man to sell the butter of all the creameries. All the creameries of the state are equipped with first-class machinery and all of them make a good grade of butter. This manner of selling would put it all in the same grade. Any good business man could be your salesman. Let him watch the markets in all the important cities of the United States, and in two months time he can learn the amount that is necessary to supply them. When the receipts are a little larger than is necessary put it in your storage room in your creameries. Place a fairly profitable price on your goods and when the people want your goods you will hear from them. When more butter is shipped into the markets than people can consume the price is shaded and it is placed in cold storage to be delivered when called for at a profitable price.

Why not hold your butter a week or two and maintain your price and prevent somebody else from knocking the bottom out of it? In this way you would reap a reward that belongs to yourselves. This would not add anything to the cost to the consumer. There is now an average of about 11 cents between the manufacturer and the consumer, while the cost of getting it to them I think is

somewhere near 1½ cents. The gap between you and the consumer is a wide one. Here is where your profits are dropped. It is within your reach to narrow this gap and will you do it or keep on giving your labor to somebody else?

This is the principal upon which the American Society of Equity rests and the one that our president, J. A. Everitt, announced\* to you in his address at Rochester June 4. It is a simple, practical plan for the control of the market, without which you can not succeed, no matter how much money you might put into stock companies. It is a mistake to undertake to fight capital with capital, because we would be weak in comparison. It is much cheaper and accomplishes what we are after, to let our capital remain in our goods a few days. You will find upon investigation that the success of this farmers' movement will add nothing generally to the cost to the consumer.

W. G. SCOTT,

Pres. Olmsted Co. Union, A. S. of E.

In this issue is a blank for a report on the wheat and hay crops. We urge every person who receives this paper, whether member of the A. S. of E. or not, to send in a report. We will again state the society's position about crop reporting. No attempt is made to get advance or prospective reports, because these cannot do the farmer any good. They are no reliable criterion to the final crop and do not affect the farmers' crop one iota, hence are useless to him. We will print blanks for other staple crops in due season.

**Sanitary Belt For Women.**  
Holds the napkin for monthly discharges in a stout sure clasp, without pins or buckles. Cloth may be changed in an instant but cannot detach itself. Fitted with elastic gores for comfort in walking. Neat, clean, wholesome, strong—it is a health-helper. I want to get in correspondence with ten thousand ladies, and will send this \$50 belt to you for 50c. State medium, large or small waist. Wrap two quarters in stiff paper today, or a dollar bill for two. Mrs. W. W. POWERS, 204 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

## The Third Power \$1.00

If you want a handsome cloth bound copy of The Third Power for your library or book table we will send it for \$1.00; or a paper cover book for 50 cents. 10 cents extra for postage in either case.

## The Third Power 50 cents

CABBAGE WORMS  
AND  
MELON BUGS

Killed by dusting on **Ferto-Insectone**. Fertilizes while it kills the bugs. Harmless to human beings but death to all bugs, worms and insects.

Price, 25 lb. sacks 75c; 50 lb. sacks \$1.25; 100 lb. sack \$2.00.  
J. A. EVERITT, Mfr., Indianapolis, Ind.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED AT ONCE  
TO WORK FOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING THIS SUMMER

No matter where you live you can do our work and earn money. There are over 15,000,000 farmers in the United States and we want all of them to see Up-to-Date Farming and know about the great work it has undertaken. It will bring farmers to the front and insure to them profitable prices for every crop they grow.

NAME .....  
P. O. ....  
R. F. D. No. .... State .....  
Age .....  
Have You ever worked for any large business house before? .....  
How much time can you give our work? .....  
Have you a bicycle? .....

We want to employ you to show them a copy of this farm and home paper and tell them what it is and what it proposes to do.

If you will do this fill out the coupon now and mail it to us at once as the sooner you begin the more you will be able to earn.

REMEMBER it costs you absolutely nothing and we will send you full instructions and supplies that will enable you to earn \$1.00 the first day you work. You do not have to become a subscriber or invest one cent to do this work. ACT AT ONCE. This notice will not appear again.

ADDRESS TABLE A

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

INDIANAPOLIS-IND

## CROP REPORT BLANK

JULY 15, 1904

WHEAT AND HAY

	WHEAT	HAY
Acres Harvested in 1903		
" Sown in 1903		
" Harvested in 1904		
" Lost by any cause		
Yield per acre in 1902		
" " 1903		
" " 1904		
(If not thrashed by July 20th estimate the yield)		
Quality of 1904 crop, Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor		
Amount on hand of former crops		
Average price received for 1903 crop		
What would be a fair price for crop of 1904		
Do you grow Winter wheat or Spring wheat		
Must you market immediately regardless of price		
Can you hold until December if necessary to get your price		
Are you a member of the American Society of Equity		
Are you a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming		

Non-members who have this blank may use it, but be sure to fill blank above where question is asked.

Please have report in by July 23d., so the result may be printed in August 1st. number. In the meantime wheat growers are informed that the price of No. 2 Winter wheat will not be put below \$1.00 a bushel at Chicago.

Reports may be sent through local union secretaries, or direct to The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

This report is from

R. R. .... P. O. .... State .....



## UP-TO-DATE WRITERS

IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The farmer, and his wife and children, from their environments, should be the most independent and care free of beings, while just the reverse is true. The question is how to get them to co-operate.

We have, though small farmers on a small place, been ever ready to help a brother, and lend a hand for the betterment of humanity, ever been looking for that better time when we could pay off that little mortgage. The good time seems just as far off; the hours for hard work grow longer, and we are squeezed harder than ever between the contending forces of commercialism.

Mr. Editor, please tell the other farmers' wives that the same necessity that developed our minds to understand, and our strength to be not only wives and mothers, but butchers and bakers, dairy-men and gardeners, tinkers, laundrymen, dress-makers, doctors, etc., all of which we must be, enables us to understand why other people can patronize the laundry and bakeshop while we cannot.

My own hands while I write this are so hard and stiff from contact with mother earth that I make the resolve to help you bring about that state of affairs when all shall get a just return for their labor. In our sunny California, where oranges grow on Christmas trees, where bees gather honey all the year round, where stock need never be taken from the range, where seven crops of Alfalfa can be taken from the same field each year—in fact, where all the farmer has to do is to turn on the water, nature does the rest—surely here we can stand 'most anything. But here as elsewhere everything else is unionized or combined, and the farmer is even further behind on that line than in any other part of the nation.

Mrs. J. B. AMES,  
Stanislaus Co., Calif.

### SOME SLEEPY FARMERS.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I am sending you list of names as requested. I am willing to do all I can to assist in this movement, for I think it deserves the attention of every farmer. I think it is the grandest step ever taken toward bettering the financial condition of the country, not only the farmer, but all classes. I am sure you have done your part in sounding the bugles; if it could only be sounded loud enough to awaken the sleepy farmers who always wait to see how it will work before they do anything. I sometimes think, when the day of judgment comes, they will wait to see how the business is to be transacted before they respond to the call. I know we can succeed if we do our part.

Geo. BLULAUGH,  
Oklahoma.

### LOSS FROM FLOODS.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Our union is getting along all right; but we have had a very disastrous flood, and 90 per cent of the cotton crop has been washed out. All in the creek and river bottoms is gone, and also that on the islands. We think we ought to have 15 cents a pound for what is left. Lots of people that lost all they had are moving off. Lots of corn is also ruined.

J. A. YOUNG,  
Logan Co., Ark.

### IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Language fails me in expressing my appreciation of this paper. I am a member of the A. S. of E., which I consider not only a step, but quite a journey in the right direction. We may be a little behind our neighbors, but it is mostly our own fault. We realize that there is something wrong, but we have not been making much effort to correct it. I am sure, though, in joining the A. S. of E. we are getting into the army which must conquer soon. We need more farmers like David Dobetter. Wheat is very scarce and below an average. Corn late. Oats very backward. The acreage of tobacco is cut down about one-third. Rye a failure. Pastures good but late. The crop of winter pigs almost a failure.

C. T. CLARKE,  
Livingston Co., Ky.

### EVERY MEMBER PRESENT.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I come as a member of Dedman union and a lover of Up-to-Date Farming. I wish to express my sympathy for all laboring men and women all over our land, and to say the time is here when we must speak up for ourselves. I wish to clasp hands with H. W. Climax; woman is man's best help meet. We are proud of our local union. We met Friday night, and every member was present, though it was raining and thundering and a very bad night. We have learned something in our discussions. Cotton in calico cost 48 cents a pound, and in a hat it costs about \$6 per pound. The grower gets about \$50 a bale, the hat maker gets about \$3000 for the same bale. This is not all. There are other things to think about when you get to thinking.

S. BURFORD,  
Dallas Co., Ark.

### HOLDING GRAND MEETINGS

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Fordville local was organized March 4, 1904, by E. B. Oglesby, with ten members. By June 20, we had 27. Then we had a big meeting with a free dinner and a revival. The meeting was presided over by J. G. Withers, of Fordville No. 2, and the principal speakers were Arthur Moxley, of

Herbert No. 1; Rev. P. M. Whitlow, of Fordville No. 1; Cicero Phillips, of Lyon; No. 1; Alfred Buckley, of Reynolds No. 1; and the subjects discussed were: Should Farmers Organize, Why Should Farmers Organize, On What Plan Should Farmers Organize, Is Organization by Farmers Honorable.

Then came dinner, after dinner the secretary, W. A. Basham, assisted by M. F. Sharp, read the address President Everitt delivered at Rochester Minn. We then called the membership roll of Fordville Union No. 2 and 25 responded. Next, we opened the doors for the reception of members and 28 were received into the union. There was then further speaking by Prof. Arthur Moxley, of Trisler No. 1; M. F. Sharp, Fordville No. 2 and Garl Lanham, Aetna No. 1. It was decided to hold the next meeting August 27, with Lyon No. 1, and committee was appointed to arrange program.

J. G. WITHERS, Pres.  
W. A. BASHAM, Sec.

### ORGANIZING FAST.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

This section is organizing fast; we expect to have Pierce county solid before harvest. Our local has a volunteer committee of eight who are going out to organize two locals this week. I wish every local union had a volunteer committee of organizers. Try it. We expect to put in a scale at Pleasant Lake this fall. Let us all get to the front. Come on, farmers, you are not alone. We are with you. We want \$1.50 for out flax seed and \$1 for our wheat.

JULIUS J. CARSTENS,  
Pierce Co., N. D.

### "AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE."

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

May I say a few words for South Florida? We are situated in the high lake region, several hundred feet above the sea level, and about midway between gulf and ocean, making the climate the most healthful and delightful found anywhere. We are not bothered with flies, fleas, mosquitoes, etc. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are grown here with ease, as well as corn, oats, grasses, clovers, beans, cow peas, etc. Potatoes, cabbage and melons pay handsome profits. People are very sociable, and we have good churches and schools, and a bank and ice plant, two railroads, six stores and 700 population. Success to the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date.

FOSTER THRELKELD,  
Dadi City, Fla.

### THANKS, MR. EVERITT.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I want to thank Pres. Everitt for the good speech to the farmers of Minnesota. Our road supervisor had me out working today, and I got in my work on him too; he is now a good A. S. of E. Crops promise an average yield here, though the pig crop is only about 60 per cent. of an average. It looks like it might cost you city fellows something to grease your whistles before many moons.

DON M. LEACH,  
Ackley, Iowa.

### PREFER OUR WAY OF WRITING.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have been a constant reader of for over half a century and it is a paper I have always thought a great deal of, but since I have read Up-to-Date Farming I prefer your way of writing, for you certainly are doing more for the farmer than all other farm papers have done, or ever will do, and I am heartily in favor of your fearless way of telling what you know to be the truth. I hope and trust farmers will lend their aid to accomplish what you are working so hard to do.

J. C. METZGER,  
Sullivan Co., N. Y.

### BETTER CROPS AND BETTER PAY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

For many years I have been reading agricultural papers. All can tell the farmers how to grow better crops, but it was always uncertain as to price and profits. But I am glad we now have a paper that tells how farmers can get better prices for their products. If farmers will benefit by the information thus given, there is no question as to results, as readers of Up-to-Date Farming well know.

We are more than pleased with the present form of the paper, as it is larger and filled with good reading. Each copy is worth the cost for a year.

W. D. WILSON,  
Boonville, Ark.

### COTTON GROWERS SEEK A BETTER WAY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have always advocated the principle of cooperation, and believed farmers have the same right and power to co-operate as any other class. I think you have struck the right method. The present condition of our farmers is deplorable in the extreme. The territory has no chance at all. Take my own case and it is the case of nine-tenths of the farmers of this section. I want to make a cotton crop. I go to a cotton merchant, and this is the contract I make with him. He furnishes me with the necessities of life, just as little as I can get along with, and seed, and I give my note for a certain sum sufficient to meet all these probable expenses. To this sum 10 per cent. is added and the note is to draw 8 per cent. from date if not paid at maturity, October 1. To secure the note I give a chattel mortgage on my prospective crop, and on all the stock and farming tools I have.

Cotton does not begin to open here until September 1, and I have no means of paying the note at maturity consequently I must pay 18 per cent. besides the high prices the credit merchant charges for goods. This is the condition of nine-tenths of the cotton raisers of this territory. What chance have they? We are getting farther behind each year and we are eager for a means to change these conditions.

B. F. ROMINE,  
Choteau, Ind. Ter.

Note—Bro. Jeff Dickey, of Arkansas, writes to ask a number of questions that have been answered and answered in Up-to-Date, and made as plain as clear argument can make them. Bro. Dickey admits that he has never seen but one copy of Up-to-Date, and that was loaned him by a friend. He is naturally like the blind man whose eyes were first annointed with the clay Christ prepared—he "sees men as trees walking." He must have more oint-

ment. Get Up-to-Date and read it regularly, or, if you want the "whole thing" at one dose, get Mr. Everitt's book The Third Power, and then you cannot help but see clearly.

### THE INTEREST IS GROWING

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Prairie View, local union No. 1, met in 13th regular session July 1st, with 16 members present. We had a very interesting program rendered by the little folks. We have 55 members enrolled, and the interest is growing. We hope the A. S. of E. will reach the million before the year shall close. We read a great deal in Up-to-Date about \$1 wheat. That is all very good, but what interests us more, is 12 cent cotton, as we are in the cotton belt. I think we need a general organizer in Arkansas and other southern states to help us organize for 12 cent cotton. Success to A. S. of E. and Mr. Everitt

P. L. CUMMINS,  
Prairie View, Ark.

### THEY SAVED \$127

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Here is what local co-operation has done for Meridian local union No. 2. With an active membership of 25, we have saved during the past year, \$127. Considering that we are poor men, and this our first year, I think this is not a bad showing. Success to Equity. You can depend on us to bring up our part.

R. R. ILEY,  
Meridian, Texas.

### WILL MAKE FARMING PLEASANT

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Crops here are greatly damaged by heavy and continued rains; large cotton fields are being plowed up and put in corn. (June 21)

I am surely interested in this great work. I have talked to the farmers for several years, and told them it is a shame that they will not stick together in their own interest. Union firm and solid will make farming pleasant, and will keep the boys on the farm. As it is there is no encouragement for man, wife, son or daughter to toil and sweat in the fields and gardens, for when crops are ready for market, they are hauled off and paid in on machinery debts and expenses. And so it goes on from year to year, and no change for the better. It is said, "All things come to those who wait," but that seems slow to apply in our case, as we have waited long for some one to help us, and, as Mr. Everitt has led out, we must all fall in line with a determination that will not back down. We will have a struggle, for there are so many bacteria that prey upon the farmers' finances; but if their ravages be not checked soon the farms will be vacated and grow up in weeds. Prolonged discouragement and failure will break down any business.

(Mrs.) S. E. SOWERS,  
Indian Terry.

### GOING TO HOLD WHEAT

The Farmers met in Irvington, Ky., July 5 in mass convention and resolved that they would not take less than \$1 for their wheat. 20,000 Bu. of wheat was represented.

### KEPT ON THE JUMP

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The A. S. of E. of this county are planning a picnic on a grand scale, to take place at Brazil, Pierce Co., N. D., on July 30. Through the efforts of the members the farmers are beginning to realize their condition, and I am kept on the jump to organize them fast enough to satisfy them. This is one of the best movements that has ever come up before the farmers, and President Everitt deserves all the praise the farmers give him. If all other societies would join us, you would hear something drop. Did you ever in your life hear of any society growing so fast as this one? May the good work go on, and every farmer say \$1 wheat.

CHARLES OLIVE,  
Pierce Co., N. D.

### GIVING IT PUBLICITY

While so much of the press, especially the farm press, through feeling of jealousy or for some other inexplicable reason, refuse to give any encouragement to the idea of price making by the farmers, all papers are not so. The Montgomery county, Pa., Transcript, for instance, having received from a member of the A. S. of E., one of our war cry cards, published both the letter and the card and had this to say editorially:

"As many of the 'Transcript' readers know, an organization of farmers has been formed in the West that has planned to do great things for agriculture. The organization is known as the American Society of Equity. There are about six million farmers in the United States and the A. S. of E. wants one million of these to become members. 'The object and scope of the Society is set forth in the letter and card that accompanied it. It is evident that systematic work is being done, inasmuch as all the cards are numbered and when returned evidently are carefully filed away.'"

**RUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS**

CURE HEAVES, COUGH, Distemper, all trouble that cause heaves. Sold on guarantee over 15 years. 50c pkg., by mail, 60c.

**CURED 34.**

"The past 8 months I have cured 11 horses of heaves, 14 of distemper and 9 of chronic cough."—E. Rehneke, Newark, N. Y.

Write how many headstock you have, we send stock book FREE

Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

### CO-OPERATE FOR PROSPERITY

From an excellent article by J. P. Lockwood, in the Detroit, Michigan, Times, which, by the way is always ready to publish whatever will benefit the farmers, we clip the following:

"Now make the farmer prosperous and he will consume the goods from the hands of the merchant, then the merchant will buy from the manufacturer, and the factory will roll along in full blast; labor will be put to work at profitable prices; the great transportation companies will have the goods to haul, which will require the employment of more labor, and thus everybody will reap a benefit, for the laboring man is the most liberal man to spend his money when he has it to spend, and working hard he consumes more than the person who does not perform manual labor.

"The question now is, how are we going to bring about prosperity for the farmers. It cannot be done by legislation, for you cannot legislate prosperity for the farmer, all arguments of the politicians to the contrary notwithstanding, but it can be done by organization and co-operation. Let the farmers organize thoroughly enough to put an equitable price on their own product instead of letting the speculator price his goods, and you will put agriculture on a basis that cannot be undermined, and with the present improved machinery, farming would be a successful business instead of a life of drudgery. And whom would this price-making hurt? No one but the speculator, who as a rule, never produced anything in his life except excitement and poverty for the producer of the food products of our land.

"When I say speculator I don't mean the legitimate middleman, for we must have them in order to carry on our business, and it is my honest opinion that the average farmer will protect such middleman as long as he will deal honestly.

"The farmers' organization, the American Society of Equity is now at work in this state, and I believe it is the society which is destined to emancipate the American farmer from his present condition.

"Dead-beats" can't advertise in Up-to-Date. If they did it would break us up because we guarantee our advertisers.

## I Cure Women OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 137 Kokomo, Ind.

### To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, post-paid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

WE can cure any skin disease, such as a wet sore, scald, burn, chafe, offensive body odor, itching skin, perspiring feet. C-U-R-A Powder is the article that will do it. One box 50c, three boxes, \$1.00 by mail. Sample for 2c stamp.

C-U-R-A Chemical Co., 665 Mill St., Akron, O.

## CANCER

ually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 73 page book sent free. Address Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts. Cincinnati, O.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Use C-U-R-A Pile Remedy. We guarantee to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Describe your case, telling how long you have been troubled. Our remedy is mild, healing, and soothing. Price by mail, 50c. Sample for 4-c stamp.

C-U-R-A Chemical Co., 665 Mill St., Akron, O.

WE START YOU in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY (U.F.) Milwaukee, Wis.



# The Queen of the Wheat Field

## FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WINTER WHEAT

**STILL VICTORIOUS** is this grand variety. To say "It is Better than the Best" does not overstate its good qualities. IT BEATS THEM ALL wherever tested in competition with other varieties as proven by the reports printed below. If you have not procured seed of the Fultz Mediterranean wheat you don't want to put it off another year.

**The Great Hardy, Productive Wheat, Withstands Freezes, Floods, Drought, Rust, Fly, Bugs and Blight to a Remarkable Degree. Stiffest Straw Fine Quality. Farmers and Millers Wild for it. Where first grown always sells for seed at fancy prices. Will you introduce it in your neighborhood?**

The Fultz-Mediterranean wheat was originated by crossing Fultz on the Hybrid Mediterranean. Hence the name. All experienced wheat growers must acknowledge the parents as being among the hardest, most reliable, and most valuable varieties of wheat ever grown in this country. A beautiful variety in growth, straw, head and grain, even surpassing the expectations of those who grow it for the first time. The plant is a strong grower, with a corresponding large root development. If sown thinly or damaged in winter it will stool out and usually produce 20 to 100 stalks from one grain. If damaged in winter it usually makes a good crop at harvest on account of its wonderful vigor and recuperative properties. This quality was conspicuously shown this year, 1904. Farmers, by all means sow such a wheat and you will have extra bushels and extra dollars when harvest comes. Read the reports.

The stalks are large, short and very stiff, and stand up where nearly all other kinds would fall. We recommend it as the best that can be selected for very rich ground. The heads are thick and broad, broader at the top than at the bottom, looking at them edgewise. The meshes are compact and contain from three to five grains. Chaff white, heads smooth or beardless; grains large, color red. The Fultz-Mediterranean is extra early. This wheat appears to be without a peer today for standing hard winters, wet weather, drought, rust, bugs, fly, etc.; in making a vigorous growth and heavy yields. It easily yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre more than the old Fultz, Mediterranean, Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Clawson and other old favorites that have lost their original vigor. If you don't get yields like reported in letters below, you want to get rid of the corpses this year and get this vigorous variety with young blood that will stand hardships and produce a good harvest in the end.

If for any reason you were dissatisfied with your wheat crop this year, obtain seed of Fultz-Mediterranean. We have made low prices for large lots. You can afford to buy for a field or your entire crop.

### READ THESE REPORTS

The Like of this Wheat was never Known Before

#### OVER 50 BUSHELS PER ACRE

"Under separate cover I send you a copy of our county paper. In it you can read an account of my Fultz-Mediterranean wheat. The two bushels my tenant obtained of you sown on 1 1/2 acres of ground and yielded 75 1/2 bushels. There is no mistake about this as the land was measured and the grain kept separate and weighed. Also I will say that a shower passed over the field just before threshing and I know much wheat was left in the straw.  
Mrs. M. C. Mitchell Co., Kans.

#### ONE BAG YIELDS 106 BUSHELS

We are well satisfied with your wheat. The sack had a hole in it and about a peck lost out. From the balance we raised 106 bushels; 2 1/4 bushels of seed.  
B. H., St. Charles Co., Mo.

#### 45 BUSHELS TO ACRE—HARDY AS RYE

This is my second year for Fultz-Mediterranean having obtained a little of your seed two years ago. It has proved the hardest wheat I ever grew, and yielded last year at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, and this year will yield nearly or quite as much; winter proof; a great stooler; even grower; the field looking like a large level floor, heads large, broad and well filled.  
J. L. M., Jennings Co., Ind.

#### GOOD FOR 50 BUSHELS OR MORE

It was with some feeling of doubt that I sent you the order for Fultz-Mediterranean wheat last fall, but I had had good success with other varieties of your introduction, that I thought I would try it. I am more than pleased now, and this is the finest variety of a'l. My 18 acre field is a grand sight, and good for 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Your delighted customer,  
M. A. G., Mecosta Co., Mich.

#### BEST FOR THREE YEARS

have raised Fultz-Mediterranean wheat three years consecutively, and every time it has been the best wheat grown. This year it yielded 10 bu. per acre more than my other wheat. It is destined to become the most popular variety in this section.  
J. C., Daviess Co., Ind.

#### F.-M. 30 BU., OTHER WHEAT 11 BU.

The wheat crop in Sciota county is poor. Fultz-Mediterranean obtained of you is by far the best in this section and will average 30 bushels per acre of excellent quality. The Fultz-Mediterranean was a beautiful sight, while the next field adjoining, with only a wire fence between, only made nine bushels per acre. I am a friend of your seed.  
J. S. V., Sciota Co., O.

#### FARMERS COME EXPRESSLY TO SEE IT

I purchased of you last season two bushels of Fultz-Mediterranean which I sowed on 134 rods of ground on the 25th day of September. I sowed with the wheat 200 pounds of wheat fertilizer. I do not think I lost one plant in wintering, although our farmers complain of severe winter killing. This wheat was in head May 24 and will be in bundle before July 1, (extremely early for New York) It challenges the curiosity of a wide section and many farmers have come expressly to examine it. I expect at threshing not less than 45 bushels per acre. Every kernel that I have to spare is spoken for and I want to buy more.  
Rev. J. W. L., Onondago Co., N. Y.

#### AVERAGED 41 BUSHELS PER ACRE

We raised 15 acres of Fultz-Mediterranean wheat and threshed 615 bushel of beautiful wheat. This is an average of 41 bushels per acre. This is the finest wheat I ever grew.  
N. B. W. & Son, Harrison Co., Ky.

NOTE:—We do not give full address of our customers as that would divert trade from our house. Usually our customers sell all their surplus wheat at a high price in their neighborhood. We would print many more testimonials if space permitted.

#### REQUIRED FIVE HORSES IN BINDER

I bought seed of Fultz-Mediterranean wheat to sow 16 acres last fall and now I am pleased to say it is the best wheat I ever saw. I usually grow good wheat, but this is the best I ever grew. It is early stands up straight, and will surely yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre. It is unequalled in all this section I started in to cut it with three horses in my McCormick binder, but was obliged to put in five, and it kept four men jumping to shock it. It required 55 pounds of twine to bind the 16 acres.  
J. M. R., Hancock Co., Ind.

#### BETTER THAN FULTZ EVER WAS

Your Fultz-Mediterranean wheat is giving entire satisfaction. I sold to a number of farmers and not one can pick a flaw in it. I consider this wheat better than the old Fultz ever was. It grows very vigorously; has a fine head in size, shape and structure, with very large grains. It will yield heavily. Will report when threshed.  
A. B. S., Saline Co., Ill.

#### A SIGHT TO SEE

My crop of Fultz-Mediterranean is now in the shock and it is a sight to see how thick the shocks stand. I have 355 dozen, large bind, on 9 acres. In the balance of the 20-acre field I sowed Early Red Clawson, which averaged 15 dozen to the acre. I expect 40 bushels per acre of Fultz-Mediterranean.  
G. B. S., Montcalm Co., Mich.

#### YIELD TWICE AS MUCH

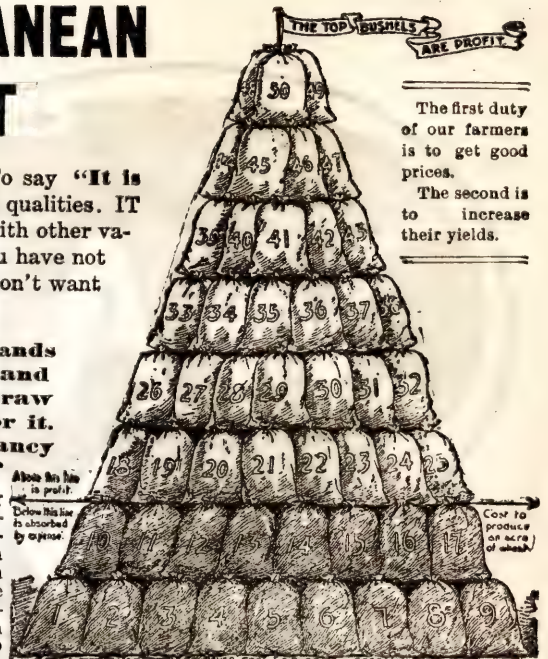
Fultz-Mediterranean wheat will yield twice as much as any other variety. It is not threshed yet, but it is the best wheat I ever raised. It is free from rust and fly.  
O. C. HUTCHENS, Braxton Co., W. Va.

#### 33 BUSHELS FROM 1

I threshed the crop from the bushel of Fultz-Mediterranean wheat and had 33 bushels of fine wheat. Other wheat is about half crop. I am greatly pleased with it.  
PARKS CAMPBELL, Daviess Co., Ind.

#### DELIGHTED WITH F.-M.

From 2 1/4 bushels of Fultz-Mediterranean wheat sowed I threshed 64 bushels of fine quality. It is the best crop of wheat in the community. It has a stiff straw, stands drought, fly and rust better than any other wheat I ever raised. I am delighted with Fultz-Mediterranean.



**THE TOP BUSHELS ARE PROFIT**  
Farmers, strive for the top bushels. There are several bushels extra per acre for you by sowing the Fultz-Mediterranean.

The average yield of wheat is 13 bushels per acre. If every farmer sowed Fultz-Mediterranean it would be much higher at once.



The increase in yield will abundantly justify the extra price for seed, besides having seed for your future crops.

#### STOOL OF FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT

There were 94 developed stalks with heads in this stool. This shows the vigor of the Fultz-Mediterranean wheat. Vigor is of immense importance in wheat. It oftentimes brings success out of what looks like failure. The F.-M. is unequalled in recuperative powers.

**ONE YEAR AGO I PRINTED AS FOLLOWS:** "I believe the 1903 crop of wheat is the last one that will be priced for the farmers by the speculators and gamblers, I believe that before another crop of wheat is raised that farmers will be co-operating, and will fix the price on their crops before they leave the farm, I believe the next crop of wheat will make the farmers more money than any crop they have ever raised, and I don't know of any variety of wheat that can be recommended above Fultz-Mediterranean for seed."

Has not this prediction come true? Farmers put the price of wheat to \$1.00 a bushel and have held it there. The price came to late to benefit the majority of growers, but all will get the benefit in the 1904 crop. Readers of Up-to-Date Farming know how much credit is due me for the good price of wheat. This is another reason why we should have your orders.—J. A. EVERITT.

**Price of Fultz-Mediterranean Wheat.** By mail post paid, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, 1/4 bu. 75c; 1 bu., \$2.00; 2 1/2 bu., (1 bag for 2 acres) \$4.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$16.50; 25 bu. or more at \$1.50 per bu. Bags are supplied free. Purchaser pays freight. Price subject to change. We will book orders and ship later if 1/4 is remitted.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, (Inc.) Indianapolis, Ind.**



# WE WANT YOUR MONEY

**BUT** not until you can say "Here is the dollar. You deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, not until VITAE ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea even thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, And Vitae-Ore have earned your money, we want your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose.

## WE WILL SEND TO ALL

Subscribers or readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a full sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need to pay us one cent, and you do not need to pay us one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know Vitae-Ore and are willing to take the risk.

Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value, 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing diseases as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctors' prescriptions which it is possible to procure. Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

## SHE DID

And is Now Entirely Cured of Liver, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders Which Previously Defied All Treatment.

It Will Do As Much For You

I cannot express my gratitude for the great and lasting good that Vitae-Ore has done me. I had been taking medicine ever since October, 1902, when I was first stricken down with my disease, a complication of Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders. I took several different kinds of patent medicines, but none of them did me any good. My husband then called a doctor. He came a few times and then dismissed the case. He then called in two more doctors, the best this country affords, and one of them treated me two or three months, but he only gave me temporary relief. I dragged along all last year, never feeling like myself. In the fall I grew worse and again went to my physician and he treated me about eight weeks. I was almost ready to give up. I did not know how near death's door I was until a neighbor told me after I began to get better. Some one of our neighbors advised us to send for some Vitae-Ore on trial, but I told my husband not to bother with it, as I thought nothing could help me. He sent for the treatment without my consent, and I now consider it the greatest favor he ever did for me. One month's trial package has saved my life. I think I can safely say that I would have been in my grave today had it not been for this Vitae-Ore. I have only taken the one trial package, but I feel that I am entirely well. When I commenced its use I weighed 98 pounds, but now in only five weeks' time I weigh 110 pounds. I would not be without Vitae-Ore. I would not give this medicine for all the medicine in the world, and I am not ashamed to let the world know what I have to say about Vitae-Ore. I am willing to do all I can to help its cause. Mrs. J. F. MORRIS, Stevens, Tex.



## MAKE NATURE YOUR DOCTOR

### WHAT CATARRH IS:

Many of the troubles and disorders which Vitae-Ore is advertised to cure may be traced to a Catarrhal condition of some part of the body. Most people connect the word Catarrh only with a disorder of the head or throat, but such inference is not correct.

CATARRH, as defined by Webster, is an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, any condition in which there are congestion, swelling, morbid action or any alteration in the quantity and quality of mucous secretion. It can consequently be present in any part of the body where there is a mucous membrane, the head, nose, throat, stomach, intestines, bowels, bladder, kidneys and generative organs, and as a clot of dust will impair the workings of the finest watch, so a catarrhal condition of any organ will enfeeble its power, prevent the proper functional activity and capacity, and result in a complication of ills of many names and symptoms, treated in many different ways, but no cure is possible unless the Catarrhal condition, the primary cause, is checked and removed.

To successfully treat catarrh of any part, it is necessary to use medicaments which possess the power of allaying inflammation, arresting morbid action and of purifying diseased mucous.

Vitae Ore will positively cure Catarrh of any organ or part of the body, used for the different conditions in the several ways prescribed in our printed directions. It is a natural astringent, presenting qualities as such which it seems impossible to duplicate in any manufactured or artificial product, and immediately allays all inflammation, stops all morbid or irregular action on the membrane, eradicates all catarrhal conditions and places each organ in a natural, normal, healthy condition, so as to faithfully perform its individual function, and restores the entire system to a state of entire and perfect health.

Its action is certain and results sure. It can be relied upon to reach every case more promptly and effectively than any treatment, combination of remedies or doctor's prescription that can be procured, and cure completely as well as permanently. Patients afflicted with catarrh of any part should not delay treatment, as delay means a spread of the disease to other parts, a more aggravated condition from month to month, and more difficulty in effecting a cure. Vitae-Ore has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, as the multitude of testimonials in our indexes shows, many of them in which the patient was at such a stage that hope was given up, recalling them from the shadow of the grave.

### A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
AND DROPSY  
LA GRIFFE  
BLOOD POISONING  
SORES AND ULCERS  
MALARIAL FEVER  
NERVOUS PROSTRATION  
AND ANAEMIA  
LIVER, KIDNEY AND  
BLADDER TROUBLES  
CATARRH OF ANY  
PART  
FEMALE COMPLAINTS  
STOMACH AND BOWEL  
DISORDERS  
GENERAL DEBILITY

**OLD PEOPLE.**—For the aged there is nothing better than Vitae Ore. The loss of appetite and general breaking down of the digestive organs is delayed, the blood purified and enriched, the vital organs are strengthened and a peaceful old age may be enjoyed by the use of this great natural remedy without drugs.

## WORKING WONDERS

FOR ALL THREE

Rev. G. W. Rook Tells What a Trial Package Did For Three Persons

Does Not Such Testimony Say to You  
"GIVE V.-O. A TRIAL!"



I want to say that the Vitae-Ore medicine is working wonders for every one in this house. Mrs. Rook is wonderfully improved of late, and is better than she has been at any time since she received her paralytic stroke, and is getting better every day. Her sister, Miss M. A. Wood, who has been afflicted with a lame foot ever since she was eight or nine years old, or for the past fifty years, is greatly improved in every way and expects to be a well woman yet. Her back has always troubled her and her kidneys were in a very bad condition. I am also happy to report for myself that my own case is very much further improved. My back and kidneys seem well, and my heart, which has been giving me no end of trouble, is very much better. It seems almost impossible to believe that so much good could be accomplished for three different people on \$1.00 worth of medicine, and this is all the more remarkable from the fact that the dollar's worth was a trial package sent into our house without costing us one penny in advance. We are more than glad to pay for it, as all should be, and intend to continue with the treatment, so as to secure the great and lasting good which it promises all of us. The Theo. Noel Company is doing a wonderful work in offering the Vitae-Ore in this splendid manner, and my most sincere and best wishes go with it. REV. G. W. ROOK, Lostine, Ore.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL CO.,

UP-TO-DATE DEPT.  
VITAE-ORE BLD'G.

CHICAGO, ILL.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

August 15, 1904

50cts a Year

## DISCRIMINATION

### Read In This Issue

The Government Against  
the Farmer.

General Outlook.

Strikes and Lockouts

How Crops Can be Con-  
trolled. No. 4.

Third Power

To Hold Cotton

Victory In Montana

Those Future Deals

Departments

Letters, etc., etc.

### The Government Against The Farmer

The politicians, about vote-getting time, delight to remind the farmers of what they and the government have done for them. Farmers are patriotic people. They love their country, and they ought to. There are few governments so beneficent as ours, and there are few which respond more readily to the wishes of their people. But the last few years have witnessed a wonderful growth of organization in the United States, organization which has been quite one-sided in its character, or rather it has been among classes distinct from one class, and that class the largest and most important of them all. Yet it is the class least importunate in its claims for recognition, and it has had fewer of the direct benefits of government. We refer to the agricultural class. We are aware that in this connection farmers are reminded of the agricultural colleges and universities, of the experiment stations, of the weather service, and of the great work done by the department of agriculture, and we concede all these and appreciate them, but that does not prevent us from reminding the authorities that in spite of all these things the average yields of

our lands have not increased a pound or a bushel, and the prices of our crops have not increased a cent. We may remind them also that, under the very nose of the government, the farmers' products, their toils, their wages, are being made the subject of the wickedest gambling that ever cursed a nation, and it is more than probable that some of the methods of the Department of Agriculture play directly into the hands of these gamblers, and militate as directly against the interests of the farmers.

And there are other ways in which the government's efforts are not to the best interest of its farming people, evidences of discrimination between classes, of a leaning toward the organized and powerful and from the unorganized and, therefore, weak. Read the following from the Chicago American, anent the opening of new lands in the West:

There is one thing about this frequently growing opening up of government lands which is really very important and which has probably escaped the attention of a great many readers. That is the feature of government competition with farmers.

Concluded on Page Twelve. Read the whole article and get your eyes opened

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, INDIANAPOLIS





# HOW LONG WILL THIS CONTINUE?

Under present prevailing conditions, the great class of people who produce our food and clothing supplies, and the other great class, the consumers of these products, are exploited by a small middle class who take heavy toll from both. This small middle class known as grain brokers, cotton factors, elevator combines, railroad corporations, packer's combine, together with the large and small speculators and gamblers in futures on Boards of Trade—self-appointed people—assume to place themselves between the millions who produce and the millions who consume, and

## STREAMS OF DOLLARS

flow both ways into their pockets. It is not proposed to attack the fair middlemen who are necessary to both producers and consumers, but the unfair ones. These are the people who must feel the righteous wrath of a long suffering people. Speculation and gambling in farm products must stop. Future selling and buying must stop, and will stop when farmers learn how to regulate their marketing so as to keep their grain, and cotton, and meat, and fruit, and butter, and egg, etc., out of public elevators and ware houses, and let them come off of the farms, or out of store houses owned by the farmers, as the consumers need them. It other words, to market a year's supply to meet a year's demand, and not like the old way—dump their fine products to overwhelm the demand.

Think of it. What would be more natural than for the people who produce the stuff to hold it until the consumers want it? What would be more unnatural than to turn over your goods which are absolutely essential to the millions of human beings and domestic animals throughout the world, to other people to store and manipulate? The world don't use your products in a month, but twelve months are required. The family that consumes don't buy a year's supply at once, but buys every day or week during twelve months. Don't you see now why farmers should market gradually instead of throwing their crop on the market in a lump? But you say farmers can't hold their crops. This is all a mistake. Of 12,128 farmers answering this question, only 262 said they could not hold their crops. Somebody MUST hold them. Farmers CAN hold them. All they need to know is HOW? This is the mission of this paper to teach.

*We want to teach farmers how to market their crops over a year, and compel an equitable price for every crop. We want to teach farmers how to kill gambling in farm products; how to get rid of the unfair middlemen, and give to consumers their products at equitable prices.*

## YOU CAN LEARN HOW FOR 10 CENTS

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING** This paper is teaching how these things can be done. It is now printing a special educational series of six numbers, (three months) which are edited with the special object in view of educating farmers how to secure profitable prices on all the crops they grow. The special issues and what they are mainly devoted to are as follows:

**JUNE 15.** The most valuable number on Co-operative Marketing ever issued.

**JULY 1.** How to get profitable prices for all Grain.

**JULY 15.** How to get profitable prices for Cattle and Hogs.

**AUGUST 1.** How to get profitable prices for Cotton and Tobacco.

**AUGUST 15.** How to get profitable prices for Fruits and Vegetables.

**SEPTEMBER 1.** How to get profitable prices for Dairy and Poultry Products.

**ALL THESE NUMBERS CAN BE HAD FOR TEN CENTS.**

**THE THIRD POWER** Do you know what "The Third Power" is? It is a book of 275 pages written by J. A. Everitt, President of the American Society of Equity, and Editor of Up-to-Date Farming. The price is \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding. It is in many respects, the most remarkable book ever written. The third edition is nearly exhausted, and its sale will probably reach to millions. This book is being printed as a serial in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It began in June 15th number, (the first of the educational series); hence, each three month's trial subscriber at 10 cents will have the rare treat of reading this wonderful work which is truly a revelation to every American citizen. There is an installment in this number. Read this part and you will be hungry for the entire work.

**PRICE GUARANTEED** Any person reading the six special issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and The Third Power, we believe, will have no trouble to secure a profitable price on every crop he or she grows, by following the simple plan therein explained. We want everybody to learn this plan. Get all your neighbors to join a club at 10 cents each.

**HOW MANY WILL YOU SEND?** Farmers everywhere must learn of this movement. Up-to-Date Farming and "The Third Power" must be read by a million people. We now appeal to every subscriber and reader. How many 3 month subscriptions will you send at 10 cents each? Every-body you ask will gladly give you a dime. Ten names can easily be secured. One hundred can be secured if you make a little effort. Single names will be thankfully received, but a club of ten or more counts faster. How much time will you give to this movement? If you will give each Saturday afternoon this summer to the cause the results will be great. We want every farmer's name in your community reported to us on this offer at once so the speculators cannot price this year's crop. Right now is the time. Right now we want your help. Send a large club and see how your community will come to the front.

**WE REPEAT THE OFFER** Up-to-Date Farming three months for 10 cents covering June 15th to September 1st. The paper will positively stop at expiration of the time. "The Third Power" book began to appear in June 15th issue. Each ten cent subscriber will receive just these numbers (June 15th to Sept. 1st). Back numbers will be sent as the term advances. *This is not a change in subscription price in any respect. This offer is to new subscribers only, for this special purpose.*

IF YOU WANT \$1.20 WHEAT, 60 CENT CORN, 75 CENT POTATOES, 7 CENT CATTLE, 6 CENT HOGS, 15 CENT COTTON, 50 CENT APPLES, AND A PROFITABLE PRICE FOR EVERY CROP YOU GROW, come forward and help get them. Wake up your neighbors and send their names along. It can be done the same way that dollar wheat was secured. Numbers give strength. Numbers are irresistible. Hence send as large a club as possible.

**THERE SHOULD BE A REGULAR LANDSLIDE** of farmers to embrace this offer. This offer should bring the million to learn how farmers are to come to the front, and organize the army of a million united farmers. You have friends in distant parts of the country whom you can't see. You cannot do more for them and for yourself than to give them a 3 mo. subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. The paper is bringing farmers to the front. Every Farmer must be educated. We want clubs of ten or more. One dollar of your money will make ten converts, and bring the time nearer when the million co-operating farmers will bring certainty out of uncertainty. Many people who want better conditions to prevail on the farm, have sent clubs of 25, 50, and over 100. It is your turn next.

This is the way subscribers write after they become acquainted with this paper:

"Up-to-Date Farming is a paper that surprises its readers by the greatness of its ideas, the simplicity of truths, and the importance of the results sought. It is the ONLY TRUE FARM PAPER PUBLISHED. It teaches farming as well as others, and it teaches how to get fair prices for farm products, which none of the others do." A. A. DION, Grand Harbor, N. D.

Here is another:

"Some months ago I began to investigate the great farmers' movement, put on foot by J. A. Everitt, president of the A. S. of E. I spent much time in studying the matter printed in Up-to-Date Farming, and particularly the editorials. The logical and unanswerable arguments of these wonderful writings, produced a profound effect on me. At first I was skeptical as to the feasibility of the proposed plan for deliverance from THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARDS OF TRADE. But as the light was turned on I was surprised to find that all my doubts and objections were based on my total ignorance of the real principles that constitute the grand central buttress upon which the whole structure is built. As soon as the light dawned on me I began spreading the news to the farmers of my county. \* \* \* Before the present wheat crop is ready to market we will have our county thoroughly organized." A. S. COOK, Chetopa, Kas.



*There are still several thousand of our readers who have not sent a club. What's wrong with you? Do you enjoy being a machine to produce, while gentlemen on the Board of Trade set your wages after the work is done, and pocket most of the profits? YOU can end all this quickly. Will you learn how? Will you put others in condition to learn how? IT IS YOUR TURN NEXT IF YOU WILL SIMPLY TAKE YOUR PLACE.*

**NOTE.** With the acknowledgement of each trial subscription will be sent a booklet containing the plan of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, with constitutions and by-laws, etc. This is the movement through which farmers are coming to the front.

# UP-TO-DATE FARMING. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

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## Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. EVERITT.....Editor.  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

Three month's trial subscribers will be supplied with back issues containing the first chapters of the Third Power. The special numbers are June 15th to September 1st, inclusive.

**NOTICE:** All trial subscriptions will stop promptly unless renewed.

Renewals may be sent in at any time during the three months, thereby insuring continuous service. Be sure to inform us if you was a trial subscriber, when renewing.

A limited number of calls for speakers can be filled by the National Union.

If this paper had a circulation of One Million copies, the whole proposition of controlled marketing and price making would be worked out at once.

Then enough producers would know the prices, and have the advice so that enough would hold their crops and compel the demand to seek the supply.

Thirty cents a bushel (90c-1.30c-1.20) on a crop of 550 million bushels of wheat is 165 million dollars. Wheat growers could establish the A. S. of E. and keep it running two hundred years on this profit, and they absolutely would be getting \$1.20 per bushel now if this society had a million members.

The same kind of an illustration could be made on any other crop the farmers grow. Truly the possibilities are marvelous. You can have all these things if you reach out your hand and get them.

We are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but is it not reasonable to suppose that seasons of drought will follow the seasons of extreme wet that this country has experienced?

Always keep in mind that there will be as much consumption of farm products at a good, fair, profitable price, as at a low price. This fact is of enormous advantage to farmers. Their position—as producers of and first owners of absolutely indispensable articles—is stronger than that of any other productive class in the world.

The only thing we want farmers to understand is the price their goods are worth, then market only when they can get that price. Until there is a thorough organization the society price may not prevail at the start, because the great majority of farmers don't understand the plan and have not got the information. But as long as there is not a surplus produced those who do hold will get their price at the other end of the season. The proposition is—the world must have your goods and will pay your price if they cannot get them at theirs.

We want every person who wants better conditions to prevail to speak up and get busy. A great work needs to be done, and this is the year and now the season has come. Crop report blanks for cotton will be printed in September 1st number.

## EQUITABLE PRICES

Below are the prices recommended by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, below which farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should see that marketing is controlled so that the demand seeks the supply when it will pay your price. This list will be added too, as other crops mature.

KEEP THESE PRICES IN MIND.

**Wheat, No. 2, Red Winter at Chicago, \$1.20 per bushel. Price announced Aug. 1, 1904.**

**Hay, No. 1, Timothy, at Chicago, \$12.00 per ton. Price announced Aug. 1, 1904.**

## NOTICE

Large meetings in the interest of the American Society of Equity will be held at the following places: These meetings will be addressed by speakers from the National headquarters.

Howell, Mich., Aug. 16; Geo. G. Winans in charge.

Altus, Ark., Aug. 20; John W. Wilson in charge. Trenton, Ill., Aug. 20; Geo. Hartley in charge.

Duff, Ind., Aug. 20; C. H. Osborn in charge.

Marion, O., Aug. 23, 24, and 25; Enos Doughty in charge.

Bellevue, O., Aug. 16; E. Good in charge.

Lewisport, Ky., Aug. 27; H. G. Smith in charge.

Farmers should take note of these meetings, and do all they can to secure a large attendance at each.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Several thousand new subscribers are being added to our list every month. To each of these we are sending a 24-page booklet giving the plan of the A. S. of E., with constitution and by-laws, and other matter of value. We want each recipient to read and study the booklet carefully as well as each issue of the paper. Our object is to create a new mind in you, and prepare you to be a factor in the revolution that is taking place in American agriculture.

## SUMMER CAMPAIGN, A CALL TO ARMS

We want to ask every person who works on farms: "Will you work every day, every hour, every minute, to produce all you can, while a few people who do not work are scheming to cheat you out of your hard earned wages? Or will you take a few hours off this summer—only a few hours is asked—to look after the business end of farming—the marketing?"

Cannot the cotton growers bring some one to the front who can take up the work of organization in the Cotton States? A tremendous effort is being made to hold down the price of cotton, but as appears from articles we are constantly publishing from various sources, there are powerful influences in the South that are ready to assist the growers in controlling the market and maintaining fair prices. Now is the time to strike.

The farmers have an opportunity never before offered them. Price is the element upon which their financial success depends, and it is one which they may now bring into their business calculations. But they must not sit down and wait for others to do it for them. The everlasting habit of doing that has been, and still is, the farmers' greatest drawback.

## The General Outlook



Farmers are now a power to be reckoned with in all transactions in which agricultural products enter. They have surprised the business world and themselves. That they should be a factor in business is not remarkable, but it is remarkable that they have so long been ignorant of the power they possess and of the way to apply it.

That they are "doing things" is reflected in the markets nearly every day. The boards of trade operators have already learned some valuable lessons, with more to follow if they continue selling futures at big discounts. The bears who sold new July wheat for future delivery have this record to look back to. The prices given were closing prices on dates given for new wheat. May 2, 84¢; May 31, 85¢; July 1, 85¢; July 15, 95¢; July 30, (highest) \$1.00. During this time cash wheat was \$1.00 or over.

It will be seen that the speculative price came to the cash price on settlement day, and clearly shows the great injustice of the old system. We predict the September and December options must come to the farmers' price which is now \$1.20 per bushel for No. 2 wheat at Chicago. Farmers are urged to hold for this price. All will not hold, but those who do hold will get it. Mark our prediction.

## WHEAT.

The A. S. of E. estimate of the wheat crop as 275 million bushels, which must be scaled down on account of bad quality by 25 million bushels, making an available crop of only 550 million bushels. Other estimates are also being scaled down. Watch them and see if last year's experience will not be repeated. Late threshing reports in the winter wheat region confirm our estimate of yield, while from the spring wheat district come reports of rust. The spring wheat crop is two weeks late, and late wheat is rarely of good quality. The foreign situation is an interesting one. Extreme droughts have been prevalent in Europe, cutting short all crops, and making those countries more than ever dependent on America, while the United States will have very little wheat to spare at any price.

Millers, dealers and exporters all admit that the wheat market "all depends on the farmers." If they sell liberally, prices will stay down, but if they husband their wheat they can make any prices they want to. \$1.20 looks low enough for wheat this year, from every viewpoint. The price should come quickly before the crop is out of the hands of farmers. It will, if farmers do their duty. The surest way is to extend the circulation of this paper.

## CORN.

With a reasonably late fall to mature the crop this country will have a very big crop of corn this year. With wheat at \$1.20, corn ought to bring 60c a bushel. But we won't fix a price until the crop is made. Corn is easily held over if there is a surplus crop, and farmers should make up their minds that they will not sacrifice the crop, but hold the surplus, if any, against a possible shortage the next year. Besides, if the price was put down to 35 cents a bushel, no more will be consumed than at 50 cents to 60 cents. The only thing that might result would be for speculators to buy it as a club against your next crop.

## OATS.

The country has raised a very large crop of oats, and of good quality. Prices are ruling low. July oats closed at 45 cents, September option at 33½c, December 33½c. Cash oats on last day of July closed as follows: Old No. 2, 37c; new No. 2, 40½c-41½c. The A. S. of E. bulletin on oats and barley will be issued with September 1st number. We recommend selling oats on basis of cash prices as above and hope the speculators will fall in their attempt to bring the farmers' price to theirs.

## LIVE STOCK.

The live stock situation is at present subject to more than its customary uncertainties. This is on account of the strikes. Indianapolis has received a greatly increased amount of stock which usually brought good prices. On a few days the market was glutted and low prices were the result. If stockmen would get into an organization and supply the markets with just what they need, and no more, they would rule the roost and make prices to suit themselves. We would welcome a capable organizer who understands the stock business and send him out amongst the growers to teach them the plan of the A. S. of E. Are there any candidates?

## FRUIT.

The apple crop will probably be sufficient for the demand. It is very good in some sections and very light in others. The matter that concerns us most is that growers in the districts of abundance may not get what their fruit is really worth. We will soon ask for reports on the crop and in due time attempt to print the equitable minimum price. There is a position waiting to a wide-awake fruit man, who understands the business—one who can organize fruit growers and help them to get profitable prices. What is wanted is information regarding crops, markets and prices; and a concert of action. This can all be accomplished through this paper, but the expense must be borne by the class to be benefited.

## COTTON.

Conditions of crop generally favorable. Picking has begun. Market has been steady; price ranges from 10.60c to 10.95c at New York. There is great need of organization among cotton growers and we want organizers at once in every State. Also a general organizer to have charge of the cotton interests is needed at headquarters and in the field.

## TOBACCO.

Crop prospects good. A reduced acreage will give a full crop if present favorable conditions continue. Tobacco growers are better organized than any other class of farmers. All that is necessary is to keep up the campaign of education and organization and hold a great convention next Fall at Lynchburg, Va. Who are in favor of the convention of growers to agree on prices? Write to this paper.

Dollar 20 wheat. It is coming about as fast as can be expected. Fifteen cents advance since the A. S. of E. bulletin was sent out. Any farmer who sells wheat at less than \$1.20 basis at Chicago, simply throws away the difference.

Hold for your price. Keep the visible small. Make the demand seek the supply. There is no other commercial operation as sure as yours if comparatively few of you will do these things.



# Strikes and Lockouts

## THE PUBLIC MUST BE PROTECTED

The people of the United States are understood to be the freest in the world, and yet they are compelled to suffer more inconveniences from bad conditions of society than any other people. Take the strikes and lockouts that every once in a while almost paralyze the entire business of the country. Two interests get into a quarrel, or rather two elements of the same interest, and the business and social interests of seventy-five millions of people suffer; their convenience, comforts, health, business and even their lives, are disregarded.

Consider the great anthracite coal strike of a little more than a year ago, which demoralized the entire coal industry of the country. Every man, woman and child that had been taught to depend upon coal for comfort and cooking, every mill and factory and lighting plant that depended upon coal for fuel and power; every railroad train engaged in the nation's transportation; every vessel clearing from our ports and depending upon us for coal, felt the terrible pressure. The users of hard coal were not the only sufferers. The producers of soft coal saw their opportunity and were not slow to avail themselves of it. Prices went up to almost prohibitive figures, and coal famines ensued in many places, and in not a few instances people were driven to such desperation that coal trains were seized and their loads taken. And all because a few plutocratic coal barons and a few hundred stubborn miners refused to settle their petty disputes. So acute became the situation that the president of the United States finally awoke from a night mare dream and timidly intervened in the public interest.

Now is on a strike which may become even more terrible in its effects upon the masses of the people, the strike of the butchers and other employers of the great packing houses at Chicago and in Western cities. This strike may be settled before this paper reaches the reader, we pray God it may be, but at this writing there is little indication of it.

The monopolistic greed of the great packing houses has so crowded out all other concerns as to compel the stock-raisers of the entire country to look to them for a market, and to force the meat eaters to depend upon them for their daily food. The terrors of the situation are therefore apparent. On the one hand the ranges, the pastures and feed lots, at immense expense to the producers, contain the supplies, supplies that must constantly deteriorate to the ruin of the growers, if not used. The railroads stretch their mighty arms out to those sources of supply, with appliances all ready, fire in furnaces and steam in boilers, anxious to bring the stock to where hunger awaits it. On the other hand, rich and poor alike call for it. Their kitchens are empty, their tables bare, and the most undesirable makeshifts must be resorted to keep off actual hunger—there is hunger where there is inability to provide substitutes for the cheap meats—the poverty cuts and soup bones of the already suffering poor. Hunger, not for lack of food, not because food is far distant, not because the owners are unwilling to sell, not because those who need it are unable to buy, but because a half score of plutocratic monopolists, who have arrogated to themselves the important function of supplying the country with meat, refuse to bend their haughty necks to hear and adjust the complaints of their work people, or because those work people, clothed with the power of organization, refuse to submit to the requirements of their employers. For the purposes of this article, we need not inquire who is in the right or who is in the wrong. There is a tyranny of employer and a tyranny of labor; these have both been manifested time and again, to the hurt of those not in the least responsible for the contentions. It is no solution of the question to say that if labor does not wish to work on terms offered, American independence vouchsafes to it the right to refuse, but that its power ends there; it must not stand in the way of others who would take its place. The condition of labor under monopolistic control is such that the laborer may have spent his life in a cer-

tain restricted line, and he may be wholly unqualified for anything else, and his living and that of his family may depend upon his employment in that particular line. This very condition, without some source of protection, makes the laboring man a slave, and refusing him employment in his qualified line, drives himself and his family into the ever dishonored army of tramps and dependents upon public charity. To deny him the right to organize and to quit work in a body—to strike—is to take from him the last weapon with which he may defend himself from the arrogance and tyranny of plutocracy, even though that tyranny be the tyranny of his employer.

On the other hand, to say that the employer, the capitalist, who has invested his money in the business, must not be allowed to direct and control that business, is to place him and his property too often at the mercy of a conscienceless mob, the tyranny of organized labor—to suspend justice, to violate the right of property, and to set up a standard that points to and borders on anarchy. And between the two society is the victim.

But there is a way to determine who is wrong. There is a way to compel the doing of the right. There is a way to protect the public and its vast interests from disturbance and harm from the greedy tyranny of plutocratic capital on one side and stubborn, unreasonable labor organizations on the other. There is an arm stronger than the strongest of these; there are rights more sacred than any of theirs; there are interests greater than the interests of either capital or labor—the arm of organized society, of government; the right of the whole people to the undisturbed enjoyment "of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" the combined interests of the nation.

When the greedy tyranny of capital manifests itself in the oppression of labor, or when organized labor arrogantly refuses to do the equity it asks, and all this to the public hurt, it is the duty of organized society, which constitutes government, to require, and if need be to compel the contending parties to settle their differences on the basis of right and justice to all—to one as well as the other, no difference between Dives and Lazarus. It is a weak government that cannot protect the whole against the wrong doing of some of its parts; it is not a brave government that dares not do it.

### A Word With the Other Fellow

We are aware that newspaper controversy is a waste of space, and that it soon becomes irritating to good readers; but we believe a brief notice of the following sentence is justifiable, since we find it among the editorial utterances of *The Farm Journal*, a paper whose special claim has always been fairness in its treatment of all subjects, and its constant aim to uplift the farmers. Here is the sentence:

"Any scheme that seeks to stay the tide of commerce, or change its natural flow, as for instance, by the fixing of a set price for products, bears on its face the stamp of stupid ignorance, or of bare-faced fraud."

Of course reference is had to the effort now being made by farmers all over the country to take their products out of the control of speculators and gamblers, and assume control of them themselves, as all other producers now do and always have done; and securing equitable and steady (set) prices, by placing them on the market, not mainly in one bulk, in a small fraction of a year, but as consumption requires them over a period of a year. Notwithstanding the charges of "stupid ignorance" and "bare-faced fraud" preferred by our uninformed contemporary (we will be charitable and attribute his injudicious statements to a lack of knowledge of the subject), *Up-to-Date Farming* is proud to stand out boldly and proclaim that it is the champion of all that is condemned and we leave farmers who

have been reading this paper and studying this problem with us to judge.

Prices are made, no one denies, by the speculators; they are not based on supply and demand, but on temporary conditions, on daily reports, true or false, on the comparative strength of the contending forces, often making material changes in a week, a day, or an hour, when there could not possibly be any change in the supply or the demand. Since prices are made thus, not by any fixed rule or law, why not the farmers themselves make them once for the whole season, according to a fixed rule of production and consumption, and then market only as consumption demands at the price? This is the proposition attacked, and it is entirely proper for *Up-to-Date Farming*, the only paper that dares to champion that effort, to take up the gauntlet where our venerable contemporary throws it down.

By "the tide of commerce" we suppose is meant in this case, the rush of farm products directly from the fields to the speculative market centers, not to meet the demands of consumption, but to be stored by speculative buyers, where they can be held to play into the hands of the most conscienceless set of gamblers that ever disgraced the creative power of God—gamblers that first "bear" the prices down to rob the producers, and then "bull" them up to rob the consumers. This, declares the sentence quoted, is "its natural flow," which only "stupid ignorance or bare-faced fraud" would attempt "to stay."

Would it not be well for such pretentious papers to go a little slow in making such assertions? Nature is of God, and "the natural flow" of anything must be the flow fixed, arranged or ordained by God. Now, when did God order or ordain that the products of the millions of farms of the United States, representing the labors of the millions of farmers and their families who cultivate them, and upon which alone those farmers depend for a living, and for the bringing up and education of their families (if, indeed, in the estimation of persons entertaining such ideas, farmers' families deserve to be educated), when did God ordain that all these products should leave the producers' hands as soon as finished, for the sole benefit and behoof of the class above referred to, without so much as consulting the producer and owner as to their value? If this is their "natural flow," and if God did so ordain it, why did He not, as a just God, likewise ordain that all other products of industry, the handiwork of the forges, the implements of the factories, the fabrics of the mills, the products of the shops—why did He not ordain that "the natural flow" of all these should be from the centers of activity that produced them into these same or similar speculative hands, as fast as finished, and at as low a price as conscienceless greed could put them, without any reference to cost of production, and there be held until the user must have them, the price then to be put up to the highest figure the same conscienceless greed could extort from the necessities of the demand? God did decree that sin-convinced man should eat bread in the sweat of his face, but He never decreed that the surplus of that sweat should be gathered without the man's consent into the coffers of those who "toll not, neither do they spin," and by them made a means of robbing both the producer and the consumer. Nor did He ever commission the editor of the paper quoted from to so declare in the interest of those same gamblers, though it must be confessed his utterances place him more nearly in sympathy with them than with the farmers tolling in the million fields.

Our view of the situation is that God is "no respecter of persons." He has permitted this great injustice as a thing that "in the days of their ignorance God winked at," just as He heard for so many years the clank of the chains of human slavery which He finally broke in the roar and smoke and blood of battle; but now, as then, eyes that were closed have been opened, and this great injustice will cease, and those of His people who till the soil will be given the same control over the results of their labor as is accorded to laborers in other fields of productive industry. And this will come in spite of the growling of the "bears," and the bellowing of the "bulls," and the aid that may be rendered them, purposely or otherwise, by

such expressions as the one above quoted. Surely it is time that farmers become educated on these vital questions, so they may be wise against false teachers, and we believe Bro. Atkinson might well turn the heads of his dogs in the other direction.

\* \* \*

And again. We find in a recent issue of the *Washington (D. C.) Post* an article which declares "there is an organization of farmers in Indiana that seems determined to cause trouble." That's a truth, sure, for there is such an organization not only in Indiana, but in all the States of the American Union, and even in other countries, and it is determined to "make trouble," not with any legitimate calling or industry, not with the natural flow of commerce, not with the users of farm products, but with the bulls and bears that arrogate to themselves the right to sell property that belongs to another without consulting the owners. With that class of fellows we are determined to "make trouble."

But the article continues: "Circulars and letters are now being sent out by the association informing the farmers of the nation that they are being robbed because they are not paid for their products the prices quoted on the Chicago Board of Trade, and at other speculative centers."

There is where the traditional newspaper liar gets in his work. Reference is had, of course, to our warning to farmers that their products were already being exploited and sold in advance of maturity, sold at prices far below the prevailing ones on the Chicago, New York or other markets, with an agreement to deliver the products at those reduced prices at a future date without so much as "by your leave" to the producers and owners. It was these future prices that we claimed were to rob the farmers if they were not beaten by a refusal to deliver the goods. This was plain enough for any farmer to understand; perhaps not for the above class of newspaper men, but we were writing for farmers, not for the other class. We have always held and so taught that the prices to be demanded upon the farms are the central market prices, less the cost of transportation and legitimate profits for the handlers. But it rested with the producers to make the central market price.

But such articles as that in the *Post* may be excused on the ground of haste and ignorance of the subject in hand. They are generally prepared on the spur of the moment, based on conclusions hastily drawn without regard to the facts or reasons, by literary dudes, who have one habit that never misleads them—that of looking into a mirror when they wish to see an animal usually credited with more noise (and ears) than brains.

### All Things Come to Those who Wait

There is good in agitation. When *Up-to-Date Farming* began to agitate the question of controlled marketing to secure better and steadier prices for farm products and thus save to the producers the millions that have gone to swell the pockets of the price manipulators, the idea was ignored as the vaporings of a visionary; but as we pressed the matter home, and the farmers themselves began to think and to speak, the matter was ridiculed by those who arrogate to themselves the right to direct public thought. But the truth could not be long ignored and those who ridiculed now acknowledge the correctness of our contention. For instance, read the following from a publication that a year ago would have scorned such an utterance:

"The farmer who has been hoarding up his grain and waiting for 'dollar wheat' to become a reality is at present the one who profits, for he can go to town now with cash wheat and cash corn. What is the result? Mortgages will be lifted, repairs and necessary improvements made, a new dress for the wife, a horse for the boys, a piano and education for the girls."

And this:

"The farmer who is in position to hold his future crops will be wise to do so, for the price will go higher, and it is quite a reasonable supposition, for America's great rival in the wheat market, Russia, needs all of her wheat at home."

Of course we have said all these things time and again, and have enforced them with arguments that have never been assailed, but it is gratifying to quote others who have been brought to see the light.



# How Crops can be Controlled and Prices Made

## No. 4—Fruits and Vegetables

### ORCHARD CROPS.

Every person who grows fruit would like to have a greater degree of certainty prevail in their prices. Apples is the leading orchard crop. When there is a good crop of apples they usually sell at from 20 cents to 30 cents a bushel in the orchards. If the grower attempts to ship them to market he frequently finds himself even worse off if his shipment happens to strike a glutted market. This is a crop in which cold storage figures; and the trust, company or individual who has the facilities to hold the crop makes several times as much as the producers. When orchardists are organized it will be an easy and simple matter to store and hold their own fruit, in their own warehouses—(control marketing)—and make a fair price to both producers and consumers.

If consumers could buy apples at a moderate price, such as would be fair to them, give a profitable price to the grower and only a legitimate profit to the handler, the consumption would double. The same may be said of other fruit.

### PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES AND VERY PERISHABLE CROPS.

These fruits differ from apples in the respect that the entire crop must be marketed as it matures. To maintain an equitable price a different plan must be followed than with the former. If the crops are large and they are thrown on the market indiscriminately, the markets are bound to be glutted and serious loss results. A market that will take 10,000 baskets of peaches a day and pay a good price for them would be glutted with 15,000 baskets, and all would sell at a loss. It is necessary in such crops to know the requirements of each market, to be in communication with all producing sections, to direct the supply so as to equal the demand and prevent over supply. If there are very large crops it will be necessary to keep some at home and let it spoil rather than send it to a distant market, where it is not wanted.

These crops are the most delicate to handle for certainty of profitable prices. But it can be done through organization. With a head or clearing house, where the crops are reported; with agents or representatives on all leading markets, and the means of communication with the producers as the A. S. of E. provides, results will be as satisfactory and reliable as with non-perishable products.

Also, with direction from a central head all the markets can be supplied to their maximum consumption, resulting in a greater volume of business and making it quite improbable that there would ever be an unmarketable surplus.

It may be necessary to have a farmers' national telegraph or telephone system to carry this branch of the work out to its perfect end. If this is found necessary the farmers can easily build it when getting profitable prices. A slight advance on the farmers', stockmen's and fruit men's crops will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars and supply all the money necessary. Or a small assessment on members of the society when numbering a million or more will supply funds for any improvement that may be deemed wise or necessary.

### CROPS FOR MANUFACTORIES.

There are many sections of the country where extensive canneries and factories are operated that take the products of thousands of acres.

The present plan is for the canners and manufacturers to name a price to the farmers for the crops delivered. The price is oftentimes made very low, besides all the risk of crop failure comes on the growers. By the plan of the A. S. of E. the farmers will dictate the price and protect themselves first. These crops must be largely under the control of local unions, and may have a county or district organization of their own, but through the national union and national organization, a uniformity of price will be maintained throughout the

country that will give the canners and manufacturers a uniform cost price, so they in turn will be on an equality when it comes to selling the manufactured product to jobbers.

If the farmers in any community where this business is carried on were organized in the A. S. of E., they could agree on prices they would charge, and the contractors would be obliged to pay them. Sweet corn, peas, cucumbers, beans, etc., must be obtained in the vicinity of the factories. Hence it can be seen that a limited section organized could control the situation. It is evident that the factories cannot conveniently move out of a locality and they cannot bring their stuff a long distance. Growers for these concerns can quickly secure all the benefits of co-operation and price making.

### POTATOES, VEGETABLES, ETC.

From the instructions already given the plan of the A. S. of E. for controlled marketing and price making can be applied to every crop. Cold storage houses will be an important factor in carrying out the plan. These should be in every county, district or community. By putting the surplus of any crops, fruit, cabbage, cauliflower, etc., etc., in storage there will be less to go on the market, prices will be good during the season of abundant harvest and the surplus will come on the market during the balance of the year. Somebody holds the surplus. Why not the growers? When prices can be made and maintained equitably to producers and consumers. Also, when the growers control the supply and keep the prices equitable to the consumers, they will realize the maximum markets.

### THE PEANUT.

For a crop of its importance and of so nearly universal use, we presume as little is known of the peanut as any other crop that could be named. We have not now before us any reliable statistics later than for the year 1899, collected by the census of 1900. At that time eight States produced almost the entire crop of the United States, and we append a table showing the acreage and production of peanuts in those States for that year:

State.	Acres.	Bushels.
Virginia . . . . .	116,914	3,713,347
North Carolina . . . . .	95,856	3,460,439
Georgia . . . . .	100,589	1,435,775
Alabama . . . . .	78,878	1,021,708
Florida . . . . .	69,452	967,927
Tennessee . . . . .	19,534	747,663
Texas . . . . .	10,734	184,860
South Carolina . . . . .	7,162	131,710
Total . . . . .	599,119	11,643,434

The yield per acre varies greatly in the different States. Tennessee in 1899 produced an average yield of 33.3 bushels, while Alabama produced only 13 bushels. The price of peanuts in 1863 was \$2.50 per bushel, but it has steadily declined since then until in 1899 it was only 61 cents. It is evident that here is a case in which equity should interpose, for, while the production of peanuts has rapidly increased since 1865, the consumption has increased also. Peanuts are not alone used for human food. Large quantities are used in the manufacture of oil, some are made into peanut butter, while no small percentage is used as hog feed. Indeed the low yield per acre of some of the States may be accounted for in the fact that only the best are harvested, the remainder being left for the hogs, which do their own harvesting.

The peanut will grow in any friable soil, but it is produced with most success in loose, sandy loam. It does very well in a clayey soil, but the shells are apt to be colored in that kind of land, which makes them grade low in the market, though this defect is now being pretty well overcome by cleaning machines. The peanut vine makes an excellent hay for horses and cattle, though it is seldom saved for that purpose.

It may be interesting to growers to know that the peanut is quite an important crop abroad. On the west coast of Africa, especially in the French col-

ony of Senegal, they are the principal, in fact, almost the only crop, and France alone imports annually about 500,000,000 pounds. Large quantities are also produced in the East Indies.

### THOSE "FUTURE" DEALS.

The infamy of the system of so-called trading in futures is not sufficiently well understood, nor can it be easily expressed in words. A speculator, a gambler, it can be made nothing less, proposes in the Cotton Exchange that he will sell 1000 bales of cotton to be delivered in December at 8 cents per pound. Another who is willing to wager his money that cotton cannot be bought at that price at that time, accepts the offer and closes the deal. This is the transaction so far as these two parties are concerned. The seller has no cotton, and does not expect to have any. The buyer wants no cotton and does not expect to have any use for any in December, or at any other time. It simply means that when the last day of December comes, if cotton can be bought for less than 8 cents, the buyer must pay the seller the difference, which would be his profit in case he should buy and deliver the cotton, collecting the 8 cents per pound from the purchaser. On the other hand, should the price of cotton be more than 8 cents on the last day of December, the seller must pay the purchaser the difference, as that would be his loss and the purchaser's gain, were the seller to buy the cotton at the increased price and deliver it.

If this was all the transaction meant, it might be passed by in contemptuous unconcern, but it does not affect those two parties alone; it affects the entire cotton interest.

Suppose an important mill, a consumer of great quantities of cotton, finds its supplies running short in August, September or October, and its management wishes to lay in supplies. The cash price of cotton may be ten or even twelve cents, and if the stock be bought now that price must be paid. But there is the record of the Exchange to the effect that cotton is selling for December delivery at 8 cents. Can the mill afford to buy at 10 or 12 cents when these expert dealers are selling immense quantities at 8 cents to be delivered only a few weeks hence? The result is the mill curtails its force, works on short time, and husband its supplies, waiting for the cheaper cotton of December. It is thus not only of one mill, but of all the mills—of all the consumers of raw cotton. It does not matter that the price may be more than 8 cents when December comes; the effect is the same; the trade is demoralized, and every energy of the sellers and of the consumers who are thus waiting for the low price, is all the time exerted to forcing the December price to or below the 8 cents. And the producers are the irreparable sufferers.

And this pernicious system does not only affect cotton. All the staple crops are subject to the same fatal blight, the cereal much more than the textile products, because they are in so much more universal demand, and actually include the food supplies of the people and their domestic animals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn. A legislature or a congress simply makes itself an object of ridicule and contempt, when it enacts laws forbidding games at cards or other gambling devices when this far more pernicious gambling is permitted to go without a protest, and sometimes by the law making bodies and the courts actually encouraged.

### STOPS TOO QUICK.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi is inaugurating a movement to organize farmers' clubs in every supervisor's district in the State for the purpose of placing the farmers in closer touch with the college and other means of improvement and progress. This is a good move, and one which should meet with a hearty response from the farmers of the State, but, like so many other well meaning efforts for the benefit of the farmers, it stops too quick. The element of price does not enter into its calculations, and unless something can be done to eliminate the gambling price-making system, and insure to the farmers steadier and more equitable prices for their products, all other efforts must fall short of what might otherwise be accomplished.

### DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

Elsewhere in this paper we give, from different sources, strong arguments in favor of controlling the price of cotton by withholding it from the market until the equitable price is reached; and those arguments come from sources which must command respect. They show clearly that such a course would be not only to the interest of the producers, but of the mills also. The plans, however, are defective. That of the Texas farmers' congress is by means of warehousing, but it is indefinite as to how these warehouses are to be constructed and maintained, and it lacks the element of a fixed price. Mr. Bush, though, while he feels the necessity for controlling the market and argues it well, sees no way to do it but by means of vast capital, sufficient to buy up the cotton and hold it subject to a future and better market. Capital in investment is never benevolent; it is there controlled by the business idea of profits, and such profits are seldom measured by the golden rule. Invested in warehouses to hold cotton, if not so at the start, it would soon become as exacting, if not as cruel, as the present system of gambling on future markets. It would be a "bear" in buying and a "bull" in selling. In other words, that system would soon learn to buy at as low a price as it could force the farmers to take, and to sell at as high a price as it could compel the mills to pay, and thus be no relief to the farmers and no advantage to the business interests of the community.

The business people of Sulphur Springs, Texas, come nearer solving the problem. They raise a fund only sufficient to buy when the market is below an equitable price. Consequently they buy only what has to be thrown upon the market, and thus relieve those who are too poor to hold their crops. This is the true spirit of benevolence and acute business foresight. By buying the small quantity of 1,600 bales, they maintained the price of 15,000 bales, and saved the farmers \$30,000, adding that much to the prosperity of their customers, and to the same extent increased their own business. Besides it did not in the least disturb the general flow of the market, because whenever the price was offered the market was open and anybody was free to buy. It was only when the offer was below the minimum that the business men intervened.

We commend this plan to hay growers in the North, and to the business men in localities where the hay crop is an important source of revenue for their customers.

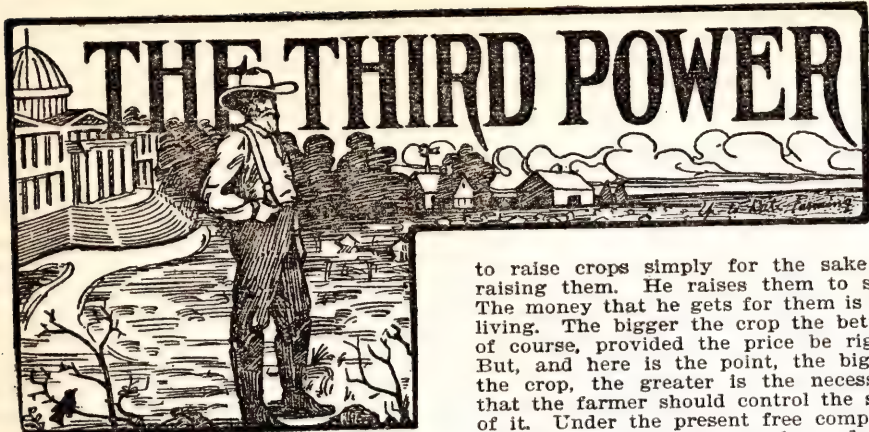
### BUSINESS MEN TO THE RESCUE.

At Sulphur Springs, Texas, the business men have what they call a Business Men's League for the purpose of protecting the cotton trade. They make an assessment on the various firms composing the league to raise a fund to buy cotton whenever the price offered is below its worth—that is, below what the A. S. of E. would call the minimum price. Whenever this price is offered by the general market the league don't buy; when the general market falls below the minimum price the league buys. As a result no cotton can sell at Sulphur Springs below the price determined upon as its real worth. Last year the league bought 1,600 bales of cotton, most of which was resold at the price paid by the league, and the remainder was shipped. At the close of the season, after transacting all this business and thus holding up the price of cotton, the league found it had lost a little less than \$35, but by buying the small amount of 1,600 bales it had held the price of the entire crop of 15,000 bales \$2 above the speculative market, and had saved the farmers \$30,000. Where did the benefit to the league come in? In the fact that it had increased the monetary circulation of the locality \$30,000, and to that extent had multiplied the business of the town. The Dallas (Tex.) News of July 17 is our authority for the above facts, and the lesson is so plain that "a man though a fool need not err therein."

### ENCOURAGING TOBACCO GROWERS.

Deputy J. W. Lee has this to say of the tobacco situation in one of the leading Kentucky papers: "The A. S. of E. now has one or more workers in every county in the dark tobacco district in the State, and, from reports coming to me from my territory, I know that some counties are getting well up with us in membership, if not already ahead of us. I am glad to say that Henderson, Webster, Daviess and McLean are some of the counties that are doing good work, but there is a healthy growth all along the line, which bespeaks large power before the 1904 crop of tobacco comes into market."





[THE THIRD POWER, (Farmers to the Front) is a book of 275 pages, by J. A. EVERITT, President of the American Society of Equity. It began in June 15th issue and will continue until completed. Back numbers may be obtained by embracing the special three months offer in this number for 10c. The book may be obtained complete at \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding, 50c in paper cover, 10c extra for postage. Send orders to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.]

## CHAPTER X.

Something has been said of the influence of agricultural schools and papers, which is undoubtedly good as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough, and there is need here for reform. The whole purpose of those who teach agriculture as a science is, of course, to develop the scientific side of the business, and to teach the farmers how to make their land as productive as possible. This is well, but it must be remembered that what the farmer wants to produce is not crops, but money—or crops as a means of getting money. His aim is, or should be, to make his farm productive, but productive of money. To this end he should practice the economies that other business men practice, making extensive use of machinery, keeping his soil in good condition, studying the question of crops and their rotation, observing the markets; in short, trying to raise as big crops as possible are commendable, but, after all these are done, there is something more important. It is the profitable market. It is one that, in justice to the farmer, ought not to be overlooked by any of the teachers, speakers or experimenters.

The only people who profit more from a large crop than a small one are the consumers, railroad men, middlemen and the speculators. The railroads charge as much for hauling a cheap bushel as a dear one, and the more bushels there are the better it is for them. The same way with the speculator and middleman. Cheap and abundant wheat is quite as profitable for speculative purposes as dear and scarce wheat. The farmer's prosperity, on the other hand, depends on both the price and the quantity. As the freight is the same on the cheap as on the dear bushel, it is evident that a larger proportion of the price goes to the railroad in the former than in the latter case, to the reduction of the farmer's profit. So the question is much more complex than it seems to be on its face.

Suppose by the application of improved methods the average of wheat per acre could be raised from twelve to thirty bushels, and this is exactly what a professor of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station said the farmers could and should do, by coming to them and learning how. This on the same acreage as now would mean a yield of more than 2,000,000,000 bushels instead of 700,000,000. Under present conditions the effect on price would be most depressing. No one can say how far the price would fall, but it is certain that the farmer would get less profit for the large crop than he now gets, even at the present moderate price, for the smaller one. While it is not possible to increase any of our crops so enormously as in this illustration, it will serve to show the folly of the farmers' institutions, teaching how to raise large crops without the ability to put profitable prices on them. Better devote their efforts to teaching them how to raise less; as under present systems, if each farm would raise uniformly less, so as to always make a hungry market, our farmers would revel in prosperity. Better yet would be to join in the educational work and teach them how to get a good price for a large crop as well as a small one.

The farmer is more interested in the question of price now than in quantity of crop. However, with the ability to fix profitable prices on the farm, and prevent a surplus from appearing on the market at any one time, it will be practically impossible to raise a surplus of any of our crops for many years. As we have shown, profitable prices will curtail production at first, rather than stimulate it, while population and consumption will go on increasing. Those who advise the farmer to raise larger crops and to make his land more fruitful, without the ability to fix prices, are, therefore, unsafe advisers, and unconsciously have been playing into the hands of the transportation companies, middlemen and speculators.

By all means the farmer should adopt scientific, up-to-date methods, but he should apply them to the marketing of his crops, as well as to the raising of them. Scientific business as well as scientific agriculture is needed. The crop in which the farmer is most interested is the crop of money. It is for that that he works. He does not want

to raise crops simply for the sake of raising them. He raises them to sell. The money that he gets for them is his living. The bigger the crop the better, of course, provided the price be right. But, and here is the point, the bigger the crop, the greater is the necessity that the farmer should control the sale of it. Under the present free competitive system, a big crop may be, and frequently is, anything but a blessing to the man that grows it. When the crop is small it, in a measure, takes care of itself, even as things are to-day. It is when his fields are most fruitful and the conditions most favorable that the farmer is likely to find himself swamped by the very plenteousness of his yield. I have made the assertion that the short crops of 1901 were responsible directly and indirectly in bringing more prosperity to the farmers than any other crop they ever raised. Really they, the farmers, get their blessings in disguise.

Thus it appears that the very instruction that is being given at our agricultural schools, experiment stations, farmers' institutes and by farm papers makes further instruction necessary. When you teach a man how to grow the largest possible crop on a given acreage, and press on him the necessity of doing so, you put yourself under obligation to show him how he may best deal with the products which he has raised in such abundance. Without this latter instruction the former may be worse than useless—may be positively harmful. This is a subject to which our schools and papers ought to give their attention. Certainly the farmers should think about it very seriously. When you increase largely the output you, of necessity—other conditions remaining the same—depress the price, unless you can control the marketing. A community or country will, however, consume as much at a fair price as at a low price. A fair price appears to add dignity to a commodity, and makes it more desired. Besides, if we can keep the farmers prosperous by giving them good prices we can keep the world prosperous, thus stimulating consumption.

The present average yield of wheat is in the neighborhood of thirteen bushels an acre, and at that average the country can produce about 650,000,000 bushels. That is enough at the present time to supply the needs of our own people, and to furnish a quantity for export. Whether it would pay the farmer to raise more under the old conditions, depends entirely on the price he could get for it. A short crop at a high price might bring him more money than a large crop at low prices. This condition has frequently prevailed. In fact it is the rule that the smallest crops sell for more money than the largest ones.

So the question is whether the price of the large crop, though lower than that received for the small crop, is still high enough to enable the farmer to make at least as much money net on his investment. If it is not, he loses. This question of the ratio between quantity and price is of vital importance, and the ratio is one that is easily disturbed and thrown out of joint. He would be a bold man who, understanding the matter, tells the farmer that he ought to raise more than he is now raising, and the farmer who will listen to such teaching without a protest does not deserve a better fate than has been his portion in the past. Yet the whole object of so-called scientific instruction in farming is to induce the farmer to do just that thing.

But the farmer will not forget the question of price. The American Society of Equity is not going to let him forget it. This is the first and great object of the society. It is the stepping-stone to the accomplishment of the Third Power. The society is willing to co-operate with the schools by showing the farmer how to market and by helping him to market profitably the larger crops which he is being taught to raise. The two things—up-to-date farming and up-to-date business—must go together. No sane manufacturer makes more goods than he thinks he can sell profitably, or increases his facilities beyond what he believes to be the power of his customers or possible customers to consume. He does not put in new and elaborate machinery simply that he may increase his output—whether he does that depends on the condition of the market, and his ability to control prices, but that he may produce more cheaply, and thus, if need be, to sell more cheaply, yet make more money. It should be so with the farmer. He must never forget the question of price, and must ever remember that the product which he is after is not corn or wheat or cotton or pork or beef, but gold. He who gets the most gold out of his grounds is the most successful, up-to-date and scientific farmer.

Good prices for farm products means increased prosperity, and increased prosperity means greater consumption. The element of waste alone of food and clothing when people are prosperous is a great item, and will have an important bearing on the farmers' markets and prices.

## CHAPTER XI.

Such are some of the needs of the farmer. It has been shown that they can be satisfied only through organization, and it must now be inquired whether the American Society of Equity is the sort of an organization that the situation demands. A consideration of the subjects that it proposes to accomplish will at least prove that its founder intends it to do the work which it has been said must be done, if the farmer is to wield the power that he should wield. The objects that it aims at are precisely the ones that have already been put before the reader. The very first thing proposed is, that the farmer should "obtain profitable prices for all farm products, including grain, fruit, vegetables, stock, cotton and their equivalents." It has been shown that the farmers oftentimes do not obtain fair prices for these products, and that such prices can not be obtained without organization among the farmers. This is the theory on which the American Society of Equity is based. That organization can do this it has been the purpose of this argument to demonstrate. That the American Society of Equity can do it follows necessarily, if the argument already made is sound, for it is based on principles that have been set forth in the preceding pages.

But there are certain details connected with this question of price that need further exposition. In order to get a fair price it has to be proved that the farmers are under no necessity of selling their crops at irregular intervals and in uncertain quantities, and this involves two questions: First: Can the farmers hold them? and second: Have they the facilities for holding them? It is insisted that few farmers are driven to the necessity of selling their crops to the first purchaser that offers, for the farmers are even now the most completely self-supporting class in the country. Many of them have been asked, "Why do you sell your crops now?" and the answer almost invariably is, "I have found from experience that the price is about as high now as it will be any time, so I let it go." That is, they do not sell because they have to, but because they are disgusted with former attempts to hold and the results. They exercise a free choice and they choose to sell because they think they can make as much money by selling as by holding. Undoubtedly this is the true reason in the majority of cases for their haste to get rid of their crops. The farmers think that the price, though not good, is as good as they can hope to get, and they fear that they may get caught in a decline. So they let go and then complain that farming does not pay. But do you stop to consider that somebody holds these crops—your wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, tobacco, cotton, meat, etc. The world doesn't consume them—gulp them down—as soon as you let go of them. They go into elevators, cold storage houses, packing houses, etc. There they are held by comparatively few individuals until the hungry consumer wants them, when they come forth with profits added. The present system of marketing by farmers is similar to that of throwing bankrupt stocks on the market. And the farmers adhere to it, not because they like it, but because they have no better way. The purpose of the American Society of Equity is to point to and provide a better way. And as the farmers are free agents, they can tread that way if they chose to do so.

The other question is as to the ability of the farmers to hold their crops. This, too, is answered by the American Society of Equity. For another of its objects is "to secure equitable rates of transportation, and to provide for storage in warehouses." There has always been more or less strife between the farmers and the railroads and the elevator interests, and in that strife the farmers usually lose. Of late co-operative societies have been formed in the Western and Northwestern States, the object of which is to enable the farmers to store and ship their own grain. As a rule they have been successful and profitable. These associations can easily affiliate with the American Society of Equity, and with the ability to control prices as well as to save the grain trusts' profit and get equitable rates of transportation, they will be in a very enviable position. Without the ability to make equitable—profitable—prices, they will still be at the mercy of the trusts, speculators and gamblers. And without the power to hold the grain, prices can not be fixed. Thus the two things must go together. I claim the best place to hold grain is on the farm in a good, safe, vermin-proof granary. The farmer then has no elevator charges to pay, which in public elevators is about one cent a month and eight cents a year. This is a heavy tax, and is about sufficient to build an elevator, if used to its capacity, in a year. The next best way is to have a community elevator. Several local unions of the A. S. of E. will join together and erect it. And beyond this it is the design of the society to have large elevators in the leading market cities, under the management of the National Union, where grain will be stored for members at lowest rates. Cold storage houses will serve a similar purpose and on the same system for perishable products. Individual members can store their fruit, poultry, or dairy products, meat, etc., in the local union line of storage houses, or consignments from local union or large individual producers will be received in the National Union storage houses. In this way the produce can be taken care of,

the market supplied regularly with what it needs, and uniformity of prices maintained throughout summer and winter. The producers will be benefited by higher prices and the consumers benefited by lower prices, because the mountains of greedy profits that are now added by unfair middlemen and food trusts will be cut out.

But you may ask, How are the poor farmers to hold their crops?

In the first place, it will not be necessary to hold all crops at any time, and those who do hold will make a better price for those who can not hold. Also our farms and farmers need the "rest cure," and will not work so hard with profitable prices in sight, thus reducing the crops.

Second, with the farmers organized and fixing a minimum (lowest) price dealers will see that they can not buy any cheaper and there is a possibility that prices will be higher. Therefore, they will all want to buy all they can at the low price, and will put all their capital in the commodity as soon as the poor producers must sell. I predict that the market would take more when this system is in force than will be offered.

Third, the society provides for those farmers who will hold their grain and other produce a rising market each month. This may be one-fourth or one-half, or one cent per bushel or hundred-weight, depending on the commodity, kind of crop and the market. The advance will be sufficient to offset shrinkage, interest, etc. If there is a tendency to market too freely this monthly advance can be increased to make it profitable to hold. It is reasonable to believe that farmers will hold on to their crops if there is a certainty of making money by doing it. This monthly advance should be adjusted to a nicety, so it will not allow loss nor make a profit, but the inducement will be to maintain prices, which will result when twelve months' requirements are filled, by marketing one-twelfth of the annual crop each month.

Fourth, grain in a granary or elevator, produce in a storage house or property anywhere in evidence, establishes credit. If cash is wanted for pressing needs it can easily be raised on warehouse receipts, or on personal notes, at any financial institution.

Let me say right here that the American Society of Equity does not propose to loan money to its members unless it engages in the banking business later. Also we want to effectually explode the theory of maintaining profitable prices for farm products by the use of money. No individual, society, corporation, nor Russian government, nor United States government can make and maintain profitable prices for farm products by the use of money, even though they had the treasure of these great nations to fall back upon. It would be possible to keep prices up for a while by the use of money, but remember, when a price is paid for a commodity that you can not consume yourself, you must find another party who will take it off of your hands at a higher price, and here is where the trouble comes. If the farmers' society would supply the money to take their crops at profitable prices it would be a great thing for the members as long as it lasted. They—the members—would not need to concern themselves about anything but to go back to the farm and raise as large crops as possible and turn them into their society, which must not only pay them a profitable price, but find some other person to take them at a higher price. This is a sure way to run up an unwieldy surplus. The only way to handle this problem is to make each individual producer responsible for production and markets. If he produces too much he must take a lower price or hold it over to a season of less production on his own account. In this way he pays the penalty for his indiscretion. Also, if farmers will not sell at the equitable minimum price and foolishly hold out for a higher price, prevent the crops from going into consumption and run up a large surplus, the board of directors must declare a lower price, and thus they will suffer again for their stubbornness. The American Society of Equity does not stand for high prices, but for equitable prices, believing that as large consumption will result at a profitable price to the producer as at an unprofitable price. It will as strenuously oppose holding for unfairly high prices as it opposes selling for unprofitably low prices.

How will the society secure money to build warehouses, etc.?

Farmers can do anything they want to do, or what they in equity should do, if they will organize and co-operate to put profitable prices on their products. Suppose they would want to build or buy elevators, cold storage houses, stock yards, telegraph systems, railroads, ship lines, make good county roads, etc., they could do all these things and not issue a bond, mortgage a property nor pay a cent out of their own pocket.

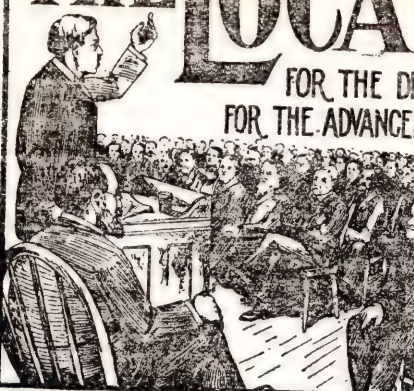
But it is proposed to use this power fairly and honorably. It is not proposed to favor a high price, but simply a profitable price. And every one is entitled to a profitable price if he can get it. The question is how to get it. By the plan of the A. S. of E. no hardship will be imposed on any one, and the consumers of farm products have nothing to fear. Indeed, it has already been shown that the whole country is interested in having the farmer get profitable prices. There need be no conflict of interest here.

(Continued on page 13)



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STEELE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by you guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

Very flattering reports are now coming in, and the A. S. of E. wheat bulletin is meeting with special favor. Of course it is not expected that farmers will hold for \$1.20 per bushel on their farms. They must be the judges as to what would be a proper price for them with wheat at \$1.30 in Chicago. In previous issues rules have been laid down for determining this.

The interest that is being taken in the subject of controlled marketing in the cotton States is very gratifying, and if the cotton growers do not receive the benefit of equitable prices it will undoubtedly be their own fault.

There is no letting up in the tobacco country. The tobacco growers have proven what they can do, and there is no danger that they will yield the ground already won.

The storm center of activity now is in the bean growing region of Michigan. State Organizer Winans has his war paint on, and it is very plain he is going to win a victory.

Wisconsin scores a mark well up to the head of the class, and District Organizer Crawley is pushing on with intelligence and vigor.

Ohio is not idle. There are enterprising union farmers at Amanda, who have made an effort to feel the A. S. of E. pulse throughout the State. We have some earnest workers in that great commonwealth, but certain influences which we need not name here have somewhat retarded the work of organization. The farmers are learning, however, to recognize their friends, and they can not be blamed if they make their enemies feel their power.

We have not heard much recently from Virginia, but we are sure Bro. Taylor and his workers are not idle. They are raising a "Breeze."

As will be seen by a letter elsewhere in this issue, our Rocky Mountain brethren are having things pretty much their own way. We extend to them our hand and a hearty "God bless you."

The "peanut people" may not receive much thought in the great wheat, corn, cotton and stock regions, but their industry is by no means an insignificant one, and there are few places where their product is not on sale. They are waking up to their own importance, and are beginning to demand recognition, which we are sure will be freely accorded them. The A. S. of E. is no respecter of persons. Wherever a human being toils that human deserves an equitable price for his products.

Subjects. Topics. Discussion. Interest. Lively meetings. As autumn approaches the spirit of mental activity comes with it. Keep up the discussions. Gather in the people. Prepare for lively times at all the meetings. Controlled marketing. Equitable prices. Make the welkin ring with these things. The people must be waked up.

The local unions are again entering the field of organization, and have reported the formation of several new unions lately. This is as it should be. When one local union organizes another it feels a sense of paternal care over it, and can assist it in getting properly into the work.

B. A. Enochson recently organized a union at Baden.

President S. B. Robinson, of Calhoun local, recently reported a nice union organized at Faith, Ky. May success attend them.

Deputy A. T. White, of Macedon, N. Y., is planting Equity seeds in the fertile soil of the Empire State. Macedon union now has a membership of over 40.

Deputy Jacob Folsom, of Island Lake, N. Dak., organized Mars union July 14, with 21 charter members, and many more are to be added at the next meeting.

District Organizer N. C. Crawley, of Baraboo, Wis., organized a local at North Freedom July 23. This, it is said, will make a strong union.

Crossett local No. 1, of Arkansas, believes they should have 15 cents a pound for their cotton, arguing that, considering the slowness of the crop, the labor it requires, the meager yield of their land and other difficulties they must overcome, they can not grow it for less. We sincerely hope they may obtain it; but in fixing a minimum price on any crop local conditions can not always be taken into consideration. Prices have to be fixed on average conditions, and those surrounded by less fortunate conditions than the average can not always reach prices that their labor really entitles them to. But an average will be much better for them than the ordinary market price weighted down by a glut of deliveries.

There is great responsibility upon deputy presidents. The National Union depends upon them to actively represent the cause in the localities for which they are appointed, and if, for any reason, they can not do so, they should promptly report the fact to headquarters. "Why cumbereth it the ground."

There are bright prospects ahead for the A. S. of E. It has had a steady growth all through the crop season, and already increased activity, pointing to the great work of the approaching autumn, is manifesting itself.

We believe Up-to-Date Farming is doing its duty as the official organ of this society, and every member ought to be glad to push it out into new hands. Our ten-cent educational campaign has been a great success, and at its close we shall enter upon another campaign of similar character. We must get the truth of controlled marketing and equitable prices before the people, that farming may be relieved of the load it has carried all these years.

The F. M. B. A. of Hamilton county, Ill., have appointed an agent at each shipping point in the county, and will ship their own hay.

We congratulate the F. M. B. A. on the earnestness of their members and the excellence of their work. They should never lose sight of the doctrine of controlled marketing and equitable prices. Our offer for ten cents for three months is still open to them, with the assurance that Up-to-Date Farming will vigorously fight their battles. It ought to be read by every member.

Mr. Sherman is again in Kentucky among the tobacco growers, and as the plants spread their broad leaves toward maturity, the sentiment of controlled marketing and equitable price is spreading also. Oh, for like activity among the cotton growers.

The offer of ten cents for three months to absolutely new subscribers is to be extended. Up-to-Date must be read, and read LOUD. Rush in the names. No one is too poor to spare ten cents, to read of things of greatest interest to him that he never thought possible before.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

### SPECIAL ISSUES OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Immediately following the SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERIES—six issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING June 15 to September 1—we will commence the publication of six other special issues. These will begin September 15, and will be called THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SERIES. We will repeat our liberal offer of THREE MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS, covering this period, but old subscribers for three months, or for a longer period, cannot embrace this offer. They must be new subscribers.

These special issues and special prices are made to secure new subscribers. (We believe every person who reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three months will want to read it always, thus we hope each three months subscriber will become a yearly one.)

The leading articles in these numbers will be as follows:

1. September 15.—PRICES ON THE FARM AND PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS ELSEWHERE. We prove that gambling in farm products has an astonishing effect in depressing prices. An exhaustive treatment of this vital subject.
2. October 1.—PROSPERITY OF THE NATION DEPENDS ON THE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS. We prove that low prices of farm products have been responsible for seasons of depression in business; that prosperity returned with the return of good prices, and incidentally we show that hard times and good prices for farm products cannot exist at the same time. An exhaustive treatment of this very important (to every true American) subject.
3. October 15.—THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—What it is and What it Should Be. Contains many startling statements and important recommendations, which if carried out, will result in incalculable good to Agriculture.
4. FARMERS' INCOMES AND FARMERS' TAXATION. Shows how the politicians repay the farmers for their votes by saddling on them the bulk of taxation; with advice how to equalize the taxes.
5. November 15.—THE ELEMENTS OF EXPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Much light on a dark (to the farmers) subject.
6. December 1.—THE SO-CALLED COMPETITIVE PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DO NOT EXIST. Proves that America has fixed the world's prices for staple farm products in the past and will for the future.

THESE ARTICLES will constitute a unique addition to American Agricultural literature, and at the same time they will possess a value from an educational standpoint never before approached. Never before in the history of this country has agriculture been favored with so many valuable literary and educational contributions as are now appearing through UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Farmers and others should interest themselves to help the publisher to give these special issues the widest circulation possible.

It is time now for the many thousand three months trial subscribers to renew for a year so the paper may go to them without interruption. Always state that you are a "trial subscriber."

#### BEAN GROWERS TO MEET.

A meeting of the bean growers of Livingston county will be held at Court House in Howell, Tuesday, Aug. 16th, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of forming the "Livingston County Bean Growers' Association. It is the intention of the American Society of Equity to form these associations in every bean-producing county in the State. Every bean grower is urged to attend this meeting. Farmers, turn out en masse and show the speculators in your beans that you intend to have a voice in pricing and grading your bean crop for 1904. Michigan is the leading bean-producing State and holds the key to the market.

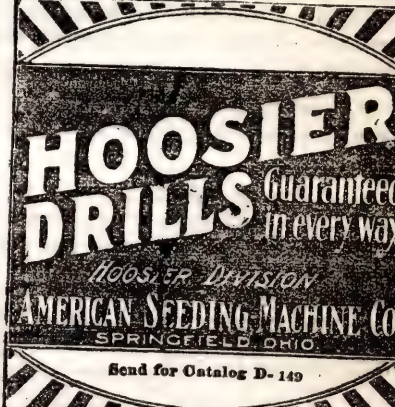
GEO. G. WINANS,  
State Organizer Am. Society of Equity.

The Secretary is very anxious to have reports from all the local union secretaries and deputy presidents. On August 5th he mailed to each a copy of "With Our Workers," and he wishes to know if each received it. If so, please make the report required; if not, drop him a card notifying him of that fact. We are now at a time when every branch of this service must be in close touch with each other, and in strenuous activity. Address National Union A. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind.

The flattering letters we receive from our brethren of the F. M. B. A. are very gratifying, and we assure the earnest farmers that belong to that Order that Up-to-Date Farming will stand by them in every effort they make leading on to agricultural independence—to controlled marketing and steady and equitable prices for farm products.

If the tobacco planters will only organize and co-operate together all over the tobacco sections, they will compel the American Tobacco Company to pay reasonable prices for the weed, or loose their present monopoly of the tobacco business.—Times, Mecklenburg, Ky.

Remember, you can get The Third Power in book form, 275 pages, for 50 cents in paper covers, and for \$1 in cloth, ten cents extra for postage. You should have this work for your library or table.



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**Clover Seed** Medium Red, \$5.50; Mammoth Red, \$7.50; Crimson \$4.00; Alsike, \$6.50; Alfalfa, \$9.00; Turkestan Alfalfa 25c per lb. Bags extra, 17 cents each.

**Seed Wheat** Fultz-Mediterranean, \$2.00; Farmer's Trust, \$2.00; Harvest King, \$1.75; Mealey, \$1.60; Nigger, \$1.50; Rudy, \$1.50; Poole, \$1.50. Bags free. Large quantity quoted on application. Catalog free.

**Winter Rye** Mammoth White \$1.40 per bushel. Black or Common \$1.25 per bushel. 1. Sacks included.

**Turnip Seed** Purple Top Strap Leaved, 60c; Purple Top Globe, 60c; Early White Flat Dutch, 60c; Amber Globe, 60c; Cow Horn, 60c; Seven Top, 50c. Price per pound by mail. If not sent by mail deduct 10c per pound.

**Miscellaneous** Dwarf Essex Rape 5c per lb. Vetch (Vicia Villosa) \$4.50 per bushel. Cow Peas, \$1.50 per bushel.

**Poultry Supplies** Chamberlain's Chick Feed, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Oyster Shell, 65c per 100 lbs.; Mica Grit, 75c per 100 lbs.; any standard Louse Killer, 25c per package, postpaid, 35c.

**Fly Fuma** To keep flies off cattle and other domestic animals, quart 35c; gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons, \$4.00. Purchaser to pay transportation. A sprayer will be sent free with one gallon or more, on first orders only.

**Lice Exterminator** Leake's—this destroys lice, mites, fleas, etc. Directions with each package, quart 35c; gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons \$4.00. A sprayer will be sent free with one gallon or more, on first orders only.

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# UP-TO-DATE FIFTY IN AN HOUR PRODUCING AND MARKETING

I think Up-to-Date Farming is the best paper I ever read for educating the farming class of people.  
A. D. Hood.  
McLeansboro, Ill.

In ranks of green behold they stand  
And beautify the fertile land  
Their broad swords turning to the light,  
Now waving low, then poised for flight,  
As eagles mounting on the air—  
Oh, all these fields of corn are fair.  
—Selected.

Rye for winter and spring pasture.

Don't be afraid of getting the wheat land in too good a condition. Plow it, roll it, harrow it, roll it, drill it.

Don't let the Hessian fly catch the new wheat crop. Sow a little late if the fly is around.

Just as well pasture the clover some before turning it under for wheat.

Weeds are the farm loafers. Keep up the sign—"No room for loafers." Don't let them go to seed.

Looking after the farm wastes is timely work for August.

It's a good plan to have something ready for market when everybody else hasn't got it.

Every improvement made on your farm benefits all the adjoining farms. See? Have an up-to-date neighborhood.

A farm with fence rows and creeks grown up in brush and briars looks like a tramp with tangled beard and his head not combed.

There are two things to consider—how much can I raise? and how much can I get for it?

No one has a right to hunt on another's farm without the owner's permission.

Put away the summer tools. If you knew of a ten-dollar bill lying out in the field you'd hurry out there and get it. Yet you leave a ten-dollar plow lie out there all winter.

Don't let the field peas get too ripe before cutting for hay.

August is a good time to tighten up the wire fences.

The wire and picket fence is not very satisfactory, is it? It is very little good unless it is kept repaired. Have some extra pickets and posts, and take a day or two off and examine and repair every panel.

Young man, two cigars a day would buy you a nice little home in 25 years, and your wife would have a husband she could be much prouder of.

Good ponds are all right, but stagnant, filthy mudholes are an abomination—breeders of disease for man and beast.

The city boy was afraid to accompany his country cousin into the field because he had been told corn was shooting.

If the wheat is well stacked that is a mighty good place for it to stay for the \$.

In the East they can "tomats" and pickle "cukes."

If the worms are troubling the late cabbages try sprinkling them with a strong brine of common salt.

## SAVING PEA HAY.

Stock or cow peas intended for hay should not be allowed to get too ripe. A majority of the pods are ripe enough to hull and most of the remainder turning yellow is about the right time to cut. Don't cut when the peas are wet either with dew or rain. Select a dry time if possible, and don't go into the field until

the dew is all off. What is cut in the forenoon may be put up in the afternoon of the same day, but before the dew begins to gather.

Success depends entirely upon the "putting up." If piled in the usual little round bunches, better let it remain in the swath. But put it up in very narrow shocks, as narrow as the base as possible, and then make the shocks as high as they will stand. Some set poles for each shock, but that is impracticable. Three shocks, however, may be built close together, with just room for the air to circulate freely between. When completed as high as they can be built, lean them toward each other until the tops meet. Each will thus serve as a brace for the other, and they will stand indefinitely, and yet the air may freely circulate among them. In this way both foliage and stems will cure beautifully, and it will stand considerable rain without material injury, and may be hauled in at pleasure. This is also a good way to shock clover. It may be put up thus almost immediately after the machine, and will cure beautifully. But bear in mind that success depends upon the narrowness of the base, and the shock should be built up the same size as high as the men can reach.

## Holding Cotton

Mr. T. G. Bush, president of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, of Birmingham, has this to say of holding cotton off the market until consumption demands it:

"One of the chief causes of embarrassment to the cotton planter and the consequent embarrassment to the cotton manufacturer is due, I think, to the inability of the former to market his cotton as his judgment and the demand for the same should dictate. Under the present system the farmer securing aid from merchants or banks to the extent probably of the larger part of the value of his crop is compelled to sell as early as practicable to give relief to those who have aided him. Conditions should not admit of any discretion on his part as to when he will sell if his crop is encumbered, consequently the bulk of the cotton crop is forced on the market within a given time, and ordinarily the price is materially depressed, regardless of the size of the crop and the ultimate demand for cotton by the spinners. These conditions cause fluctuations which even the buyer is not always prepared to guard against, and in the end disturb more or less the cotton goods market. There is but one solution, I think, of this trouble, and that is a strong system of warehouses at a number of points in the South, accessible to the planter, in which he can store his cotton on reasonable terms and secure a receipt that is so protected by a strong guarantee or bonding company as to enable him to use it as a collateral, securing the lowest reasonable rate of interest. A system like this is not only valuable to the farmer, protecting him so that he may sell as his judgment may dictate, but it is helpful to the spinner, enabling him to carry his stock in such a way as to avoid unnecessary risk on the market and without excessive rate of interest. That some plan of this kind will and must be adopted, I do not doubt, and the sooner it is taken hold of by parties capable and strong enough financially to carry it out the better it will be for all concerned. I believe that at many points local interests would co-operate with other parties in establishing a warehouse system of this kind. The farmer is entitled to a fair and uniform profit on his labors, and it is to the interest of buyers of cotton in this and other countries that he should have reasonable prosperity, thus encouraging him to produce the quantity of cotton that the world will take at reasonable prices and to increase from time to time as the demand for cotton goods throughout the world may be enlarged. I certainly hope that this question will attract at an early day parties who can see their way clear to take it up and carry it through."

## Control Marketing

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Congress of Texas, the subject of holding crops to control marketing as advocated by Up-to-Date Farming, was taken up, and a committee was appointed to report on the subject so far as cotton is concerned. The following are the salient points of the committee's report:

"1. That an imperative necessity exists for such warehousing of cotton to

the end that the crop may remain under the control of the farmers, merchants, bankers and others producing it until demand therefor arises by spinners for actual consumption.

"2. That such control would lessen, if not altogether suppress, the vice of gambling in futures now conducted under the false mask of legitimate trade, a vice destructive of the well-being alike of producers and consumers of cotton.

"3. That warehousing all, or even a portion of the crop not in immediate demand would cause that portion actually offered to bring a higher price, yet not higher than its fair value, whilst the portion warehoused under the control of men producing raw material aggregating over \$500,000,000 annually before manufacture and over \$1,000,000,000 after manufacture, would exert such powerful influences in the world of industry that the highest fair price could be demanded.

"4. That the increased price, savings in fair classification and fair weights and the incidental benefits to the farmers, merchants, bankers and other business interests of the country resulting from a warehousing system, will aggregate not less than \$10 per bale or over \$100,000,000 to the cotton growing States and Territories annually, which, flowing through the arteries of trade, will quicken into renewed life and vigor every effort and enterprise of our people.

"5. That the construction and maintenance of mills at the fields would be encouraged by reason of their being able to obtain adequate supplies of cotton directly from the warehouses when actually needed instead of being required to lay up a year's supply of cotton on borrowed capital at high rates of interest as at present.

"6. That the binding together of our people, the better acquaintance with the conditions existing among us from time to time and other incidental benefits to be derived from a uniform system of warehousing cotton by our own people would be of untold value to the country at large and would the first season repay many fold the cost of the whole system."

## SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

In a previous issue we published an article showing the rapid increase of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South. That was a compilation from another publication. We are now able to give a more explicit statement, prepared by the cotton expert of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture. The South has great cause to be proud, and to look forward to a day of great prosperity, which must come when she manufactures her own great product and ships the finished goods instead of the raw material:

The United States has increased its cotton crop nearly 5,500,000 bales, or about 96 per cent. India's crop has increased 1,500,000 bales (of 400 pounds each), or about 73 per cent. Egypt's crop has increased 570,000 bales (of 500 pounds each), or 70 per cent. Russia, which used to draw so largely upon this country for her raw cotton, is now supplying her mills with 200,000 to 300,000 bales grown in her trans-Caspian provinces.

Brazil has almost ceased exporting cotton, such is the home demand for her crop. The continent of Europe has increased its consumption of cotton 2,472,000 bales, or about 9 per cent. The United States, the largest producer, has become the largest consumer of cotton, hence the price of its staple is now regulated in the home market, and no longer in Liverpool.

But notwithstanding the great increase in the world's consumption of cotton within twenty years, the overshadowing feature of the period is the phenomenal increase in consumption in the cotton States. This is of immense significance to the countries consuming American cotton, because every additional 10,000 bales consumed in this country means shorter time for some foreign mill, perhaps its shutting down, assuming, of course, that no further expansion of the American crop and that of other countries will take place.

In 1850 there were 168 cotton mills in the Southern States, operating 245,810 spindles and consuming 80,300 bales of cotton. In 1860 there were two mills less but an increase of 58,741 in the number of spindles and 21,388 in the number of bales consumed.

The first census taken after the war between the States showed 154 mills in operation, having 344,046 spindles and consuming 83,068 bales, or only 2,768 more than were consumed in 1850. Five years later the number of mills had increased to 181, the number of spindles to 481,821, or 40 per cent., and the number of bales consumed to 145,078, or 75 per cent. in five years.

In 1880 the census returns showed a decrease in the number of mills as compared with 1875, but an increase of 86,637 or 18 per cent. in the number of spindles, and 43,320 or 30 per cent. in the number of bales consumed.

In 1885 the number of mills had increased to 232, the number of spindles to 1,100,132, or 94 per cent. in five years, and the number of bales consumed to 315,842, or 68 per cent. in five years. By 1890 the number of mills had increased to 240, the number of spindles to 1,554,000, or 41 per cent. in five years, and the number of bales consumed to 526,856, or 67 per cent. in five years.

Every year since 1890 there has been an increase in the number of mills and

spindles in operation, and, with the single exception of 1893-94, an increase in the number of bales consumed.

Some years show astonishing developments. For instance, 44 new mills were put in operation in 1890-91, 48 in 1896-97, 23 in 1897-98, 55 in 1899-1900, 82 in 1900-01, 42 in 1901-02, and 15 in 1902-03. In fourteen years the number of mills increased from 240 to 640.

In 1890-91 the number of spindles increased 207,547 over the previous year; in 1895-96, 484,552; in 1896-97, 476,994; in 1899-1900, 1,667,186; in 1900-01, 591,196; in 1901-02, 931,339, and in 1902-03, 577,670. In fourteen years the number of spindles increased from 1,554,000 to 7,100,202, or nearly 375 per cent.

The largest yearly increase in the number of bales of cotton consumed are the following amounts for the years named: In 1890-91, 79,060; 1894-95, 130,023; 1897-98, 295,683; 1899-1900, 156,918, and in 1901-02, 304,345. In fourteen years the consumption of cotton increased from 526,856 to 1,925,954 bales, or about 265 per cent., while the total crop taken for domestic consumption in the cotton States increased from 7 to 18.1 per cent.

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# UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND SMALL FRUIT

Up-to-Date Farming is one of the best farm papers now published in the United States, and the only one that is fearlessly advocating the right of the farmer to set the price on his own products. J. T. INGRAM, McLeansboro, Ill.

*The summer brings a wreath of flowers,  
Of roses sweet and lilies fair,  
To wreath her queen's luxuriant hair,  
To carpet all her verdant bowers.* —Selected.

The pests are now setting their stakes for their next season's raids.

It develops that the apple crop is by no means a full yield.

"Raise more fruit," says a contemporary. Sure, but will you help get a better price?

Hardwood ashes and all manures containing potash are good for peach trees.

Grape juice makes an excellent and healthful vinegar. Sweeten the juice a little and add yeast or "mother," and allow to ferment.

There will, no doubt, be weedy places in the meadow not fit for hay, and damaged hay. Don't leave such in the field. Haul to the orchard and place around the trees as mulch.

Georgia's shipment of peaches this year has been very heavy, and it is not yet over. The same report comes from southeastern Tennessee and other peach centers of the South.

In many orchards the trees are planted too close together. You get more trees to the acre, but you lose out in quantity and quality of fruit.

It is a pretty good plan to plow the old orchard in the fall. Plow very shallow as close to the trees as you can without injuring the roots too much, then mulch the trees.

Dismiss the idea that the orchard is a "dead clinch"—a pension. If it does its best, or does much good, in fact, it must have attention. Nothing comes naturally any more.

It is a pity fruit growers are not organized so that they could better control the marketing of their product. The various fruit associations, though useful perhaps in facilitating business, do not pretend to exercise any influence over the price, and they are powerless to do so if they did. Fruits, like all other crops, are priced by the buyers without consulting the owners—the producers.

## STARVING ORCHARDS.

Green's Fruit Grower: A tree can not move about from place to place seeking food. It is anchored in one spot and its

life depends upon such food as it can find within a radius of thirty to fifty feet around its trunk. It is therefore not surprising that after a tree has fed upon this small piece of ground for five, ten, twenty or fifty years that all the available plant food in that ground has become exhausted. Thus you see that there must of necessity be many starving orchards. An apple tree will live and bear fruit under favorable circumstances for one hundred years, but it can not do so unless some fertility is added to the soil in which that tree is growing. I am often asked what remedies to suggest for insects that bore into the bark and wood of apple trees, also to suggest remedies for other diseases of trees. In reply I often say that if the tree is kept growing vigorously it will of its own efforts overcome many diseases and insect foes. When a tree becomes stunted or lacking in vigor it is quickly preyed upon by insects and disease, whereas if it was kept growing in full vigor it would have repelled these disturbing forces. I am in favor of cultivation of the soil in which fruit trees are growing. I do not mean by this that the ground may not be sown to grain or grass for a short period so that the green crop may be turned under to make humus and plant food. But generally speaking orchards must be cultivated in order to produce the nicest specimens of fruit.

What place at the old home do you remember most vividly? With the boys it is most likely the "old swimmin' hole;" but with the girls it is mother's flower garden.

The autumn is a good time to set out that strawberry bed.

If the old canes could now be got out of the blackberry and raspberry beds without injuring the new canes, it would be a good thing to do. Of course we are writing this for the farm folks, not for the professional grower.

See that the chisanthemums are coming on all right, so that they may be making the very best preparation for their "autumn glory."

The petunia beds should be kept well watered. A beautiful bed of petunias is as refreshing to the eye this August weather as a dish of ice cream is to the palate.

The vegetable garden ought not yet to be entirely without resources. The beets, the cabbage, the cauliflower, the shell beans, the late sown turnips—oh, there ought to be a good living in the garden yet. Don't let the weeds grow up great big, ugly, seed-making things.

If you have not yet got in the habit of having plenty of flowers about the house go out and look at the golden rods, the wild asters, the milk weeds, and even the little acacias by the roadside. God planted them for you. He did not intend that any one should go through the world without flowers.

# Wheat Growers Attention

## ORGANIZE AT ONCE

FARMERS! millers and dealers are hungry for your wheat as they never were before. This is your opportunity. Will you embrace it? Or will you stand aside and let the gentlemen of the Boards of Trade sap the profits of your business?

THIS YEAR YOU CAN GET \$1.20 (on basis of Chicago market) FOR EVERY BUSHEL OF GOOD WHEAT YOU HAVE. IF YOU TAKE LESS YOU SIMPLY THROW AWAY THE DIFFERENCE.

**REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTORS**  
The American Society of Equity  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Gentlemen—I request you to send me full particulars for organizing a Local Union of the A. S. of E. (or Wheat Club) so I and all my neighbors may cooperate and get the Union price for our wheat.  
Name.....  
Address.....

Have you ever known another business where the people who produced the stuff, have nothing to say about the price? Or where a few people set themselves up to sell out the products of a great army of people before the goods are produced?

This is what the Speculators and Gamblers do every year, and then expect you to deliver the goods, whether the price is equitable or not.

Get together. Everything is simple when it is explained. Form a Local Union. Full instructions will be sent on application.

USE THE ACCOMPANYING COUPON  
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

## CABBAGE WORMS POTATO BUGS MELON BUGS

Killed by dusting on Ferto-Insectone.  
Fertilizes while it kills the bugs. Harmless to human beings but death to all bugs, worms and insects.  
Price, 25 lb. sacks 75c; 50 lb. sacks \$1.25; 100 lb. sack \$2.00.  
J. A. EVERITT, Mfr., Indianapolis, Ind.

Only one more issue of the Special Educational Series. Only one more opportunity for you to help the campaign of education by sending in a list of 3-month subscribers.

Results are what we all like to see. Farmers can already see immense results from the work undertaken by Up-to-Date Farming.

The speculators must come to the farmers' price on settlement day. Note that speculative wheat went to \$1.00 on the last day of July. Speculators as well as farmers appear to have had their mark set at \$1.00. For this '04 crop they may as well set their mark at \$1.20.

An esteemed contemporary has discovered that Indiana's 13 bushels of wheat to the acre is not enough, but it has never observed that the prices fixed by gamblers on 'Change are not enough. It says the wheat fields must be redeemed by a copious use of fertilizers, but it does not tell how 13 bushels to the acre at board of trade prices are to pay for it. Let's sing the old, familiar hymn:

O, for a closer walk with truth,  
A little common sense;  
A light to shine in places dark,  
And drive false notions hence.

"The seer and yellow leaf" is hastening on. Have plenty of chrysanthemums and other autumn flowers to cheer the home surroundings.

Don't let the onions stay in the ground too long. As soon as the tops begin to wilt, the onions should be harvested and put in a cool, dry place.

Have your flower experiences been entirely satisfactory this year? If not, determine why not, and set your pegs for better things next year. Think of this run: Tulips and columbines, peonies, pansies, phlox, gladiolas, cannas, dahlias—oh, there are a thousand beauties that may be taken in rotation and make home lovely and life enjoyable all the season.

## HOT WEATHER POULTRY NOTES.

From Canadian Farmers' Advocate: A few hints for the young stock now that the weather is becoming hot and dry. Spray the dust bath for the young stock. The dust they stir up is almost as injurious to their lungs as it is to the lice. Many people think that lice kill them in hot, dry weather, but in reality if they breathe in much dust it frequently kills quite a number. Also, it is better to omit meat altogether from their diet; they find more insects than is good for them at this time of year. Feed as much dry food as possible, and if milk is to be given to them, mix it in with the mush, as they should have only clean, clear water during the "dog days." Save all your scraps of bread and toast them black. Put a good-sized piece into every drinking cup. It prevents thirst and is more nourishing than plain water. Never soak bread in hot milk or water, nor boil it with the scraps. It is the cause of a list of ills. Keep your birds growing.

## 10,000 LETTERS A DAY



THERE are many firms in this country who receive 10,000 letters, and even 25,000 letters a day, not counting the hundreds of papers and pieces of advertising matter.

## DO YOU WANT LOTS OF MAL?

You can have it by placing your name and address on our list. We want to add 100,000 new names at once and make this liberal offer. Manufacturers, publishers, importers, printers and dealers everywhere send samples and literature to names on our list. Send 10c and we will place your name and address in our 1904-5 list. If you want your share send your name now.

**FREE** To make our offer doubly attractive we will send ABSOLUTELY FREE a new musical instrument, The Zebophone. Any one can play this novelty without a moment's instruction. Sent postpaid to your address and special agents prices so you can sell them.

**SEND TODAY, 10 CENTS** to list your name and get one Zebophone.

**S. E. FERRY**  
842-844 Capital Ave. N., INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

## \$15.00 TO TEXAS

August 9 and 23, September 13 and 27, Cotton Belt Route will sell round trip homeseeker tickets from St. Louis to Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Brownwood, Amarilla, Quanah and intermediate Texas points at rate of \$15, stopovers both ways, return limit 21 days. "The Texas Train," a fine fast service to the southwest, leaves St. Louis daily, 5 p. m. Write for particulars.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. & T. A. Cotton Belt, St. Louis, Mo.

## ALL ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH

The Bedford Breeze, a monthly magazine published at Bedford City, Va., by a former Iowa farmer, tells the exact truth about the Agricultural conditions in the South, and gives especial attention to the making of new homes by Western and Northern Farmers. It is one of the most sprightly and readable magazines devoted to the up-building of farms in the South. 25c per year—Send for a sample copy free. THE BEDFORD BREEZE Bedford City, Va.

## BLACKBERRY

and RED RASPBERRY plants. Early harvest. Erie, Cuthbert and Miller's Red. Extra well rooted, true to name. Ready Sept 1. Prices Low A. R. WESTON & CO., RFD No. 5, Bridgman, Mich.

**STARK FRUIT BOOK** shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

**GET LAMBERT'S** Death to lice—the kind that successful poultrymen have used for twenty years. It kills lice anywhere—just the thing for sitting hens. Never disappoints—always sure. Sample 10c. 100 ounces \$1.00. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. D. J. Lambert, Box 240, Apponaug, R. I.

**WE START YOU** in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY, (U. F.) Milwaukee, Wis.

## WHO'S YOUR FAVORITE ROOSEVELT OR PARKER?

Everybody will choose sides in the coming Presidential campaign and each should wear an emblem of their choice. What is more appropriate than a picture of the favorite? The coming election will, in many respects, be the greatest we have ever had. Campaign days will be days of activity. Loyal partisans of both sides should wear their nominees' pictures. Our buttons are illuminated in many brilliant colors. It is indeed difficult to imagine their beauty before you see one. They are the finest specimens of the engraver's art. All buttons have famous patent pin back that fastens tightly to the coat or dress.



Be the first in your town to have one. Show them to your friends and you can take lots of orders. **LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.** Made in four sizes:—7-8 in. 5c each, 1 1/4 in. or 1 3/4 in. 10c each, 2-1 1/8 in. 15c each. Postpaid at these prices. Special rates on quantities. **SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR** Order now and get Special Agents Terms

**COONER & FORTUNE CO., INDIANAPOLIS**



# UP-TO-DATE HOME ON THE FARM

I take farm papers small and great,  
But none compare with Up-to-Date.  
Dodge, Cal. E. E. Dodge.

Life's dearest things are free  
Nor to be bought with mines of gold,  
Thy peaceful home its joys untold,  
Its love that binds in willing thrall,  
Is free alike to great and small,  
And like a halo over all,  
God's matchless love for thee!  
—Emily H. Watson.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

The best lesson children can learn, at home or elsewhere, is to be kind, polite and courteous. This is the surest passport on any road and into any business.

Boys and girls of a certain age become restless, and long for a change. Let me whisper to such: "Don't be in a hurry to leave the farm. Stay upon it and make it better and make farming the best of all businesses." That time is coming.

Uncle Threadbare's home looks untidy in spite of all I can say to him. Gates are loose, fences are down, weeds grow up in the yard, and things look "out at the elbows and down at the heel" generally.

A solution of blue vitriol sprinkled over the walks will prevent weeds from growing in them. But this stuff should be handled with care; it is poison, you know.

Don't neglect to thoroughly air every part of the home frequently. The bedrooms should stand open all day, and they should never be tightly closed at night.

Pure water made milky with starch or fine flour is a good drink for children with bowel trouble, or babies with summer complaint.

Don't spend any time in worrying. The weather is too hot and you haven't the time to spare.

Don't do a good deed "by and by." Do it now.

"The words of all others I regret the most are unkind ones spoken in the home." Those to whom they were spoken may be too far away to hear the recall of them.

It is strange, but it is true, that nothing is ever done to-morrow, for there is no to-morrow, and there never will be. Do it to-day.

Never eat nuts without salt. A little salt makes nuts easily digested, without it they are sometimes very burdensome to the stomach.

Let us eat to live, rather than live to eat. Whenever we eat more than is necessary to properly sustain us we are burdening machinery that is wearing out.

I wish the boys on the farm would not learn to chew and smoke tobacco.

A few drops of oil of sassafras scattered about the room is said to be a great thing to keep the flies out.

Try a dish of fried tomatoes. Slice without peeling, into rather thick slices. Dip them in crumbs and fry in a little butter, and just before taking out pour into the pan half a cupful of sweet cream. Season with salt and pepper.

The boy that knows how to do almost anything in the house and the girl that knows how things are done on the farm, are capital prizes no matter who may draw them in the matrimonial lottery.

A high, round topped, four-legged stool is a handy thing in the kitchen. A tired person can often sit on such a stool, and do work at the table that they might otherwise have to stand up to do. A low, three-legged stool is also often a great convenience, but it will sometimes be found in the way.

Try this plan for your biscuits. Mix together butter milk and sweet milk, and let stand over night. Mix the dough with this, using no water, and very little grease. Add soda and salt as usual. You will have some nice, light biscuits.

A person who has examined into the matter reports that it is quite a common thing for bakers to mix 20 per cent. of corn flour, 5 per cent. of potato flour and 75 per cent. of wheat flour together, and, as one baker expresses it, "It is just the thing."

## RAILROADS AND THEIR BUSINESS

The press reports of the inter-state commerce commission, recently issued, shows that there was in the United States, June 30th, 1903, (as late as the report covers) 207,977 miles of railroad, which is an increase of 5,505 miles during the year, the greatest increase made during any previous year since 1890.

There were in the country at that time 2,078 railroad corporations, and 1,185 miles of road were in the hands of receivers.

There were in the service of the railways 48,871 locomotives, an increase of 2,646 during the year. The total number of cars of all classes was 1,753,389, an increase of 113,204.

The total number of persons employed was 1,312,537, or 639 per 100 miles. The amount paid these employes during the year is given at \$757,321,415, which the report declares to be at least \$18,000,000 short. The total railroad capitalization is put at \$12,599,990,258, or \$63,186 per mile.

The number of passengers carried is stated at 694,891,537, an increase of more than 45,000,000 over the previous year. The tons of freight carried was 1,304,394,223, an increase of 104,078,536 tons.

The total earnings of the road were \$1,900,846,907, a gain of \$174,466,640 over the previous year. The gross earnings per mile were \$9.258. The operating expenses were—keeping up the roads, \$266,421,774; maintenance of equipment, \$240,429,742; conducting transportation, \$702,509,818; general expenses, \$47,767,947. The operating expenses were \$6.125 per mile, and the sum available for dividends was \$296,376,045.

The total casualties during the year was 86,393,—9,840 being killed and 76,553 being injured. The number of passengers killed during the year was 355, and the number injured was 8,231. One passenger was killed for every 1,957,441 carried, and one was injured for every 84,424 carried.

## UP-TO-DATE'S Dressmaking Department

We have arranged with a New York house to furnish the very latest fashion creations to our lady readers. Through this department you will be able to buy the latest styles and fashions long before the pattern are on sale at your local stores. This department is edited by an eminent fashion authority and will be up-to-date in every way. Send ten cents for each pattern you want. Always order by number. Send orders to Pattern Department, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

### LADIES' DRESSING GOWN

No. 6112.—This is the season of the year when a woman most delights to discard her tight-fitting skirt and waists and step into a comfortable dressing gown, imparting an air of cosiness. Dressing gowns, especially pretty ones, tastefully made and nicely trimmed are always among the most highly-prized treasures in a woman's wardrobe.

In the illustration shown, the gown can be made up either as a dressing or negligee gown. The pattern provides for flowing or bishop sleeves, high or open neck, circular back and with or without the standing collar. The front has just enough fullness to avoid even the faintest clumsiness in design or make, being held into the figure by ribbon or cord girdle. The back is made with bias seam down the center, which affords a full sweep at the foot.

The sleeve is of the newest shaping and made in flowing or bishop style. The neck is slightly V-shaped and finished by a cape collar, which gives the fashionable drooping shoulder effect. Provision is made, however, for high neck and standing collar, if one desires that style. The cape collar may be made separate from the dress. In fact, with the revival of "lingerie sleeves" many of the collars are made of thin sheer material in dotted Swiss, Persian lawn or linen and trimmed with insertions and edgings of Valenciennes and point de Paris laces. These collars are easily laundered and when worn over red plum or any bright colored gown the effect is charming. These dressing gowns are an easy article for home manufacture

and inexpensive cotton crepes, silk and wool mixtures and printed silks are successful imitations of expensive materials. Crepon, silk, cashmere and albatross may also be used in construction of the garment.

Material required for 32-inch bust measure; 8½ yards, 36 inches wide; or in the 42-inch size, 9 yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

### CHILD'S DRESS WITH BOX-PLEATED SKIRT

No. 3438.—Owing to so many requests for a kilted skirt dress, we are showing one today in blue cashmere trimmed with cream lace medallions. The waist with its slightly bloused front, is laid in rather wide tucks, stitched on the outer edge. The shoulders are set off by a pretty round collar which reaches to the neck edge. The pattern provides a standing collar, and long or three-quarter length bishop sleeve. The skirt is laid in box-pleats, a mode that is so pretty and childish that it is no wonder that mothers refuse to give it up. The dress may be made with or without the lining and the closing is in the back. A sash and girdle might be worn with the frock, placing the buckle or rosette in the back, although for everyday wear a belt of the same material is pretty. A satisfactory development would be of pique or mercerized cotton, with rows of machine stitching for decoration. The shops are full of pretty materials that will not be hurt by the use of soap and water and it is these materials that make the most sensible kind of dresses. For dressy occasions a white albatross with cream lace would be pretty, although any of the pliable materials could be used.

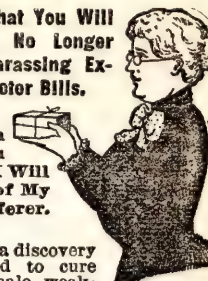
Material required for six year child is 5 yards 27 inches wide. Sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years. Give age when ordering.



## I Cure Women OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.



I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 137 Kokomo, Ind.

## To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, post-paid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay—write to-day.

**CANCER** 30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 78 page book sent free. Address Drs. GKATIGNY & BUSH, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts. Cincinnati, O.

## PARALYSIS and RHEUMATISM CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Send for free circular. MICHIGAN, MINN.

## GOLD WATCH & RING FREE

An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold filled watch warranted 22 years. Also a Solid Holed Gold Ring set with a rare Chico Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond ring, are given absolutely Free to Boys and Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10¢ each. Send us your address and we will send you the jewelry post paid, when sold send us the \$2, and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, also a chain for quick work. ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. R 36 CHICAGO, ILL.

**FREE TO AGENTS** Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. \$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K9 HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.

**WE START YOU** in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY, (U.F.) Milwaukee, Wis.

**The Clipper Drill** The Drill That DRILLS LATEST BEST Made at TIFFIN OHIO LOOMIS MACHINE CO.

**BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY** Our catalogue gives valuable pointers about Press construction and operation. Our 37 years' experience make the Gem and Victor Presses most durable, easily operated and least expensive. Send postal for book. GEO. ERTLE CO., Quincy, Ill.

**Hopkins' Bleaching Gloves** Excellent for protecting the hands in housework, gardening or driving, etc. Made from select glove kid in tan, wine, black and chocolate; also camels. Liberal terms to lady agents. 25¢ a pair. HOPKINS GLOVE COMPANY 24 Murdock Bldg. Cincinnati, O.

**THE SANITARY WASHING MACHINE** A marvelous invention that has successfully overcome all objections to a wooden washer. Lace curtains, comforters, clothing, etc., washed perfectly clean without tearing. Made of Galvanized Steel. Durable, simple, effective. Sent on trial. A modern machine at a price within the reach of all. AGENTS WANTED to introduce this remarkable machine. To the industrious kind we offer interesting inducements and exclusive territory. The Sanitary Laundry Machinery Co., 24 Sixth St. Tell City, Ind.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**ITCHING SKIN** DISEASES QUICKLY CURED Send Six Cents for Trial Box. W. BULLARD, 349 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich.

**60,000 FLIES** caught in a single day in our trap. AGENTS WANTED. NEW IDEA FLY TRAP CO., Dept. U, Pissna Park, Ill.



# DISCRIMINATION

## Government Against the Farmer

(Concluded from first page.)

Whenever it is suggested that the government ought to establish its own railroads or its own telegraph companies you hear loud protests against the crime of COMPETING with VESTED INTERESTS.

People would think it an outrage if the government should build a cheap competing railroad along the line of the Illinois Central, the New York Central, or any other great railway, or establish a competing express service within the territory pre-empted by one of the great express companies.

Have you ever thought that the government has constantly competed with the FARMER of the United States in the most destructive, wholesale fashion?

WHY are there so many abandoned farms in the East?

WHY are so many Eastern farmers, unable to make a living, driven to seek their fortunes in the West, taking their families and their hopes with them?

IT IS BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAS SUBJECTED THE UNORGANIZED FARMER TO MERCILESS COMPETITION.

The farmer in the Eastern States—in Northern New York, for instance—invests his capital in land at one hundred dollars or more an acre; he wants to raise wheat, but the land, having been used for a long time, requires constant supplies of fertilizer. All that is very expensive.

Just as the Eastern farmer begins to think that he has a chance to make a living the government gives away a million or five million acres of land in the West, infinitely better than his land.

The Western farmer, or the Eastern farmer moved West, gets FOR NOTHING a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres of land, for which the Eastern farmer has paid sixteen thousand dollars. And that Western land, rich virgin soil, needs no fertilizer.

How can the Eastern farmer compete in wheat raising or corn production with the Westerner who gets his land free and a crop for the mere cost of the seed and plowing?

The Eastern farmer cannot compete. He goes to the wall, gives up farming, or moves West.

This giving away of the Western lands and this impoverishing of the Eastern farmer have been going on for years. Yet nobody raises any protest about the vested interests of the Eastern farmer, or the criminal government competition.

As a matter of fact, though the farmers have suffered, the country as a whole has been benefited.

It is to the interests of all the people that our great Western lands should be put under cultivation. The interests of all mankind demand that those great, fertile plains should be made, as quickly as possible, to yield their hundreds of millions of bushels of grain. It would have been a crime to keep them vacant and unproductive simply to protect the capital of the farmers invested in the East. The greatest good to the greatest number rules, and in consequence the farmers suffer.

But why is it that millions of FARMERS can be treated in this way, submitted to competition that means ruin, without a word being said, while the mere suggestion of government competition with the RAILROADS sends everybody into spasms?

If the government, by absolutely giving away farm lands, can rightly destroy the opportunity of a million farmers, why should it not establish its own railroads, even if it should compel a few dozen Vanderbilts, Morgans and others to live on only a million, or only half a million, dollars a year each?

Of course, the reasons are clear. The farmer has no effective organization, he is beaten individually and has not learned how to protect himself collectively.

The millionaires who own the railroads and express companies—all public monopolies—are banded closely together. They own the government, they select the public officials and control them in office.

The farmers ought to unite and join hands with all other classes of workers

against whom plutocracy conspires to help manage this country for the benefit of those who really own it.

If the government can afford, in the interests of all, to compete with the little farmer who lives alongside the New York Central Railroad, it should not hesitate to compete with the New York Central Railroad itself—also in the interests of all.

### FIGURES AND FACTS.

"Figures won't lie" is a favorite expression, but they may easily be made to deceive. A few years ago a Chicago man exploited a scheme by which he was to save the farmers a vast sum of money on the single item of salt, and he easily made figures to show how he could do it. He assumed that each farmer would need at least ten barrels of salt a year. Twenty cents saved on each barrel would be \$2 to each farmer. As there are twelve million farmers in the United States, that would make a saving of \$24,000,000, always in big black figures. All it lacked was for the farmers to furnish him the 80 cents on the barrel to do it with!

Not at all of this character, but as an instance of how figures may be made to show magnificent results, is a letter from an esteemed Nebraska correspondent. Referring to the advice given farmers by Up-to-Date Farming to be wary of all schemes which require them to put money in new enterprises, the writer fully approves of our position in everything except in the matter of building grain elevators. This he thinks farmers should be encouraged to do to the amount of \$100 a clip, and gives a grand array of figures showing magnificent results and immense profits.

We believe in private elevators. They mean facilities for holding grain off the market and thus defeating speculative deals in "futures," and maintaining an equitable price; and among the wealthy grain growers, whose crops run into the thousands of bushels, such elevators certainly commend themselves and we welcome them as aids to the accomplishment of the great purpose for which we are striving. But for the average farmer whose crops run only into a hundred or two bushels, we think they are too expensive. He can serve his purpose much more cheaply, much more safely and just as certainly by building a granary on his own premises, or by joining with his neighbors and building a grain house at their shipping point.

### VICTORY FOR THE FARMERS IN MONTANA.

Since I last wrote you describing our little organization that is trudging along on the principles of the noble A. S. of E., we have had quite an experience, of which I wish to tell all the farmers, as it was a great victory for us. When the fruit season opened this year, we discovered that the merchants were bent on wrecking our association, for instead of buying our fruit as it was put on the market, they kept shipping in fruit and selling it sometimes at a loss rather than handle the product of organized farmers. We at once called a meeting and incorporated so we could handle our own business. We then hired a factor and rented a store in town, put a wagon on, and went to selling our fruit at wholesale and retail. We didn't only meet the competition of our wreckers, but went them one better, and when they saw we proposed to do business in a business way they tumbled, and now every one of them (except a single house) is handling the fruit of organized farmers, and they are paying cash for it at prices fixed by our agent; and the one store that is handling "scab" fruit is also paying cash, something that was never before known in this valley. The organized farmers are thus benefiting the unorganized. I think most of them will now come in with us, but you know, Mr. Everitt, there are fellows who stand back and reap the benefits secured by the push and zeal of others rather than get at the wheel and help push a good thing along.

In my former letter I spoke of the "Farmers' Board of Trade." These are the grain growers, and the dealers concluded they would make off of them what they had lost in their defeat by the fruit growers, so they put the price of farm machinery away up. The grain growers had foreseen this and were ready for it. So they incorporated and bought out one of the hardware stores,

and will soon be running a farmers' general store. Hence, if the grain growers don't get their price for their wheat this fall, there won't be a bushel of wheat go out of this valley, for the farmers have leased a flour mill, and will manufacture it into flour right here at home.

I tell you, Mr. Everitt, it seems quite funny to set prices on our own products, after letting others do it for so many years. I am anxious to see the A. S. of E. on this side of the Rocky Mountains, so that we may all travel under the banner of a million farmers.

E. J. CRAMER.

Flathead Co., Mont.

### POWER ON THE FARM.

Mechanical or artificial power is being utilized more and more by progressive farmers, and its value on the farm is rapidly increasing, as it is applied to other and more important uses.

The windmill has its peculiar use, and it has long been a feature on the best farms of the day. Even in the time of Cervantes, his hero, Don Quixote, found no readier object of his gallant assault than the broad, spreading, awkward wings of the windmill. But Cervantes never saw the windmills of the present day, nor did his erratic hero ever dream of the many valuable uses to which they are now put. In fact, the thoroughly up-to-date farm seems to lack something if it has not a windmill.

But the more recent invention, the gasoline engine, brings to the farm a power, simple, easy to operate, and effective, which can be turned to wonderful account and applied to almost innumerable uses. It will not only pump water, but it may afford power to saw wood, thresh grain, shred fodder, bale hay, cut feed, etc. The silo is going to become a much more common thing on our better farms, and where these are erected the gasoline engine is a necessity.

Its still more mysterious cousin, the electric motor, is equally effective, perhaps, and possibly a little more convenient, but it can not be made available without a generating plant, which is too expensive for farm use. Near large towns and cities, where currents may be obtained from lighting and other powerful dynamos, the electric motor commends itself—is perhaps the most desirable of all the lighter powers.

In speaking of these newer powers, of course the old reliable steam power is not to be excluded from consideration. The portable and traction steam engine has long played an important part in farm powers, and will continue to do so. Indeed, it is as yet more common on the farm than any other. Its use to furnish power to the threshing machine and hay baler, to cut and elevate ensilage and to draw the road grader have made it quite common and its use very extensive.

Our purpose in this article is to impress upon farmers the value of having convenient powers upon the farm, and to briefly mention the powers most available. As these powers come into use the newer and lighter ones will quite surely supercede the more ponderous steam engines. There are some purposes, however, for which the steam engine will continue best adapted, and for such uses nothing else will take its place. Where a moving power is needed

on the farm the old-fashioned traction steam engine still stands without a rival.

We may conclude by saying that every sign of progress on the farm points to a greater demand for farm powers, and men now grown may live to see them as common as reapers and mowers and disc harrows are now. In the main they are cheap, durable, safe and inexpensive in operation, and their uses are constantly increasing.

### KENTUCKY AROUSED.

(From the Henderson, Ky., Gleaner,

The Society of Equity met in 'Squire J. W. Johnson's office yesterday afternoon and was called to order at 2:45 o'clock by President T. T. Barret. There was a very fair attendance.

The principal discussion of the meeting was whether the farmers should hold their wheat for \$1.

President Barret called upon various persons for an opinion in regard to the matter and finally asked Wm. J. Marshall, one of the local dealers, what he thought of the proposition. Mr. Marshall stated that he thought the farmers could secure \$1 if all of them should hold their wheat as in his opinion there were not over 200,000 bushels of wheat in the county and the local millers usually could use 500,000 bushels; that St. Louis was the only place they could obtain the wheat and even at that place although they often secured an inferior grade of wheat the millers were required to pay over \$1 to have the grain delivered in Henderson; that some of the millers tried the St. Louis wheat last season and secured, in several instances, hard wheat. Mr. Marshall stated further that the capacity of his elevator was 50,000 bushels and to all farmers who were unable to hold their wheat he would advance them 75 cents a bushel on the wheat and let them store it in his elevator until \$1 could be secured and would charge as rent one cent a bushel for a month's time and 8 per cent. interest on the money advanced.

The proposition will doubtless be accepted by many farmers.

J. J. Towles' motion that it be the sense of the meeting that the farmers hold their wheat for \$1 a bushel was unanimously adopted as was also his motion that a copy of the minutes of the meeting be sent to all the unions in the county.

It was stated by many of those present that the grain was better this year than for many years and with such a fine quality of wheat and a scarcity of it at the same time it was thought that \$1 could be secured.

President Barret suggested that the various unions begin the work of obtaining data as to the tobacco acreage for this year and in fact to make a crop report each year of the leading staples grown in this county.

An American Breeding Association is being organized, with a membership fee of \$1. We have yet to see a single old-line farm paper attack it, we suppose because it says nothing about price, but devotes its energies to raising more stuff for the exploitation of the price-making thieves. The A. S. of E. takes up the question of price, and demands fair pay for the producers, and it is—oh, well, everything but nice.

# DOLLAR<sup>20</sup><sub>CT.</sub> WHEAT

## DO YOU WANT TO GET IT FOR THE NEW CROP?

If so you must know how. Write the names of wheat growers below and each of them will receive full instructions. It can be done.

Name	P. O.	State
1 .....	.....	.....
2 .....	.....	.....
3 .....	.....	.....
4 .....	.....	.....
5 .....	.....	.....
6 .....	.....	.....
7 .....	.....	.....
8 .....	.....	.....
9 .....	.....	.....
10 .....	.....	.....



## THE THIRD POWER

(Continued from Page 6)

What difference would it make to the consumer whether the price of wheat is eighty cents or a dollar a bushel? The average consumption of wheat is about five bushels per capita, or twenty cents increase per bushel is one dollar increase a year. This will be eight and one-third cents a month, or less than one-third cent a day. For a family of four persons a little more than one cent a day. The question is, however, whether bread would be dearer. I think present bakers' bread prices were made when wheat was higher, and they have not been put down. Also it is proposed to reduce the price of so many commodities when this society is in operation—notably meat—that the average will clearly be in favor of the consumer.

But suppose the establishment of the farmers' society and the third power would result in a slight advance in food. Wages have been increased out of all proportion to any advance that can result here. Also by giving the farmers a lift now along with the general industrial elevation we will be increasing his consuming powers for all manufactured goods, and for everything he can consume on the farm and in his family, thus benefiting the laborers in prospect of continued high wages. Also if we put the farmers in a position where each of them will keep one or more hired men at union wages, the year around, which is what this movement means, we make a market for labor such as was never before dreamed of.

Is it necessary to illustrate this further? Is it not clear that if marketing was done systematically and the existing demand supplied, and no more, that prices can be maintained at equitable rates? The American Society of Equity, through its board of directors, will be the head or clearing house to the entire agricultural industry. Through the official paper and the press of the country this head will speak to every member weekly and give news about crops and crop prospects; advice about market and marketing. All the millions of farmers will have the same advice at the same time about the same things from an authentic head quite in contrast with the blind guessing as at present. All will thus be possessed of the same knowledge, influenced by the same motives, and they may act as one man—in short, co-operate—for the single purpose of securing the equitable minimum price.

The plan of the American Society of Equity is broad enough and comprehensive enough to care for every branch of agricultural effort—the grain grower, the stock feeder, the dairyman, the poultry man, the cotton grower, the tobacco grower, the fruit grower, etc. As soon as it is in operation it will benefit the largest operator, no difference in what line nor where situated, and also the owner of a few rods of ground, by securing stability of price, which means stability of prosperity.

The plan is to recommend a minimum price at which staple crops shall be sold in leading or base markets. For instance, grain prices will be based on Chicago, cotton on New York or New Orleans, etc. Other markets and the farm prices will then be regulated by the base market. The farm price will be the base market prices less transportation and cost of handling. Farmers whose produce does not go to the base market can calculate the freight from the principal market that receives their crops. This minimum value will be named each year when the crop is produced and will be equitable on the basis of production and consumption, lower in years of large crops than in years of small crops, but always a price that will protect the farmer. If speculators force the price over the minimum price the farmers may, of course, take it. Farmers will be expected, however, to stop marketing when the market will not take more at the minimum price. The minimum price will be the safety valve which will regulate the supply to the demand.

It must be understood that there has not been a genuine surplus of any farm crop produced in many years. All have gone into consumption. It is the temporary surplus that is responsible for low prices, and it is this temporary surplus that the farmers are expected to control in the American Society of Equity. We see illustrations nearly every day in the market reports, when the visible of any crop increases considerably from free marketing the price goes down. When farmers stop marketing prices go up. This is very clearly shown in the cattle markets. We reproduce from the Chicago Live Stock World as follows:

"Country shippers are surely not hurting cattle buyers by sending in little runs of cattle on days when more could be used at steady prices and piling up a glut on one or two days when prices go off ten to twenty-five cents and oftentimes worse.

"It ought not to be hard to figure out who gets the worst of this sort of a distribution of cattle."

But there are those who think that the farmers are getting fair prices now—and of course they do get fair prices sometimes. However, let us consider the case of wheat as typical. Is \$1 too much? For the past fourteen years, from 1888 to 1902, the average price of wheat in Chicago was 76.2-3 cents. The average yield is less than thirteen bushels an acre. Taking thirteen bushels as a liberal average, it appears that during this time the farmer has realized \$9.95

off each acre planted in wheat. This is for the use of an acre for one year, and must cover the cost of labor, of seed, of sowing, of care, of harvesting, of twine, of threshing and of marketing. From this must further be deducted interest on investment, loss of fertility in the soil, wear and tear of machinery and operator's profit. It is such a price as this that is responsible for the farm laborer earning only 26 cents a day and that has put farmers in the very lowest class of laborers. Surely even those who hold that \$1 is too high must admit that 76.2-3 cents is too low.

Thus it is that question of price is fundamental. We are all interested, not simply in the farmer, but in his land—which, in a sense, belongs to all of us. Rudyard Kipling, writing of the American, says:

"An easy unswept hearth he lends  
From Labrador to Guadeloupe;  
Till elbowed out by sloven friends,  
He camps, at suzerainty, on the stoop."

It is so. We have been prodigal with our national domain, and we have invited people from all over the world to come here, take up land, and compete with those already in possession. And now we find that many of our farms are in an impoverished condition from long cropping, and the return from grain and other farm products is not sufficient to justify the expense of restoring the fertility. Farmers have truly sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. This is obviously a very serious matter, and it can only be dealt with by securing equitable prices for all farm products. The farmer should have \$1 for wheat this year (1903), and a proportionate price for all his other products. He can get these prices through the American Society of Equity, which is the organized third power.

## CHAPTER XII.

Having spoken of the present dependence of the farmer on other classes, and having shown the effect of low prices on his consuming power, and also on his land, it seems necessary, before leaving this question of prices, to say a few words about the earnings of the farmer and present additional comparisons. There are many who tell him of his happiness, prosperity and independence. While there is no intention to make things appear worse than they are it is intended to put the exact truth before the farmer. The census of 1900 shows that, taking all the farmers together, the average income per family during the census year was only \$643, or only a little over \$2 a day, counting 300 working days to the year. The average income of the families of other laborers was \$1,146, or over \$4 a day. Two and a third million of farmers' families had a yearly income of less than \$200, while 4,000,000 families had an income of less than \$400 each. Only one family in eight had an income of more than \$800. If these figures are wrong then the census returns are wrong. Remember, they represent the average farmer.

Are farm prices equitable when two-thirds of the families on the farm are limited to an income of less than \$400 a year each? For this they must work longer hours at the most exacting and wearisome labor, oftentimes under the most disagreeable conditions, while the laborers in towns and cities, who are largely engaged in producing the goods that the farmers buy, work short hours, under pleasant conditions, and receive three times the reward. Bradstreet has figured that manufacturers, with an investment of ten billion dollars, produce thirteen billions of products, while the farmer, with an investment of twenty billions, produces only five billions of products. In other words, the dollar of the manufacturer returns him \$1.30 of products, while the dollar of the farmer returns him only 25 cents of products. Where is the equity when a dollar invested in one form of manufacturing returns five times as much as in another? Is not James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, right when he says: "The time has come when the United States should take steps to strengthen the backbone of the country—the farming class," and James Wilson, our secretary of agriculture, when he says: "We can not do too much for our farmers." Prices of farm products will never be maintained at profitable rates by the government, nor by buyers, nor by consumers. Uncertainty of values of farm products will never be at an end until, through national co-operation, farmers make their own prices on the farm.

When we consider the slight reward that the farmer gets for his labor we can understand why rural America is to-day largely the reflection of wasted efforts and hopes not realized. It should be a paradise of prosperous farms, beautiful homes, and happy, contented families. An equitable distribution of rewards will make it all this. Yet it is said that the farmer is responsible for the high prices which have recently prevailed. This is but an effort to shoulder off on him the burden which rightfully rests on the shoulders of the trusts and speculators. An illustration will serve to prove this. A bushel of wheat, for which the farmer may receive 72 cents in the Indianapolis market, will make forty pounds of flour, sixteen pounds of bran, and four pounds of waste. The consumer pays 3 cents a pound for the flour, or \$1.20, and the farmer buys the bran back at \$22 a ton, or 19 cents. Here is a total of \$1.39 produced from an original value of 72 cents. It is thus seen that the farmer's wheat has doubled in price by the time it reaches the consumer. By the route of the bakery 50 to 100 per cent. more will be added. It is the same way with the farmer's meat, butter, eggs, fruit, vege-

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tables, cotton, etc. The farmers are not responsible for the price consumers pay. They are not now and never were responsible for the high cost of living. And the consumers should rejoice at the thought that the farmers soon will be in a position, through the help of the American Society of Equity, to cut out the mountains of profit that have been raised between the producers and the consumers.

In the meantime it is important that both the price that the farmer gets and the price the consumer pays are made by organized speculators, trusts, middlemen and manufacturers. They say that prices are made by the law of supply and demand—which is the merest subterfuge. That law, under present conditions, is a myth and a fraud. It may be better called a machine erected by the boards of trade to work in an organized market, and directed against an unorganized source of supply. This machine is equipped with numerous levers, wheels and spigots. As you pull a lever of frosts, floods or drought, you reduce the supply and prices go up. Turn a wheel of increased visible supply or open a spigot of favorable weather in the Argentine or elsewhere, and prices go down. And there are men who put in all their days and nights pulling levers, turning wheels and opening spigots. And thus it is that the farmers and the consumers alike are robbed and squeezed.

We have seen that the farmer does not get high prices, that his annual average income is pitifully small, that the returns on his investment are meager, and that, not getting high prices for himself, he is not responsible for the high prices the consumer pays. And yet, confronting such a situation as this, all that the farmer asks is equity. Shall he not have it? Ought any man, with a proper sense of obligation to himself, to his family and to his country, to be satisfied with anything less than equity? Is it not what we all pretend to want for ourselves, and profess to be willing and eager to grant to others? The American farmer is very patient—proverbially so. He has been compared to Issachar, of whom we have this record in the Bible:

"Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens, and he saw that rest was good and the land that it was pleasant, and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute."

Rest may be good, and the land may be pleasant, but he who consents to become "a servant unto tribute" will know little of what is good or pleasant. It is on the patience and docility of the farmer that the capitalists and politicians have traded. And even now they are predicting the failure of the American Society of Equity, because, as they say, the farmer is contented and happy, and don't need it. Are they right? It is for the farmers themselves to say. If they want "rest" and would enjoy "pleasant" country that they have made their own, they must make up their minds that they will have to free themselves from "tribute," assert their rights as American citizens, and at the same time show that moderation of which we all boast by demanding only what is equitable. So the American Society of Equity offers them the means by which they can demand and secure fair prices.

The need of some such agency as this has been shown, and so far it appears that the American Society of Equity is thoroughly adapted to meet the emergency, inasmuch as its aims, as thus far pointed out, are just what those of the farmer should be. It will be shown as we proceed that the other objects in view are quite as important as those already described. For the present we have the assurance that the society proposes to secure, or enable the farmers to secure, a fair price for their products, and to co-operate with them in securing facilities for holding or marketing products and in getting equity from those with whom they deal.

(Continued in next issue.)

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20 feet, 12 in wide Double	at 90c a foot
32 " 5 " " Single	at 14c "
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These belts are all in splendid condition and bargain at the prices. We will cut the long one if desired to meet requirements of purchaser.

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## UP-TO-DATE WRITERS

MADE \$240.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

You are teaching just what I have advocated for years. We could make the world tremble if we would hold our grain. I held over 900 bushels of wheat from last year until this spring, and I made \$240 above what I would have got at thrashing time. That would build a pretty good granary, wouldn't it?

WILLIAM CRAWFORD.  
Valley Center, Ks.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I will push equity at all the big meetings and public gatherings in my reach, and get every subscriber I can. I enclose a list of names of important peanut growers of Perry county, Tenn. There should be more said about peanuts; it is a more important crop than farmers generally realize. Virginia is our competitor in the peanut market, and we must be so united that we may have one price. Crops are very fine throughout this belt. Hay, tobacco, corn, oats, potatoes and all a full hundred per cent.

BEN. W. MEDEARIS.  
Bliss, Tenn.

### OLD-FASHIONED PICNIC.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

On Saturday, August 20, there will be an old-fashioned farmers' picnic between Altus and Coal Hill, Ark., on John W. Wilson's farm. We aim to have great speaking, plenty to eat, plenty of good water, and we don't want any swings or anything of that kind on the ground.

JOHN W. WILSON.  
Altus, Ark.

### NEVER BEFORE HAD \$ WHEAT AT REAPING TIME.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Here is a small list of trial subscribers. Please send back numbers. As soon as I get my crops laid by I am going to get a large list to help the cause along. Keep the ball rolling farmers to the front. Dollar wheat at thrashing time never was known before in this country. I actually know of my neighbors selling at that price last week. May God prosper the work.

ROBERT BAKER.  
Frankfort, Ill.

### "DO IT NOW."

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Enclosed find report of local just organized. Had an enthusiastic meeting, and there are bright prospects for another local next week.

My motto is, "Do it now." Many farmers have what I call the to-morrow habit. They have promised themselves so much when they sold their cotton, and have been so often disappointed, only to build their hopes on another crop, that they have fallen into the to-morrow habit, they say it is a good thing and they will join to-morrow. But I say, "Do it now."

W. E. JOHNS.  
Tifton, Ga.

### A GOD-SEND.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Having been so fortunate as to subscribe for and read your paper, I wish to say that I regard the effort to organize the farmers of the United States in the A. S. of E. as a God-send, for I believe it solves our problem for us. In order to be still better prepared to aid in the good work, I enclose 50 cents for The Third Power.

JOEL HOPSON.  
Hawkins, Ky.

### WONDERFUL THINGS ARE HAPPENING.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Surely the millennium has come. At least wonderful things are happening that never happened before. Just think of it. Twelve months ago the farmers here were asking the local millers to take their wheat at 63 to 70 cents. To-day they are taking it at 90 cents from the machine, and are anxious to get it. One miller seven miles south of this place is buying at the machine, has his scales on the ground, and weighs the wheat as it is measured up, has it put in the farmer's granary, pays him 90 to 91 cents and leaves the wheat in the farmer's bins, at his (the miller's)

own risk, to be delivered when called for. Wonders will never cease. Our president of Hodgeville local union asked this man "What is the matter with you fellows? Last year we had to beg you to take our wheat at 70 cents." His reply was honest and emphatic: "The Society of Equity man is in the saddle this year." All this difference in price comes in the face of the fact that there is not half a month's supply difference in the crop of 1903 and 1904, and with the best corn prospect this country has had for several years.

One of the milling companies at this place has just completed a 30,000 bushel elevator, but it is my opinion that they "few up only to miss the roost." So far I have not heard of a single wheat grower that will put a bushel in it on storage. At a meeting of our union a month ago I appealed to all the members who would have a surplus to keep it in their possession on the farm until they could get their price, and to make use of every kind of makeshift rather than put it in public elevators, and they are going to do it. Our union has upwards of 80 members.

T. H. MILLER.  
Hodgenville, Ky.

### F. M. B. A. AND A. S. OF E.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I enclose a list of three-month subscribers. They are members of Mason lodge No. 21, F. M. B. A. Most of the members of this lodge are already taking Up-to-Date, and we are all in sympathy with the A. S. of E. We do not deem it necessary to form a local union, as we meet every week in our lodge, and as the F. M. B. A. advocates the same principles, we believe we can co-operate by taking the official paper and sending in crop reports. I believe we ought to all stand together, and control the price of farm products. It can be done, and will be done by the persistent efforts of such men as Mr. Everitt. Up-to-Date is one of the best farm papers now published in the United States, and the only one that is fearlessly advocating the right of the farmer to set the price on his own products, and if other farm journals do not take this up, they will be dropped by the farmers.

J. T. INGRAM.  
McLeansboro, Ill.

### A MINISTER'S EXCELLENT ADVICE.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Since last December I have been an interested and constant reader of this paper, and I stand for every principle I have yet seen advocated in its editorials. I am a minister in regular work, but I read almost with devotion all agricultural works. Have been for years a reader of —, from which I clip and send you what I think is a false step in that publication. I love your paper, and am anxious to see you conquer to the full. "God, speed the plow," and Up-to-Date Farming. Down with elevators' commissions, middle trash and gamblers. Give to all the just value of toils. Let farmers unite and study this matter as magnates do the maps and charts of the commercial world. The ends, just and equitable, can be gained.

JOHN T. DUNCAN.  
Wildwood, Fla.

### FALLING IN LIKE SHEEP.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

We have a nice time at our union. Several have been organized in this vicinity, and I am to organize another next Saturday, which will soon reach 50 or more. We as cotton farmers have but recently learned of this movement, and our people are falling into line like wild sheep. We hope to see the cotton belt get in position to speak and be heard on the subject of the price of cotton. It will not cost them a penny to do it. When they are organized, they only need to say, our cotton this year is worth so and so, and hold it till they get it. It won't be long, and the buyers will be just as glad to get it as they would have been at their own price. We hope before fall we can have a convention of three or four parishes, say of Livingston, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, and the adjoining parishes, and agree upon what we shall demand for such products as chickens, eggs, butter and other minor products. I venture it will come.

C. A. BRASHEARS.  
Eular, La.

### REVOLUTIONIZING FARMING

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The tobacco growers of Virginia and North Carolina have organized for the purpose of making prices on their products. It is very much on the plan of the A. S. of E., and I hope the day is not far distant when we will join our forces with you. We have a very strong lodge here, and I find Up-to-Date to be a great promoter of our work. It is indeed an educator, and it is revolutionizing the farming industry.

W. S. WALKER,  
Red Eye, Va.

## 1,000 MORE ORGANIZERS WANTED! The American Society of Equity of North America

To the National Organizer, Indianapolis, Ind.,

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned desires to become an organizer of Local Unions of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY in the following preferred territory:

(If you want to organize your neighborhood only, write the town or towns comprised. If you want to do more, write the county or counties. On receipt of this application, terms and full particulars will be sent. The best season for this work has arrived. We can give profitable and pleasant employment to capable people. All organizers must be members of the society.)

all in the State of \_\_\_\_\_

I refer you to the following named people as to my ability for the work contemplated, and to my character and standing in this community.

1 A Farmer's

2 A Business man's

3 A Banker's

name and address \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

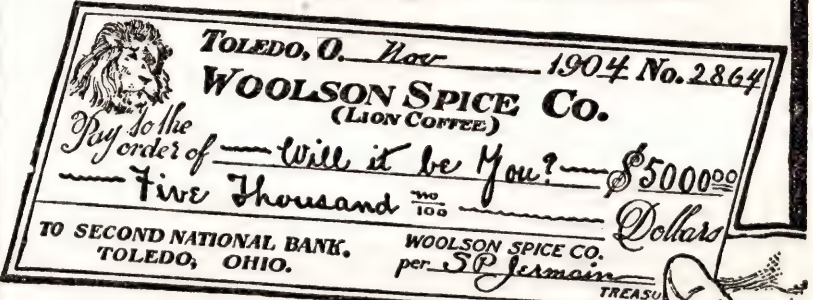
# \$50,000.00

## Cash Given Away

TO USERS OF

# Lion Coffee

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums



## How Would You Like a Check Like This?

WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00

Cash to LION COFFEE users in our great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

## Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.



What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904? In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

### Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

1 First Prize .....	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize .....	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each ..	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00 " ..	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00 " ..	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00 " ..	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00 " ..	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00 " ..	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00 " ..	9,000.00
<b>2139 PRIZES,</b>	<b>TOTAL, \$20,000.00</b>

## How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS and CASH PRIZES  
Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

## LOW PRICES



Don't always stand for cheap quality. In our case it means that we manufacture and market our goods by the most economical methods. We buy our materials in lots of thousands of tons, and make ADVANCE FENCE on the most perfect and up-to-date fence machines. But where we save our customers the largest amount is in our unique method of selling ADVANCE FENCE direct to the farmer at Wholesale Prices thus saving our customers both the jobber's and the dealer's profits, and giving you a better opportunity to try the fence in actual use than your dealer will give you. If after 30 days use you are not perfectly satisfied you can ship the fence back to us at our expense and we will refund your money. No conditions attached except that you give it a fair trial. Get our new FREE FENCE BOOK and study fence construction. You will be a better judge of fences after you have read it. 25 Styles of fence illustrated—a fence for every requirement of the farmer. We Pay the Freight on 40 rods or more. Your name and address on a postal card will bring full information and wholesale prices. Write today.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 7627 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

## 20th Century Wagon Box and Rack

Contains 170 ft. of clear, well-seasoned lumber, 200 bolts, and 75 pounds of best Malleable Castings and other irons. Painted two coats with best wagon paint. Honestly made and better than you expect. Can haul ear corn, potatoes, bulk grain, hay, straw, or live stock. Sold direct to the farmer. Your money back if not satisfied. Write for free Catalogue.



MODEL MFG. COMPANY,  
Box 18, Muncie, Indiana.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We TO Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We TO Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.



# A LEAP-YEAR RUNAWAY

BY H. B. GREER

Paul Christy was a good looking young fellow, but very slow and methodical, too slow, some people said, to know a good thing if he should meet it in the road. It seemed as if there might have been some grounds for the latter assertion, from the fact, a fact that was patent to all observers, that the pretty and charming little Miss Gladys St. James, the dark eyed daughter of Mr. Augustus St. James, of Avery Bend, was in love with him, and he didn't know it.

"Never mind," the old ladies said: "Gladys will bring him out all right, see if she don't, now that it's leap year."

But time passed on, the first, and a part of the second month of the year had passed, and still Paul had not yet been developed. It came to pass, however, just at the opening of the third month, that Gladys sent for him one evening, and said to him:

"My dear Paul, (you see she knew how to use soft words all right), I am in trouble, and I want you to help me out. Indeed, Paul, the truth is," and here Gladys blushed and looked down very coyly, "I'm in—in love, and I want you to help me run off to meet my sweetheart so that we may get married. You see, he is afraid of papa and brother, and so won't come to the house. We have it all fixed up with Squire Nelson. Will you help us, Paul, that's a dear good fellow?"

This made Paul feel kinder foolish, for, despite his seeming stupidity, and blindness as to conditions, he had thought Gladys about the sweetest rose on the bush. But, what was he to do? Wasn't she making him her confident, and was not it his duty to help her? Of course it was, and so, Paul just put back the hard feeling that came in his heart, and swallowed the lump that rose in his throat, and said:

"All right, Gladys, I'll help you all I can."

"You are so sweet and good, Paul, dear," murmured the little witch, leaning over so close to him that he could smell the odor of her sweetly perfumed hair, and almost feel the heartbeats in the fair, lace-covered bosom beside him. He felt like saying something in his own interest then, but only ventured to remark:

"I think he's a darn lucky feller, Gladys."

"O, do you really, Paul," and the darling girl actually took one of his big strong hands in her two soft fair ones. This was too much for Paul. He jumped up hastily, and as he passed out of the door looked back and muttered:

"Yes, I'll be darned if I don't think it."

They had arranged it so that Gladys' true-love was to be down at the creek beyond the bridge at half-past ten the following Wednesday night, though Paul didn't know him, and had never seen the fellow in his life, and only knew of him that which Gladys had told him. She had spoken of him as "Neddy."

But, Paul was honest, and he was true, and on the appointed night he was at the spot agreed upon as the starting point, with a close carriage, and Gladys was there promptly, too. They drove off in silence, although Gladys seemed a little agitated, and if it had been daylight, instead of moonlight only, Paul would have seen the blushes that chased each other over her fair face at intervals; but she never lost her nerve, which was something sublime. When they had driven about a mile, and were down in the woods, nearing the creek, they heard the sound of horses hoofs ringing out fast and clearly behind them:

"O, dear me!" exclaimed Gladys, clinging to Paul's arm, "they are pursuing us, dear, turn off to the right up the new cut road; and they will pass us."

"Yes, yes," replied Paul; "but, say Gladys, what about Neddy? They'll be sure to catch him down by the bridge." "Neddy, Neddy," murmured Gladys—her hand actually creeping up to Paul's coat collar behind—"why, my dear, there is no Neddy."

"No Neddy?" cried Paul, pulling the team up short: "do you mean, O, Gladys, do you really mean that I am the fellow that—that?"

"Yes, darling," she whispered, and the little white hand slipped clear around the collar.

"That loves you!" Paul finally managed to say. Gladys' sweet, silvery laugh rippled out on the moonlit scene: "Yes, dearie, the fellow that I love"—as a cloud providentially passed over the moon.

It's like this, you see: Some people don't really know a good thing when they see it, and are afraid to ask for their own, or to claim what's coming to them.

The plowman is tired at the end of a day's work, and so is the team. A bath is restful to the man, and a good grooming is restful to the team. The latter, at least, should not be neglected.

The A. S. of E. don't ask any one to do anything but attend to his own business; that is, to see that his business is done right and not left entirely in the hands of his enemies.

The newspapers of the tobacco country are helping to arouse the people, as are the business and professional men also. All pulling together, a wonderful work may be done even in a short time.

## PRICES TENDING UPWARD

An elaborate statement recently given out by Carroll D. Wright, head of the bureau of labor at Washington, shows that prices are constantly tending upward, and are now on a higher level than during the preceding ten years. It did not require any official statement to convince farmers who buy machinery, clothing and other supplies, or laborers who buy provisions, clothing, etc., of this fact. What they are compelled to pay from their earnings is much more convincing evidence than Mr. Wright's statement; they know it costs more to live now than it did ten years ago.

While the figures of the labor bureau make it appear that farm products have also increased in price, an examination shows that Mr. Wright deals with the finished product, and with the prices after the raw material has left the producers' hands. This is what makes the difference so perceptible to the farmer. He must accept the prices offered by the price making combines, and then he must pay the return prices likewise fixed by the price making combines. Hence, the producer, the first owner, has little to say in the matter, and receives few benefits. Prices go up or prices go down, he has nothing to say in the matter other than to give and to take.

If Mr. Wright and his statisticians wish to do something that would really benefit the people and the country, let them compile a statement that shall show prices in producers' hands, prices of the same articles to consumers, and the legitimate expenditure between the two. This would afford an interesting table indeed, and one the world has never seen. It might knock out some props "very near the throne," but let it knock. The nation's producers are seeking light, and they will have it.

## MEDICINAL FOODS

Some of our common vegetable foods actually possess medicinal properties. For instance—

Asparagus is helpful to the kidneys, and those suffering from kidney troubles should use it freely.

Beets and potatoes are considered fat producers.

Carrots aid digestion, and should be used as food more than they are.

Garlic and leeks stimulate the circulation.

Lettuce promotes sleep. Lettuce, onions and celery are nerve tonics.

Onions are a germicide, and tend to prevent malarial troubles.

Parsley aids digestion, and should be used freely by dyspeptics.

Parsnips are a blood purifier.

Peas and beans are nutritious and flesh producers.

Spinach is anti-bilious and a good liver medicine.

Tomatoes also stimulate a torpid liver. Watercress is an alternative, a general bracer-up of the system.

Of course these vegetables are not strong enough to be rated as medicines, but they possess the qualities given.

## AN OCCASIONAL SMILE

"Doctor, I want to speak to you about my husband."

"Yes, madam."

"He hears awful noises at night, and we are troubled over it."

"While asleep, I suppose."

"Yes. Now, doctor, do you suppose it is possible for a man to hear himself snore? If so, that settles it."

"I'm a regular lightning calculator," said the boastful applicant for position of bookkeeper in the powder factory.

"You wouldn't do here," said the manager; "you'd blow up the whole combination."

Eva—"Mother says I am a descendant of Mary, Queen of Scots."

Brother Tommy—"I am, too, then."

Eva—"Of course not. How could you, and you a boy!"

"Old Easy declares he never had a cold."

"That's nothing. He's too slow to catch a cold."

Teacher—"Why do you call 'opportunity' of feminine?"

Smart Boy—"Don't we read of men embracing opportunities?"

Teacher—"Certainly."

Smart Boy—"Then, of course, it's feminine."

## THEY ARE QUILTS.

He wanted pie like mamma made. She wanted "dough" like papa made.

Teacher—"What do they call having more than one wife?"

Bright Boy—"Polygamy."

Teacher—"What do we call having only one wife?"

Dull Boy—"Monotony."

"Who are you going to send that sheep to, Bill?"

"Pete's up to college workin' hard for a sheepskin, he says, and I'm goin' to surprise him by sendin' him a whole critter."

## THE VEGETABLE GROWERS.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

It is easy to talk of holding wheat, corn, oats, cotton, pork, beef, etc., until called for, but what help can be afforded the growers of fruits and vegetables, and other perishable products? This is the burning question Florida producers are asking, and any helpful suggestions would be equally interesting to others growing like products anywhere. To send such products to the market before they are sold is to court defeat. To intrust them to commission men whose interest and association is with the buyer rather than the seller, is neither safe nor good business. To have each section organized with some efficient head that could be reached by wire, and a representative in the consuming center to take and forward orders to be filled at specified times, would seem to be about as near a solution of the problem as one could reach. Then combined interests could get the best possible rates, save much traveling expense, supply the market as needed at equitable prices, divert shipments to avoid glut and depreciation, and make more certain the business of the now helpless shipper. The A. S. of E. is a national organization whose only purpose is to secure stability and equity of price for all products of the soil. Its official paper reaches every member with the same information. Its already membership of near 100,000 points to a speedy and economic accomplishment of this desirable purpose.

Bartow, Fla.

A. R. CARHART.

Preparations are already being made for the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, 1904, and a preliminary classification has already been issued. A great many new and important features are being introduced, and great improvements of old ones are being made. For full information address W. E. Skinner, General Manager, Chicago.

Franklin county, Ill., reports \$1 per bushel for their wheat at the machine, a thing, the reporter declares, that was never known before.

While the wheat growers are getting their price for wheat, they must not forget the growers of other crops. The cotton and tobacco interests should have their united support.

The Farmers' Journal of Abilene, Texas, is a new advocate of unionism among farmers, and Mr. J. L. Hicks, its editor, shows himself a gentleman of energy and ability. We welcome the Journal as an efficient co-worker.

## ANOTHER WARNING.

The Indianapolis Live Stock Journal of July 20th, said:

"It matters not who is to blame for this diluge of stock, the fact remains that the country shipper is the one that has to suffer, and therefore he should profit by this experience and curtail his shipments of stock in the future. The condition of affairs all over the country is still unsettled and very uncertain and nobody knows what a day will bring forth. Probably 6,000 hogs and a large number of cattle remained unsold today."

This is the trouble that the stock business has always suffered from. A hit or miss business will never be satisfactory. Farmers are the only people who continue to do business that way. All others have risen above the vicious system. Farmers can also rise above it. They will when they have a clearing house for their business and agents in all principal cities. Then shipments may be regulated to meet the demand and no more, and uniformity of prices will prevail.

The best way to bring these things about will be through conventions such as we refer to in this number. There the masses may agree and the will of the masses will prevail.

## A WOMAN WINS \$2,500.00

Probably no one was more surprised than was Mrs. Herbert Tetlow, Washingtonville, Ohio, when the postmaster delivered to her an envelope containing a certified check for \$2,500.00, signed by the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

This good fortune is the result of an estimate made by Mrs. Tetlow in accordance with the Lion Coffee premium, offer to those coming the nearest to estimating the 4th of July attendance at the World's Fair.

The total paid attendance at the St. Louis Exposition on July 4th was 139,659.

As Mrs. Tetlow's estimate was exactly correct, she was given first reward. Mrs. Tetlow sent in only six estimates.

M. K. Hassinger, Lamona, Pa., received the second prize of \$1,000.00. E. B. Roseboom, Frankfort, O., and James Ashcroft, Raleigh, N. C., each receiving \$500.00 prizes. In all, 2,139 prizes amounting to \$20,000.00, were awarded.

Throughout the last six months, Woolson Spice Company has been publishing in Up-to-Date Farming, an offer of \$50,000.00 in cash prizes. The \$20,000.00 just awarded is in their World's Fair Contest. Another \$20,000.00 will be given in the same way to those who make the best estimates of the total Presidential vote to be cast next November. This contest is awakening great interest throughout the country, and Lion Head trade-mark are being eagerly sought after, some persons offering to pay as much as five cents apiece for them.

## PRICE LIST

BOOKS, CIRCULARS AND SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS AND LOCAL UNIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Those marked \* are not delivered at prices others are Per 50 100 1,000

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF N. A. WITH CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, OBJECTS, ADDRESSES AND IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED 36 page Booklet \$1.00 \$1.75 \$15.00  
THE THIRD POWER, Book, 275 pages See next page

FARMING EXISTS BY DIVINE RIGHT, Circular .10 .20 \*1.00

FARMERS BE WARNED, Circular .10 .20 \*1.00

THE EQUITY OF DOLLAR WHEAT, Circular .10 .20 \*1.00

THE EQUITABLE GOVERNMENT Circular .10 .20 \*1.00

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, OFFICIAL, PAPER FIRST OR FIFTEENTH OF MONTH .50 1.00 1.00

Per 250 500

LETTER HEADS, printed to order \*1.00 \*1.50

ENVELOPES " " " \*75 \*1.25

SHIPPING TAGS " " " .50 \*75

LABELS (WITH A. S. OF E. EMBLEM AND BUSINESS NOTICE,) printed to order .50 \*75

EMBLEMS OR BADGES 10 FOR 15c., 75c. PER 100.

SEALS FOR LOCAL UNION, \$1 EACH.

It is recommended that local unions and members use stationery, tags and labels bearing the emblem of the society, so as to advertise it and be a notice to the world that farmers are independent actors in the business world.

Send orders to THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send some sample copies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to the names below. I approve of the work you are doing, and send you these names to help along the campaign of Education.

List sent by.....

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# The Queen of the Wheat Field



**STILL VICTORIOUS** is this grand variety. To say "It is Better than the Best" does not overstate its good qualities. IT BEATS THEM ALL wherever tested in competition with other varieties as proven by the reports printed below. If you have not procured seed of the Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat you don't want to put it off another year.

**The Great Hardy, Productive Wheat, Withstands Freezes, Floods, Drought, Rust, Fly, Bugs and Blight to a Remarkable Degree. Stiffest Straw Fine Quality. Farmers and Millers Wild for it. Where first grown always sells for seed at fancy prices. Will you introduce it in your neighborhood?**

The Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat was originated by crossing Fultz on the Hybrid Mediterranean. Hence the name. All experienced wheat growers must acknowledge the parents as being among the hardiest, most reliable, and most valuable varieties of wheat ever grown in this country. A beautiful variety in growth, straw, head and grain, even surpassing the expectations of those who grow it for the first time. The plant is a strong grower, with a corresponding large root development. If sown thinly or damaged in winter it will stool out and usually produce 20 to 100 stalks from one grain. If damaged in winter it usually makes a good crop at harvest on account of its wonderful vigor and recuperative properties. This quality was conspicuously shown this year, 1904. Farmers, by all means sow such a wheat and you will have extra bushels and extra dollars when harvest comes. Read the reports.

The stalks are large, short and very stiff, and stand up where nearly all other kinds would fall. We recommend it as the best that can be selected for very rich ground. The heads are thick and broad, broader at the top than at the bottom, looking at them edgewise. The meshes are compact and contain from three to five grains. Chaff white, heads smooth or beardless; grains large, color red. The Fultzo-Mediterranean is extra early. This wheat appears to be without a peer today for standing hard winters, wet weather, drought, rust, bugs, fly, etc.; in making a vigorous growth and heavy yields. It easily yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre more than the old Fultz, Mediterranean, Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Clawson and other old favorites that have lost their original vigor. If you don't get yields like reported in letters below, you want to get rid of the corpses this year and get this vigorous variety with young blood that will stand hardships and produce a good harvest in the end.

**If for any reason you were dissatisfied with your wheat crop this year, obtain seed of Fultzo-Mediterranean. We have made low prices for large lots. You can afford to buy for a field or your entire crop**

## READ THESE REPORTS

The Like of this Wheat was never Known Before

### OVER 50 BUSHELS PER ACRE

"Under separate cover I send you a copy of our county paper. In it you can read an account of my Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. The two bushels my tenant obtained of you sown on 1 1/2 acres of ground and yielded 75 1/2 bushels. There is no mistake about this as the land was measured and the grain kept separate and weighed. Also I will say that a shower passed over the field just before threshing and I know much wheat was left in the straw."  
Mrs. M. C. Mitchel Co., Kans.

### ONE BAG YIELDS 106 BUSHELS

We are well satisfied with your wheat. The sack had a hole in it and about a peck lost out. From the balance we raised 106 bushels; 2 1/4 bushels of seed.  
B. H., St. Charles Co., Mo.

### 45 BUSHELS TO ACRE—HARDY AS RYE

This is my second year for Fultzo-Mediterranean having obtained a little of your seed two years ago. It has proved the hardiest wheat I ever grew, and yielded last year at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, and this year will yield nearly or quite as much; winter proof; a great stooler; even grower; the field looking like a large level floor, heads large, broad and well filled.  
J. L. M., Jennings Co., Ind.

### GOOD FOR 50 BUSHELS OR MORE

It was with some feeling of doubt that I sent you the order for Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat last fall, but I had good success with other varieties of your introduction, that I thought I would try it. I am more than pleased now, and this is the finest variety of a l. My 18 acre field is a grand sight, and good for 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Your delighted customer,  
M. A. G., Mecosta Co., Mich.

### BEST FOR THREE YEARS

have raised Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat three years consecutively, and every time it has been the best wheat grown. This year it yielded 10 bu. per acre more than my other wheat. It is destined to become the most popular variety in this section.  
J. C., Daviess Co., Ind.

### F.-M. 30 BU., OTHER WHEAT 11 BU.

The wheat crop in Sciota county is poor. Fultzo-Mediterranean obtained of you is by far the best in this section and will average 30 bushels per acre of excellent quality. The Fultzo-Mediterranean was a beautiful sight, while the next field adjoining, with only a wire fence between, only made nine bushels per acre. I am a friend of your seed.  
J. S. V., Sciota Co., O.

### FARMERS COME EXPRESSLY TO SEE IT

I purchased of you last season two bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean which I sowed on 134 rods of ground on the 25th day of September. I sowed with the wheat 200 pounds of wheat fertilizer. I do not think I lost one plant in wintering, although our farmers complain of severe winter killing. This wheat was in head May 24 and will be in bundle before July 1, (extremely early for New York) It challenges the curiosity of a wide section and many farmers have come expressly to examine it. I expect at threshing not less than 45 bushels per acre. Every kernel that I have to spare is spoken for and I want to buy more.  
Rev. J. W. L., Onondago Co., N. Y.

### AVERAGED 41 BUSHELS PER ACRE

We raised 15 acres of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and threshed 615 bushels of beautiful wheat. This is an average of 41 bushels per acre. This is the finest wheat I ever grew.  
N. B. W. & Son, Harrison Co., Ky.

NOTE:—We do not give full address of our customers as that would divert trade from our house. Usually our customers sell all their surplus wheat at a high price in their neighborhood. We would print many more testimonials if space permitted.

### REQUIRED FIVE HORSES IN BINDER

I bought seed of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat to sow 16 acres last fall and now I am pleased to say it is the best wheat I ever saw. I usually grow good wheat, but this is the best ever grew. It is early stands up straight, and will surely yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre. It is unequalled in all this section I started in to cut it with three horses in my McCormick binder, but was obliged to put in five, and it kept four men jumping to shock it. It required 55 pounds of twine to bind the 16 acres.  
J. M. E., Hancock Co., Ind.

### BETTER THAN FULTZ EVER WAS

Your Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat is giving entire satisfaction. I sold to a number of farmers and not one can pick a flaw in it. I consider this wheat better than the old Fultz ever was. It grows very vigorously; has a fine head in size, shape and structure, with very large grains. It will yield heavily. Will report when threshed.  
A. R. S., Saline Co., Ill.

### A SIGHT TO SEE

My crop of Fultzo-Mediterranean is now in the shock and it is a sight to see how thick the shocks stand. I have 355 dozen, large bind, on 9 acres. In the balance of the 20-acre field I sowed Early Red Clawson, which averaged 15 dozen to the acre. I expect 40 bushels per acre of Fultzo-Mediterranean.  
G. B. S., Montcalm Co., Mich.

### YIELD TWICE AS MUCH

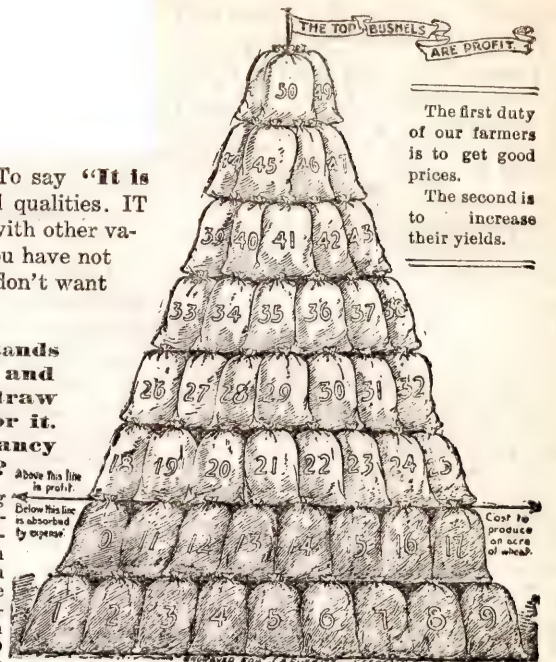
Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat will yield twice as much as any other variety. It is not threshed yet, but it is the best wheat I ever raised. It is free from rust and fly.  
O. C. HITCHENS, Braxton Co., W. Va.

### 33 BUSHELS FROM 1

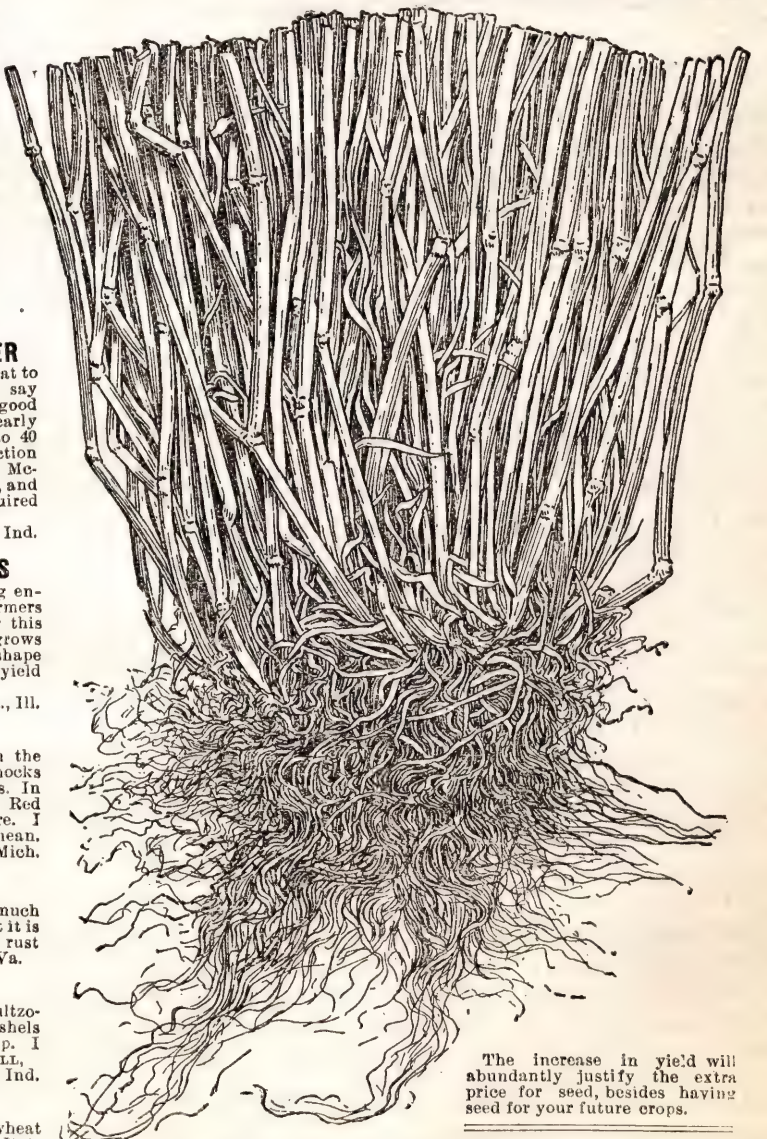
I threshed the crop from the bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and had 33 bushels of fine wheat. Other wheat is about half crop. I am greatly pleased with it.  
PARKS CAMPBELL, Daviess Co., Ind.

### DELIGHTED WITH F.-M.

From 2 1/2 bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat sowed I threshed 64 bushels of fine quality. It is the best crop of wheat in the community. It has a stiff straw, stands drought, fly and rust better than any other wheat I ever raised. I am delighted with Fultzo-Mediterranean.



**THE TOP BUSHELS ARE PROFIT**  
Farmers, strive for the top bushels. There are several bushels extra per acre for you by sowing the Fultzo-Mediterranean.



The increase in yield will abundantly justify the extra price for seed, besides having seed for your future crops.

### STOOL OF FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT

There were 94 developed stalks with heads in this stool. This shows the vigor of the Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. Vigor is of immense importance in wheat. It oftentimes brings success out of what looks like failure. The F.-M. is unequalled in recuperative powers.

**ONE YEAR AGO I PRINTED AS FOLLOWS:** "I believe the 1903 crop of wheat is the last one that will be priced for the farmers by the speculators and gamblers, I believe that before another crop of wheat is raised that farmers will be co-operating, and will fix the price on their crops before they leave the farm, I believe the next crop of wheat will make the farmers more money than any crop they have ever raised, and I don't know of any variety of wheat that can be recommended above Fultzo-Mediterranean for seed."

Has not this prediction come true? Farmers put the price of wheat to \$1.00 a bushel and have held it there. The price came to late to benefit the majority of growers, but all will get the benefit in the 1904 crop. Readers of Up-to-Date Farming know how much credit is due me for the good price of wheat. This is another reason why we should have your orders.—J. A. EVERITT.

## Price of Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat.

By mail post paid, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, 1 bu. 75c; 1 bu., \$2.00; 2 1/2 bu., (1 bag for 2 acres) \$4.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$16.50; 25 bu. or more at \$1.50 per bu. Bags are supplied free. Purchaser pays freight. Price subject to change.

Every Person who Contemplates ordering Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat at these prices SHOULD NOT DELAY

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc.,

Indianapolis, Indiana.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE  
PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

September 1, 1904

50cts a Year

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## BULLETIN

### The Oats Crop of 1904

National Union of the American Society of Equity,  
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, 1904.

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA:

From crop reports received from members and non-members in all producing sections, and from all other available sources of information, this society does estimate the yield of the 1904 crop of oats in the United States to be

810 MILLION BUSHEL

A minimum price is recommended for the 1904 crop of  
oats of 40 CENTS PER BUSHEL AT CHICAGO.

M. W. TUBBS, Act. Sec.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

## BULLETIN

### The Barley Crop of 1904

National Union of the American Society of Equity,  
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, 1904.

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA:

From crop reports received from members and non-members in all the sections that produce barley, and from all other available sources of information this society does estimate the yield of the 1904 crop of barley in the United States to be

123 MILLION BUSHEL

This society does also recommend a minimum price for  
the 1904 crop of barley of

58 CENTS PER BUSHEL FOR NO. 2 }  
52 CENTS PER BUSHEL FOR NO. 3 } AT CHICAGO

M. W. TUBBS, Act. Sec.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, INDIANAPOLIS



**THIS OFFER ENDS NOW. Back Numbers Will be Sent to All Subscribers. SIX NUMBERS FOR 10 CENTS**



## HOW LONG WILL THIS CONTINUE?

Under present prevailing conditions, the great class of people who produce our food and clothing supplies, and the other great class, the consumers of these products, are exploited by a small middle class who take heavy toll from both. This small middle class known as grain brokers, cotton factors, elevator combines, railroad corporations, packer's combine, together with the large and small speculators and gamblers in futures on Boards of Trade—self-appointed people—assume to place themselves between the millions who produce and the millions who consume, and

### STREAMS OF DOLLARS

flow both ways into their pockets. It is not proposed to attack the fair middlemen who are necessary to both producers and consumers, but the unfair ones. These are the people who must feel the righteous wrath of a long suffering people. Speculation and gambling in farm products must stop. Future selling and buying must stop, and will stop when farmers learn how to regulate their marketing so as to keep their grain, and cotton, and meat, and fruit, and butter, and egg, etc., out of public elevators and ware houses, and let them come off of the farms, or out of store houses owned by the farmers, as the consumers need them. It other words, to market a year's supply to meet a year's demand, and not like the old way—dump their fine products to overwhelm the demand.

Think of it. What would be more natural than for the people who produce the stuff to hold it until the consumers want it? What would be more unnatural than to turn over your goods which are absolutely essential to the millions of human beings and domestic animals throughout the world, to other people to store and manipulate? The world don't use your products in a month, but twelve months are required. The family that consumes don't buy a year's supply at once, but buys every day or week during twelve months. Don't you see now why farmers should market gradually instead of throwing their crop on the market in a lump? But you say farmers can't hold their crops. This is all a mistake. Of 12,123 farmers answering this question, only 262 said they could not hold their crops. Somebody MUST hold them. Farmers CAN hold them. All they need to know is HOW? This is the mission of this paper to teach.

We want to teach farmers how to market their crops over a year, and compel an equitable price for every crop. We want to teach farmers how to kill gambling in farm products; how to get rid of the unfair middlemen, and give to consumers their products at equitable prices.

## YOU CAN LEARN HOW FOR 10 CENTS

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING** This paper is teaching how these things can be done. It is now printing a special educational series of six numbers, (three months) which are edited with the special object in view of educating farmers how to secure profitable prices on all the crops they grow. The special issues and what they are mainly devoted to are as follows:

- JUNE 15.** The most valuable number on Co-operative Marketing ever issued.
- JULY 1.** How to get profitable prices for all Grain.
- JULY 15.** How to get profitable prices for Cattle and Hogs.
- AUGUST 1.** How to get profitable prices for Cotton and Tobacco.
- AUGUST 15.** How to get profitable prices for Fruits and Vegetables.
- SEPTEMBER 1.** How to get profitable prices for Dairy and Poultry Products.

**ALL THESE NUMBERS CAN BE HAD FOR TEN CENTS.**

**THE THIRD POWER** Do you know what "The Third Power" is? It is a book of 275 pages written by J. A. Everitt, President of the American Society of Equity, and Editor of Up-to-Date Farming. The price is \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding. It is in many respects, the most remarkable book ever written. The third edition is nearly exhausted, and its sale will probably reach to millions. This book is being printed as a serial in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It began in June 15th number, (the first of the educational series;) hence, each three month's trial subscriber at 10 cents will have the rare treat of reading this wonderful work which is truly a revelation to every American citizen. There is an installment in this number. Read this part and you will be hungry for the entire work.

**PRICE GUARANTEED** Any person reading the six special issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and The Third Power, we believe, will have no trouble to secure a profitable price on every crop he or she grows, by following the simple plan therein explained. We want everybody to learn this plan. Get all your neighbors to join a club at 10 cents each.

**HOW MANY WILL YOU SEND?** Farmers everywhere must learn of this movement. Up-to-Date Farming and "The Third Power" must be read by a million people. We now appeal to every subscriber and reader. How many 3 month subscriptions will you send at 10 cents each? Every-body you ask will gladly give you a dime. Ten names can easily be secured. One hundred can be secured if you make a little effort. Single names will be thankfully received, but a club of ten or more counts faster. How much time will you give to this movement? If you will give each Saturday afternoon this summer to the cause the results will be great. We want every farmer's name in your community reported to us on this offer at once so the speculators cannot price this year's crop. Right now is the time. Right now we want your help. Send a large club and see how your community will come to the front.

There are still several thousand of our readers who have not sent a club. What's wrong with you? Do you enjoy being a machine to produce, while gentlemen on the Board of Trade set your wages after the work is done, and pocket most of the profits? YOU can end all this quickly. Will you learn how? Will you put others in condition to learn how? IT IS YOUR TURN NEXT IF YOU WILL SIMPLY TAKE YOUR PLACE.

NOTE. With the acknowledgement of each trial subscription will be sent a booklet containing the plan of the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, with constitutions and by-laws, etc. This is the movement through which farmers are coming to the front.

**WE REPEAT THE OFFER** Up-to-Date Farming three months for 10 cents covering June 15th to September 1st. The paper will positively stop at expiration of the time. "The Third Power" book began to appear in June 15th issue. Each ten cent subscriber will receive just these numbers (June 15th to Sept. 1st). Back numbers will be sent as the term advances. This is not a change in subscription price in any respect. This offer is to new subscribers only, for this special purpose.

IF YOU WANT \$1.20 WHEAT, 60 CENT CORN, 75 CENT POTATOES, 7 CENT CATTLE, 6 CENT EGGS, 15 CENT COTTON, 50 CENT APPLES, AND A PROFITABLE PRICE FOR EVERY CROP YOU GROW, come forward and help get them. Wake up your neighbors and send their names along. It can be done the same way that dollar wheat was secured. Numbers give strength. Numbers are irresistible. Hence send as large a club as possible.

**THERE SHOULD BE A REGULAR LANDSLIDE** of farmers to embrace this offer. This offer should bring the million to learn how farmers are to come to the front, and organize the army of a million united farmers. You have friends in distant parts of the country whom you can't see. You cannot do more for them and for yourself than to give them a 3 mo. subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. The paper is bringing farmers to the front. Every Farmer must be educated. We want clubs of ten or more. One dollar of your money will make ten converts, and bring the time nearer when the million co-operating farmers will bring certainty out of uncertainty. Many people who want better conditions to prevail on the farm, have sent clubs of 25, 50, and over 100. It is your turn next.

This is the way subscribers write after they become acquainted with this paper:

"Up-to-Date Farming is a paper that surprises its readers by the greatness of its ideas, the simplicity of truths, and the importance of the results sought. It is the ONLY TRUE FARM PAPER PUBLISHED. It teaches farming as well as others, and it teaches how to get fair prices for farm products, which none of the others do."

A. A. DION, Grand Harbor, N. D.

Here is another:

"Some months ago I began to investigate the great farmers' movement, put on foot by J. A. Everitt, president of the A. S. of E. I spent much time in studying the matter printed in Up-to-Date Farming, and particularly the editorials. The logical and unanswerable arguments of these wonderful writings, produced a profound effect on me. At first I was skeptical as to the feasibility of the proposed plan for deliverance from THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARDS OF TRADE. But as the light was turned on I was surprised to find that all my doubts and objections were based on my total ignorance of the real principles that constitute the grand central buttress upon which the whole structure is built. As soon as the light dawned on me I began spreading the news to the farmers of my county. Before the present wheat crop is ready to market we will have our county thoroughly organized."

A. S. Cook, Chetopa, Kas.



**UP-TO-DATE FARMING. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

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NUMBER 17

## Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. EVERITT, Editor.  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor.

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrapper, informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of date indicates that your renewal was received. Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separately from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)." Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. Don't Neglect This.

**Your Address** should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R.

**Renewals and Change of Address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your post-office, give old office as well as new.

**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line, and fourteen lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

Three month's trial subscribers will be supplied with back issues containing the first chapters of the Third Power. The special numbers are June 15th to September 1st, inclusive. **NOTICE: All trial subscriptions will stop promptly unless renewed.**

Renewals may be sent in at any time during the three months, thereby insuring continuous service. Be sure to inform us if you was a trial subscriber, when renewing.

## Stopped

If you find a blue pencil mark in the square to the left it is there to notify you that this is the last issue of Up-to-Date Farming you will receive unless you renew your subscription. The three months' trial subscription has ended. We hope and believe it has been profitable to you. We don't see how it could be otherwise. If you have read the papers you have learned how any of your crops may be controlled and a fair price obtained, always. This is what farmers are working on now and we expect it will be accomplished on all important products for this year's crops. You have read more than half of the great book, "The Third Power." To read the balance of it will be an education you can never acquire from any other source. Also you have been entertained and benefited by the following articles: "Capitalized Corporations no Relief to Farmers;" "The Equity of It Appeals to All Classes;" "A 'Business' Government;" "A Georgian's Warning to Cotton Growers;" the great speech by President Everitt to Minnesota Farmers; "How Agriculture Is to Be Robbed;" "King Cotton," an appeal; "Our Foreign Markets Lost by Low Prices;" "Shall There Be a Land Monopoly?" "The 1904 Wheat Bulletin;" "Discrimination. The Government Against the Farmer;" "Strikes and Lockouts," and many others.

The work Up-to-Date Farming is doing is not duplicated by any other paper in the country. Therefore, no difference how many other farm papers you take you cannot afford to be without this one.

It is the paper with a mission. It is the paper that is giving definite results to farmers.

It is the paper that is bringing farmers to the front where they should be.

It is the paper that will revolutionize agriculture and make it the best business on earth.

The subscription price is 50 cents. With membership in the great A. S. of E. \$1.00. Attend to this little matter today.

Organizers wanted for the American society of Equity in all parts of the country. The work is under way in the cotton belt, the wheat regions, the tobacco districts and wherever farm crops of any description are grown. We want many more workers. Good pay and pleasant work. Write to headquarters for terms.

The A. S. of E. can give employment to a thousand or more people. The work is pleasant; the compensation, to faithful and capable workers, is ample; the service will be continuous. If out of employment, or you want to change your vocation, write to the American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

School teachers and ex-school teachers make the very best organizers for the A. S. of E. Those who want to add a profitable side line to their work and those who want to take up a good line exclusively should write to headquarters for terms and conditions.

One of the most important problems for farmers will be found in transportation and freight rates. There are grave discriminations against certain sections of the country and against certain classes. These can all be regulated and equity may prevail when farmers are sufficiently organized. The Third Power in this issue refers to this matter. Read it.

Crops are maturing. Are you doing anything to guarantee a fair price for them. The first thing to do is to join the A. S. of E. and get advice through the official paper.

The farmer's salary will soon be paid in the price of the crops he sells. Are you satisfied with your salary? If not, you must strike for higher wages through controlled marketing.

Cotton growers usually dump the whole crop, representing a year's supply on the market in three months. There can be only one result. Are you going to continue this practice this year?

Suppose the manufacturers of cotton goods would—from necessity or choice—dump all their goods on the market in three months, do you suppose prices would be maintained? Certainly not.

Any co-operation by farmers that does not fix the value and control the marketing, will be but little better than the old system. A fixed, known price, is the key to the problem. It fixes the time of control.

The speculative market in grains is running a race with the legitimate markets, but no matter how fast the speculative price advances the cash price keeps ahead. Hold your grain for the A. S. of E. price.

In this number is announced the A. S. of E. price for oats and barley. Keep your eye on the markets and your hands on your crops until the demand will pay your price.

Less than three per cent. of farmers must sell their crop as soon as ready

regardless of price. More than ninety per cent. can hold their wheat crop till December to get their price if necessary. These are facts brought out in reports on the 1904 wheat crop. Who dare claim that farmers cannot control marketing if there is the inducement of a better price?

Beware of capitalized co-operative schemes where a company must buy members crops to control them, or in other words where you must put up money to buy what is your own. This includes chain elevator companies. None of these companies have existed more than a few years and frequently there are dissensions and dissatisfaction about the management. Besides they take the price as the speculators make it and seek only for the small saving of freight and commission.

## MEETING AT CORUNNA INSTEAD OF DURAND, MICH.

We are informed by wire at the point of going to press, that the meeting announced in the list on page 7, (already stereotyped,) for Durand, Mich., on September 1, will be at Corunna instead of Durand. Please note this change.

## HAVE YOU A NEIGHBOR?

If you have get his name for the Three Months Educational Series that ends with this number. Put him in a position to know how to market all crops to secure profitable prices and all the other good things these numbers contain. Only 10 cents. See offer in this paper.

## HAY BUYERS CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the Michigan Hay Dealers Association met at Lansing, Mich., August 5th. Among the subjects discussed were the following:

"Co-operation of Michigan Shippers' Organizations," H. H. Vaughan, Caro.

"How Can Buyers Get Weights That Will Hold Out at Terminals?" Thos. Astley, Grand Lodge.

"How Can Reliable Hay Crop Statistics be Obtained and Their Importance to the Trade?" W. H. Meacham, Holly.

Let us ask the question to hay producers, if it is profitable for the people to meet who handle your crops, why would it not be profitable for you who produce the hay and have it first to meet?

## A UNION OF INTERESTS.

Under the above head one of our exchanges says:

The strength of a joint movement between business men and farmers for the education of and co-operation by both, is represented in the building of a bridge truss, with timbers crossing each other at right angles and secured at middle and both ends.

This is exactly what is meant by the organization on the plan of the A. S. of E.—a strengthening of both classes, an increased development of both businesses.

## 1904 WHEAT BULLETIN.

The A. S. of E. wheat bulletin on the 1904 crop was sent out July 25th. On that day speculative September new

wheat sold for 86½c. Cash new wheat 96c, and cash old wheat \$1.02 on the Chicago market.

At this writing, August 15th (21 days later), September wheat sold for \$1.02½, a rise of 16 cents a bushel.

It matters not whether the A. S. of E. is responsible for the rise in wheat or not. If its system of crop reporting gives it a knowledge of the condition of the crop and if it gives information about prices and values so members can hold their crops for the rise it is doing incalculable good to farmers.

We admit that the deterioration of the spring wheat crop has had an effect on the market. But this condition only hastens what was bound to come, even though the Northwest raised a full average crop. If the damage to the spring wheat crop is very great it means even a higher price than the A. S. of E. set. Our advices indicate that the worst has not been told and we predict the full damage will not dawn on the people until threshing is under way.

At this time we want to refer to the liberal marketing of wheat after harvest. It has been from 50 to 100 per cent. more than last season at the same time. This was because farmers had not heard of the higher price set, and thought \$1 was the price. The crop this year is much less than last year, yet the marketing has been much larger. Does this not prove that farmers did hold their wheat last year? Does it not prove that farmers need a price set as a guide? If all farmers had got the A. S. of E. bulletins promptly it would have made a hundred million dollars for them.

## WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

Under the above heading, the editor of the Bedford Breeze, printed in Virginia, flings his challenge to the world to prove:

That the American Society of Equity is not founded on sound and safe business principles.

That farmers cannot co-operate on the plan of this society.

That it will be impossible to organize the farmers into a business association that can declare a profitable price for farm products, and establish a system of marketing that will secure that price.

That if farmers were organized, and would follow the plan of the society, prices would not be made thereby.

That if the farmers should refuse to market their produce at a price below an equitable one, that all the aggregated capital of combined dealers and speculators could break the farmers' power.

That if the farmers held their produce during the period that the dealers refuse to pay the equitable prices, the dealers would not pay the reasonable demands of the farmers rather than to stagnate business and cause distress.

That every agricultural paper, every association, every farmer, every business man except speculators, the Department of Agriculture and National government should not aid in every possible way the plan of systematizing the marketing of farm produce in a way that will help to maintain profitable prices.

That the securing of profitable prices for all farm products at all times is not the most important of all farm problems.

Where is the proof?

Use part of the extra price received for your crops to buy fertilizer and restore the lost fertility of your farm.

## SEPTEMBER 15th, 1904 SPECIAL NUMBER

### Prices on the Farm and Prices of Agricultural Products Elsewhere

The above special issue of Up-to-Date Farming is the first of six special issues to be called The Agricultural Economics Series. See announcement elsewhere in this number.

This article will prove that gambling in farm products does depress prices. It is a remarkable array of facts and figures and an astonishing revelation to all farmers and will be an eye-opener to other classes. This number and the five following numbers only 10 cents.



## Let Farmers go to the --

"Be protected with a good shipping margin!" This is the injunction that constantly goes out with the trade letters from the packing houses and stock yards dealers to the local buyers and shippers of live stock. Do stock growers realize what it means? Simply this: "Stock buyers and shippers under present conditions you and not the owners of the stock, are the price-makers on the farms. We make the prices here, and we will keep you advised as to the prices we make from time to time. Don't pay too much. The farmers have to sell, and you can get the stock at whatever price you make. Keep a safe distance below the prices we are making. **"BE PROTECTED WITH A GOOD SHIPPING MARGIN!"** Save yourselves and let the farmers go to the d--!"

That is precisely the meaning of it, and that is exactly the way it works. It is hard to believe that a million farmers would permit such a thing. We could not believe it were it not an es-

tablished fact that we have seen it, and that farmers have suffered it, for all these weary, discouraging years. Is it to continue? Are farm products still to be played with as idle toys for the amusement of and ENRICHMENT of Godless greed? How much longer will one class of people be permitted to price and take at its own terms the property of another class? If this is to continue, farmers should blot from the pages of history the record of the noble deeds performed by them that have made the nation great, and admit that the sons are enthralled as their sires absolutely refused to be.

A remedy? Of course there is a remedy. The growers are the first owners. Nobody can get the stuff without the owners' consent. Control the marketing. Hold till it is needed for consumption. Be protected with a good PRODUCING margin. Organize, and quit cutting each others' throats and ruining your business.

consumer, thus retarding what every grower and the public health are interested in increasing, consumption.

Why may not the growers avail themselves of these benefits of progress? As we think we have shown in another article in this issue, backed by valuable experiments made by scientific men, this is entirely within the possibilities, and every thought, purpose and effort of the grower should be in that direction, and he should be gladly and strongly reinforced by the dairy and poultry men.

## COLD STORAGE

The time is now approaching when people may well begin to think of cold storage. This method of preserving perishable products in order to market them so as to supply the year's demands, will have to come into quite general use before that desirable purpose can be accomplished, and cold storage for such general purpose must be secured by catching and holding the natural cold of winter rather than by cold artificially created.

This involves properly constructed houses, not only for storing the articles to be preserved, but for storing and preserving the ice as well. The Illinois Experiment Station has reported the details of building a storage house capable of holding 2,500 barrels of apples and dependent upon ice for controlling the temperature. This house was built as simply and cheaply as possible, and for the most part by unskilled labor. It cost, when completed, \$3,430.40. During the season 2,000 barrels of apples were placed in it by October 5, and 70 tons of ice put in the refrigerator. The temperature of the storage room fell rapidly after the ice was put in to about 33 degrees F., and this temperature, or a little lower, was maintained throughout the experiment. The cost of storage per barrel of fruit in this building up to April 23, or about seven months, was 19.1 cents, or 30.9 cents less than the usual charge for apple storage. Based upon these results, it is estimated that the building, if stored to its full capacity each year, would pay for itself in five years.

The fruit in the building was examined from time to time during storage. Without exception it kept well. "There was no scald, no withering. The fruit remained plump and in perfect condition, and the percentage of rotten fruit was very small." The results are believed to plainly show the utility of buildings of this character cooled by ice.

But even this is too expensive to meet the needs of the average farmer, or average neighborhood, and we believe much less expensive structures may be employed with entire success. Indeed the identical plant of the Illinois station might be constructed in most rural communities at much less cost.

The great advantage of cold storage may be set down thus:

1. The selling period of fruit could be greatly prolonged.
2. Fruit could go from the tree immediately into storage and be cooled to such degree as would arrest ripening processes.
3. Fruit could be stored in temporary packages, and final grading and packing deferred until the hurry of the picking season was over.
4. In the event of scarcity or high price of barrels during the busy season, fruit could be stored in bulk to be packed later when acceptable barrels could be obtained at satisfactory prices.
5. The facilities for handling the fruit would enable the grower to give better attention to the degree of maturity and pick at just the proper time.

But this summary of the advantages of cold storage must not lead any one to infer that fruit is the only product to benefit by it. There are many others of a more perishable character that may be rendered much more controllable and, therefore, more valuable—poultry and dairying products, for instance.

During the fall and winter such houses as are to be used for cold storage must be constructed so that the necessary supply of ice can be stored in them, hence we shall have more to say on this subject.

### TEN CENTS!

Will you pay it to learn how to get profitable prices for farm crops? See offer in this number.

## PEOPLE DESIRE HOMES

Recently the United States opened to settlement the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. The reservation comprises land sufficient for about 2,500 homes, and the government decided to distribute these among settlers by lot. All desirous of filing claims registered their names, and the total registry was 106,326. Over a hundred thousand applicants for less than three thousand homes! This simply emphasizes the wonderful dearth of homes in the United States where one would least expect it. Why is it so? Abandoned farms in the East; a mad rush for farms in the West. It is time economists should take up this question and solve it. They will have to follow different leads, however, from those which have characterized their previous efforts. They may find it in the monopoly of price-making, the monopoly of transportation, the selling out of crops at ruinous prices, before the owners have yet parted from them, that have so long cursed the older and more thickly populated sections of the country, and driven the people from their homes with the mortgage lash. The very best thought of the country may well be devoted to a study of these things.

## ADULTERATION OF FOODS

There is no question but that the adulteration of foodstuffs has become a very serious matter. We are informed by the State Board of Health of New Hampshire that, out of 290 articles examined, they found 139 adulterated, and that four-fifths of the sugar and syrups sold in that State are wholly or partly fraudulent. We are told also that, out of 128 samples of jellies and jams examined at the food laboratory of the State of Michigan, only seven were free from adulteration.

Now, there is no reason to believe that adulteration is any more general in these States than in any of the others, hence it is clear that the people know little of what they are eating.

The object of adulteration is to sell a worthless or inferior article at the price of a superior one; it is, therefore, the offspring of dishonesty and cupidity, and since the only requisites of an adulterant is that it is cheaper than the thing with which it is to be incorporated, and that it cannot readily be told from it, we may be sure no care is exercised as to whether the adulterant is wholesome or injurious. One of our correspondents speaks of the adulteration of flour with white clay. This is a wrong to the wheat grower, whose product ought to be consumed, but it is a still greater wrong to the consumer who is made to pay for something he does not get, and, still worse, is deceived to putting into his stomach what is positively injurious, and likely to destroy health and shorten life. And the same is true of almost every article of food that comes to the consumer's table. We may well have laws forbidding food adulteration, and then every energy of the executive power should be directed to the enforcement of them.

## DESTRUCTION OF EGGS IN ENGLAND

Millions of eggs are destroyed in England every year simply in order to keep the prices up.

When the eggs are coming in too fast from abroad and a glut in the market is threatened, it is the practice to break open cases after case and deliberately smash the contents with a stick. Thousands of cases, too, are thrown overboard at sea, and one way or another it is no uncommon thing for half a million foreign eggs to be destroyed in a week.—From the London Daily Mail.

This simply bears out our advice to producers that it is better to let stuff perish at home than to send it to market where it will sell at a loss and destroy the value of a legitimate supply.

About 450 farm papers are teaching farmers how to produce crops, without a word as to how to get good prices for the crops. There are about a half dozen papers now devoted to the problem of securing profitable prices, of which Up-to-Date Farming was the pioneer and is still the chief.

## The Farmer is Left Out

The farmer produces nothing but raw material. His only profit is his surplus, and before that can be made available it must go into other hands under present methods without his being able to say a word as to its value. As soon as it leaves his hands, whoever gets it puts his own price upon his services connected therewith. A very forcible writer makes this very clear in the case of cattle raising. Stock intended for human food as a grower's surplus, must go through five stages. The first is the raising of the cattle, or production. In this stage all the risk is involved, such as sickness, death, pasturage, shelter, feed, care, etc. This is the farmer's part in the process, and his only part; and as he raises cattle in competition (we speak as it is with the farmer unorganized) with every other farmer, and as he must sell before he can realize any profits, he has no control of the price to be paid. The next stage is the transporting of the cattle to the place of slaughter. This work is performed by the railroads, which are so closely organized as to not compete in rates with each other, hence they fix their own price for the service. The next stage is the packing, as it is called, which is practically performed by four

huge corporations, who have so thoroughly an understanding that they do not compete with one another either in buying or selling, hence they make the price at which they shall both buy and sell, and thus fix for themselves the amount of their compensation. The next stage is the distribution of the finished product, the beef, where the railroads come in for another share also fixed by themselves. The next and last stage is the selling at retail, the getting the product to the consumers' table. Here the local butcher or retail dealer comes in, and, as he buys to sell again, he fixes his own price, making it cover all costs and charges, all wastes and losses, and a profit satisfactory to himself. **THE FARMER ALONE IS LEFT COMPLETELY OUT.** He makes it, takes all the risks, suffers whatever losses, and **DARES NOT SAY A WORD AS TO WHAT HE SHALL RECEIVE FOR IT WHEN IT GOES INTO THE HAND OF ANOTHER.** And this, says such papers as the Farm Journal, is the "natural flow," the God ordained flow, of commerce. Up-to-Date Farming proposes that flow shall be dammed up, or at least turned so that the farmers who make the things shall get a little of the "moisture."

## Shut out American Fruit

A Berlin dispatch of August 6 says, "The German farmers are clamoring for a law against the importation of American fruit into Germany, or at least a **TARIFF HIGH ENOUGH TO ENABLE THEM TO COMPETE WITH FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**"

What further proof do we need to establish our contention that the miserable system our authorities have permitted to beat down the prices of American products to such beggarly rates is what has destroyed our foreign trade? We cannot produce apples any cheaper than they can be produced in Germany, and it is admitted that American apples are far superior to those grown in that country, but our vicious price-making system compels American fruit growers to accept prices which German orchardists will not stand, hence they appeal to their government to shut out the American product which leaves our shores without any profit to the growers here to destroy the profit to the growers there. We predict that if our inexcusable price-making system be permitted to continue, less than a decade will find our products shut out from every European market. We appeal to the farmers to consider the gravity of this situation, and through them to our State and National authorities, and implore them to take prompt measures to eradicate these wrongs. Our farmers deserve as wholesome profits as do those of other lands, and they would have them if greedy speculators were not permitted to make the prices. While foreign nations are enacting tariffs to shut out our products, our people and

rulers ought to be doing something to destroy the miserable system that robs American farmers and makes foreign tariffs against us necessary.

## Benefits of Progress

But for the discovery and application of cold storage the outlook for the fruit growers would not be bright. There are not more fruits grown than the world needs, but there is more than could be consumed in the natural life of the fruit. Canning and cold storage extends its use throughout the entire year, and immeasurably increases consumption. And what makes the outlook more cheerful for the growers is the fact that individual or per capita consumption is rapidly increasing, so it is entirely probable that the crop will be consumed even when the output shall be much greater.

But who is to get the benefit of this extension of consumption? The grower must sell when the fruit is ripe; must dump his product on the market when the market does not want it. It is only proper, therefore, that he who provides a means for holding it, thus extending the period of consumption and making himself a benefactor of the grower, should have a reward for so doing. If his charges were always reasonable, the grower would have no cause for complaint and might well turn this end of the fruit business over to the storer. But greed gets between the orchard and the cold storage plant, and, like the "bulls" and "bears" of the grain and cotton pits, beats the price down to the very lowest notch to the grower, and then raises it too high upon the belated



# How Crops can be Controlled and Prices Made

## No. 5--DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

(This series of articles began with July 1st Number, which gave directions for getting a profitable price for Grain crops, followed by July 15th, Cattle and Hogs; August 1st, Cotton and Tobacco; August 15th, Fruit and Vegetables, and September 1st, Dairy and Poultry Products. Six special numbers, June 15th to September 1st inclusive, can be had for 10 cents. This is the last number of the Educational Series.)

Probably in no department of farm effort are manipulations carried on to a greater extent than in eggs and poultry. Butter is a commodity of more uniform production, besides in recent years butter producers have combined to a large extent, insuring more uniformity of prices. Elgin, Ill., is the recognized centre of butter production of the country and practically makes grades and prices for the country. We might compare Elgin, in its relation to the butter industry, to what Indianapolis will be when the American Society of Equity is fully developed, to the entire agricultural business—the clearing house. Buyers go to or send to Elgin to buy instead of the butter going out over the country to take its chances with buyers. Also, the price of butter of equal quality made elsewhere is regulated by this market.

Dairymen can, however, realize great benefits through organization, particularly those who supply milk to city markets. The distributing end of this industry, like all others, is being organized and we now have in all the leading cities a milk trust or company whose policy is to squeeze the producer down to the lowest point and charge the consumer the highest price he can be made to pay. Organized producers is the only power that can cope with organized distributors and they can make these trusts harmless at both ends.

Eggs are chiefly produced in the summer and at that time bring the producers 8 to 12 cents a dozen. As farmers have no facilities for storing them they are bought up by the food trust and companies or individuals who put them in cold storage until between seasons, when they are brought out at 30 cents to 50 cents a dozen. The system is bad in all respects. In the first place farmers are not encouraged to produce at the price they get and in the second place the price is so high much of the year as to curtail consumption. Give a uniformly profitable price to the producers the year around and a uniformly equitable price to consumers the year around and the production and consumption of eggs would increase greatly.

The American Society of Equity can greatly benefit both producers and consumers of dairy and poultry products. When farmers are organized they will have their own cold storage plant, belonging to one or several local unions. One-half or any other proportion of the eggs, butter, poultry, cheese, etc., can be stored for the producers' account. The others go on the market in the summer time at profitable prices, and the stored portion come out in the winter at a slightly higher price. It is a simple plan. It is entirely practicable and will be welcomed by all but those few individuals who are making mountains of profit under to old, bad system.

Controlled marketing is the plan. Supply the demand as it appears, but do not let the temporary surplus go into the hands of market manipulators and speculators. As the world must be fed 365 days (covering summer and winter), the people who produce the stuff must have the supply all the time, summer and winter, to meet the demand.

### The Wheat and Barley Bulletins

In this number The American Society of Equity announces the yields of the two important crops, oats and barley, and has fixed the equitable price for which farmers should hold.

In view of the fact that comparatively few of the farmers who grow these crops will see the bulletins, we cannot expect the markets to rise to these fig-

ures at once. But we believe all those who hold their crops and ask these prices will receive them before the next crops of oats and barley are raised. Never before has any society or publication so clearly and correctly forecast values of farm crops as the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date Farming. It has paid farmers to be members of this society in the past and to follow its recommendations and it will pay every farmer who takes its advice now.

The prices set on oats and barley we consider are equitable from every view point. Farmers should not be required to grow them for less and be expected to pay current rates for machinery, labor, taxes, living expenses, etc., and at the same time keep up the fertility of their farms. Farmers must have more for their crops or the yields of our staple crops will shrink to a point where enough will not be produced to support our rapidly increasing population. Intensive farming is the crying need of our times, but intensive farming cannot come until better prices are secured. Compared with the price of wheat, (which by the way largely influences the price of other grains), these prices are in equitable proportions as they should be.

Enough evidences have been presented to prove that if only a small fraction of growers of any of our staple crops will withhold their crops from the market that the price can quickly be made. The rule should be: LET ALL HOLD WHO CAN HOLD AND THOSE WHO CANNOT HOLD ALL, LET THEM MARKET JUST ENOUGH TO MEET THEIR NECESSARY EXPENSES. Then those who cannot hold can get the equitable price at once and all can get the equitable price as the demand comes during the year. This belief is now held and publicly advocated by many people outside of the A. S. of E., and other farmer's organizations have accepted the plan as the basis for their work, while a year and a half ago when we publicly announced the idea, it was generally ridiculed.

Farmers, we appeal to you to hold for these prices. We also appeal to you to circulate these bulletins among your brother farmers who grow these crops and do all you can to advance the interests of the A. S. of E.—your society—until its benefits are enjoyed by every tiller of the soil throughout the length and breadth of our beautiful land.

### One Sided View

The Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard thinks for the farmers to hold their crops for an equitable price is as bad as the action of the beef trust in putting the prices of beef so unreasonably high. The Post-Standard, like other papers of its class, takes too narrow a view of the situation. It does not seem to understand that the beef trust first puts the price of beef cattle and other meat producing animals down to very low prices in the hands of the producers, and then puts the finished product to the most extortionate prices to the consumers. It seems not to have noticed also that farmers have been for years producing the world's food and the raw material for its clothing, which they have been compelled to surrender at prices fixed by others without themselves being consulted. The only change in the situation it that the farmers claim the right to price their products, and demand a price fair and equitable to both producer and consumer, and if the Post-Standard will join with us in knocking out or tempering the monopolists that fatten between the producers and consumers, the latter may get their supplies even cheaper than they now get them.

But, regardless of whether the mountains of profit to the middle class are cut out and largely regardless of the cost to the consumers it is the duty of farmers to see that their prices and profits are right before they part with their goods. The farmers can make their prices without help from any other

class. If consumers will join with the farmers they can also be all powerful in guaranteeing fair prices to them also. Farmers want to do this so the maximum markets that only come through attractive prices may be made and maintained.

### Controlled Cotton

A plan for securing an equitable price for cotton was presented to the Farmers' Union of Texas recently. It was designated as the "Garrity" plan, although it is the A. S. of E. plan exactly. It covers a known minimum price and controlled marketing, which it is argued will compel the equitable price.

We congratulate the cotton growers that the A. S. of E. plan is endorsed and it will be a glad day for them when enough join together to put it in operation.

Also from The Atlanta Journal we take the following, which is the plan of the A. S. of E. It is plain to see that the seed we have sown is springing up all over the country. Here are people who now believe that controlled marketing will make the price. The country is full of them and we hear less of croakers who were wont to say "It can't be done." With the South awakened on cotton as the north has been on wheat it will be an easy matter to set the equitable price on cotton and get it. The article follows:

Griffin, Ga., Aug. 10.—At a meeting of Spaulding County Agricultural club, Hon. Harvie Jordan, of Monticello, addressed the members present, using as his subject the best methods of marketing crops.

He said there was no trouble about producing enough on the farm, but that the farmer showed no business ability when it came to selling his products—that he allowed the merchant to fix the price both of what he sold and what he bought.

He said that the cotton seed buyers had already met in Atlanta and fixed the price of the coming crop at \$8 per ton, despite the fact that at an additional cost of \$3.50 per ton they got \$20 per ton for the products. The seed is worth \$12.50 per ton as a fertilizer, and that those who held it for its true value last year got \$20 and \$21 per ton for it, and could do it again this year.

There is greater wealth and greater profit in cotton than in any other crop, argued Mr. Jordan, and the producer ought to get his share of it. It is worth 12 cents to the spinner and should be worth that to the producers and will be if it is marketed properly and slowly, even if it should turn out to be a twelve-million bale crop. The size of the crop can not be told before the December report, yet by that time 75 per cent. of it is already sold as a rule. He advocated holding on the plantations and marketing it slowly, otherwise the average farmer would not get more than eight cents for his crop.

But the farmers of Texas are already organized, and if only the Texas crop moves slowly, there need be no fear as to the price. The campaign is on in all the southern states and a convention of cotton growers will be held at St. Louis on the last week in September, when they propose to solve the question of properly meeting and inaugurate an era of universal prosperity. The railroads would give a rate of one cent fare each way and the whole cost for a week, including all the sights of the great fair, would be only \$40. A special train will leave Georgia on the 24th and everybody is invited to go and he would insure them the best time they ever had.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jordan's address the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the request that the state press reproduce them:

Whereas, The bad system of marketing the cotton crop by the producers during the short period of from 90 to 120 days creates an enormous oversupply when there is no legitimate demand for the staple; and

Whereas, The marketing of a twelve months' supply in four months under the conditions stated above makes a speculative market subject to the evil and disastrous influences of severe depression in prices; and

Whereas, The buyers and speculators are quick to take advantage of a system of marketing which gives them absolute control of the prices of the staple, which has proven most detrimental to financial interests of the producers for the past thirty years; and

Whereas, We fully recognize the wisdom and business policy of regulating the sale of any product to meet the legitimate demands of the manufacturers or consumers that the prices of such products may be enforced and maintained upon a fair and equitable basis of their true value to the producer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Spaulding County Agricultural Club in regular session assembled today urge upon the cotton producers of this and other cotton growing states the imperative importance of marketing the next cotton crop slowly, to the end that a proper distribution of the staple may be

had each month to meet the actual demand of the mills for consumption and to the further end that the enormous receipts placed upon the markets during the early months of the season may be checked.

Resolved, Further, That we urge upon every producer to hold a part of his crop, who is financially able to do so, on his own premises, well protected from the weather, and insured against probable loss or damage by fire, and urge upon those who must have funds to meet maturing obligations, to warehouse their cotton and use the receipts to borrow money from their local banks, to the end that the usual heavy rush of the staple on the market may be avoided and that thereby better prices may be maintained throughout the next ten months.

Resolved, Further, That we heartily endorse the recent action of Texas farmers' congress at College Station, Texas., the Waco Business Men's League at Waco, Texas, and the North Carolina state convention of cotton producers at Raleigh, N. C., in urging the immediate adoption of the local warehouse system to secure the necessary financial aid through our local banks to enable a slow movement on the market of the cotton crop by the producers all over the south.

Resolved, Further, That in thus giving our views on this important matter from a strictly business standpoint and with a full knowledge of the active co-operation of our State Bankers' Association, we hereby pledge our co-operation to the movement and urge united concert of action throughout the cotton belt.

Resolved, Further, That the general press throughout this and other cotton states be, and is hereby, earnestly requested to publish these resolutions and as far as consistent, give their valuable aid and influence to the movement.

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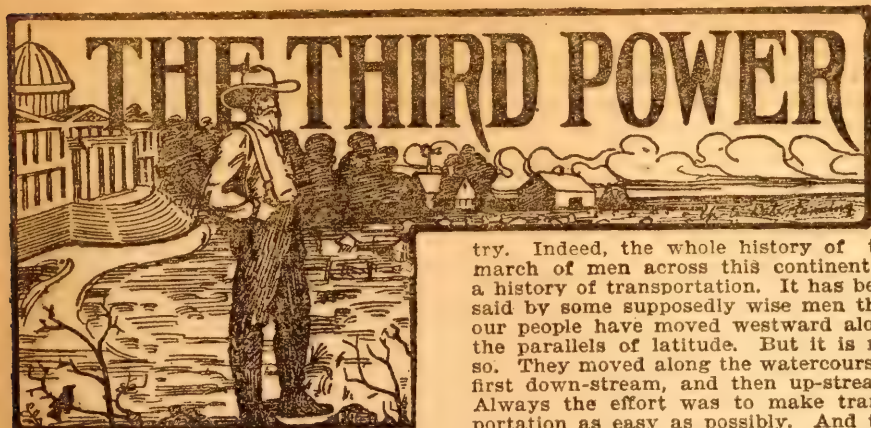
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**THE THIRD POWER.** (Farmers to the Front) is a book of 275 pages, by J. A. EVERITT, President of the American Society of Equity. It began in June 15th issue and will continue until completed. Back numbers may be obtained by embracing the special three months offer in this number for 10c. The book may be obtained complete at \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding, 50c in paper cover, 10c extra for postage. Send orders to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.]

## CHAPTER XIII.

There is not one thing that the American Society of Equity proposes to do that does not bear directly on the question of price. As we have seen, it is intended to secure equitable rates for transportation. The price he is to ask is the minimum price that he may decide is fair in some selected market, and then deduct from that the fair cost of transporting and handling the products. When the minimum price is decided upon then the smaller the amount he has to deduct on this account the more will there be left for the farmer. With reasonable rates, and with his crops stored in elevators or warehouses owned by the American Society of Equity, or local unions of the same, so much larger will be the profits of the farmer. So the plan is to increase his income both by raising prices and by lowering the cost of moving, handling and marketing the crops. This latter, however, is more in the interest of the consumer. What matters it to the farmer whether the middlemen or railroad charge 50 cents a bushel or \$1 a cwt. for carrying his produce to market? In his fundamental position he puts his price on the absolutely necessary articles of food and clothing before any other person or corporation can touch them. Therefore, he takes his profit—all that he wants or in equity should have—first. You cannot fail to realize the strength of position of the farmer, when organized, by this illustration. Therefore, it is mainly to protect the consumer and secure the maximum market that he, through his society, will interest himself in the elevator charges, railroad rates, taxes, insurance and a thousand other things. None of these things can hurt the farmer when organized, but through his strength he can prevent them from working injury to others.

It has been shown already what an influence the farmer could have on the railroads by simply putting himself in a position where he could refuse to ship unless the prices and freights were satisfactory to him. The railroads cannot exist unless they have stuff to haul and plenty of it. They are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the farmer, and they cannot easily be made to feel their dependence. This question of transportation is a very large and important one, in that it involves the future development and settling up of the coun-

try. Indeed, the whole history of the march of men across this continent is a history of transportation. It has been said by some supposedly wise men that our people have moved westward along the parallels of latitude. But it is not so. They moved along the watercourses, first down-stream, and then up-stream. Always the effort was to make transportation as easy as possible. And the railroads have contributed powerfully to the making of the country. We must give them full credit. Still when it comes to carrying the farmer's produce east they have not always been reasonable in their charge.

And it seems to be probable that they are going to be more unreasonable as time goes on. While there was fierce competition competing points at least got the benefit of low rates, though non-competing points suffered severely. The railroads taxed the latter to make up for low rates of necessity granted to the former. Certain sections have been discriminated against; all rates have often been too high. But it has been suggested that the situation may get worse for the farmer. If the tendency toward railroad consolidation goes on we may see an end to competition. It is certain that the purpose of combination is to check and control competition. If it succeeds the farmer will be forced to look out for his own interests. He should be in a position to say that he will not ship at all unless he can be sure of a fair net price on the farm for the products of his own toil.

The farmer is often told that the railroads are his friends. He himself need not be an enemy to the railroads in order to realize that there are no friendships in the business world. That world is a world of struggle and conquest. In that struggle the strongest win. Under present conditions the railroads will be as fair to the farmer as it pays them to be. Under the conditions which it is proposed to create they will be as fair as the farmer can compel them to be. Other men use the power that they possess, often in illegal and criminal ways, to coerce the railroads into favoring them. It is not intended that the farmers shall do anything illegal or criminal, but it is meant that they should realize that these unfair concessions are paid for by less powerful and favorable shippers, the farmers among them. So it is important that these latter should stand up for their own rights. If all shippers were treated equally there is no reason to believe that freight rates could not be reduced considerably, to the great benefit of the whole country.

Further, in the vast reorganization schemes of which we have heard so much, some of the railroads have been over-capitalized just as other industries have. And the farmer has to pay enough to enable these roads to pay interest and make dividends on their vast issues of bonds and stocks that don't represent real value. He may well question the fairness of this arrangement. At any rate, the American Society of Equity will give some attention to this vital question of transportation. The individual farmer cannot fight the railroads, but he can make a good showing as a member of a great and powerful organ-

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ization numbering a million or more, made up of farmers all over the country determined to get their rights. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who knows something of the virtues of combination, and who has recently been engaged in an effort to secure control of large systems of railroads, says:

"To fight the battle alone is to be lost. Association with others is an absolute necessity if we would be successful. In union there is strength and success. We can see this illustration every day in the business world."

Mr. Rockefeller is right. Especially is organization necessary for the farmers who are at the present moment unorganized themselves, fighting organizations in practically every branch of industry. Mr. Rockefeller's reference to the "business world" does not at present include the farmers. Everybody knows that they are not considered business people. But is it not time for them to get into the business world? What is good for one class of people who produce, manufacture and sell, is good for others. If "in union there is strength and success" for Rockefeller and his associates, why would it not mean strength and success for the farmers? A good many years ago the Chinese were oppressed and harried by the civilized nations of the world very much as they are today. The people of China could make no headway against the trained soldiers of Europe. Finally a formidable rebellion broke out in the empire, and the authorities secured the services of that great Christian soldier, Charles George Gordon, who organized his Ever Victorious Army, and with it suppressed the rebellion without losing a single battle. No better army followed a gallant leader to victory. And today, if there were another Gordon at the head of a Chinese army, he might sweep Russia out of Manchuria and compel all the powers of the world to respect the integrity and the sovereignty of that ancient empire. Yet precisely the thing that the Chinese lacked was the power of organization and co-operation. But when they did act together it was with decisive results.

It can be so with the American farmers. They, too, have been oppressed and harried by highly organized bands of marauders, and they have been unable to protect themselves simply because they have not acted together. What we want to see is an Ever Victorious Army

of American farmers, which shall fight, not for conquest, but in righteous defence of their rights, their families and themselves. Their victory, which will be sure, will redound to their own honor and prosperity and to the welfare of the whole country. We want a new declaration of independence and a new independence day. God grant it will come speedily.

(Continued in next issue.)

## Thanks to Up-to-Date

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I am an interested reader of this paper, and I wish to express my thanks for what Up-to-Date Farming has done for me. I threshed last year 4,100 bushels of wheat and 1,700 bushels of oats. Circumstances compelled me to sell about 1,500 bushels of wheat to meet expenses. For this I received from 52 to 57 cents.

About this time I subscribed for Up-to-Date Farming, and became a member of the A. S. of E. I saw the wisdom of holding wheat for \$1 at Chicago, which would be about 75 cents here. I held on to my wheat, watching your paper very close, and about three weeks ago I received a letter from a mill in the eastern part of this State, offering me 80 cents for No. 2 wheat, and saying if I would not accept their offer to set my price and let them know what I would take. I replied that I would take 90 cents f. o. b. cars at my station. They accepted my offer, and I am proud to say that I must thank Up-to-Date for my success.

Oats was rather cheap last fall. I did not care to sell mine, but offered it at 40 cents. No one expected me to sell any, but I got my price in the spring, and could have sold much more. This year I did not raise any wheat, but will thresh about 1,200 bushels of oats, it yielding about 30 bushels per acre.

Crops are not much in this part of Kansas this year. Wheat was almost an entire failure, and such as they did raise is only fit for chicken feed. Corn does not promise much; it is injured by a drouth. HENRY SCHEETZ, Jennings, Kansas.

Nothing but the best and purest shaving soap should ever be used on the face. The tendency to use "any old soap" is dangerous and untidy and often causes soreness and irritation that may result seriously. Poor soaps bite and sting and take the edge off your razor; in fact, they are unsatisfactory in every way. We advise the use of Williams' Shaving Soap as a means of overcoming all these difficulties. Send a 3-cent stamp to the J. B. Williams Co., Gastonbury, Conn., for a trial sample.

**A**T this time of the year the farmers' crops are maturing and they are about to receive their wages for a **S**EASON'S work. Who will set the price for your labor. You paid the price set by others on everything you used in the production of the crops. Now will you let the same people price your crops and set your wages? Or will you join the American Society of **E**QUITY, build up the membership until every farmer in the land secures a profitable price on every crop he grows.

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for every purpose and combination of purposes for which the farmer or seedsmen, ranchman or planter can possibly need them. Thus, you secure in one machine a Separator, Grader, Timothy Seed Saver and Fanning Mill, for taking out weed seeds, mustard and cockle from



### SOLD ON TIME

With or Without the Bagging Attachment.

seed wheat and all seed grain, cleaning and grading any kind of grain sown, including wheat, rye, timothy, clover, millet, oats, barley, flax, peas, beans, corn, alfalfa, broom corn, grass seed, tobacco seed, chufas, pecans, rice, cow peas, velvet beans, peanuts, Kaffir corn, cotton, etc., etc. This insures Highest Market Price for crop sold, most productive and cleanest yield of crop sown.

**Special Screens for Grading Corn and Special Screens for Taking Buckhorn Out of Clover.** We Make Our Own Screens for all sizes and kinds of grain. There is no sense or reason in trying to do without a Chatham, for it is sold to you on time, and more than pays for itself before you are asked to pay for it.

On Exhibition at 40 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and Block 10, Palace of Agriculture, St. Louis World's Fair.

### Every Chatham Carries Our Five Years Guarantee

and will be shipped to you from the following distributing points, whichever is nearest you: Peoria, Ill.; Freeport, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Pendleton, Ore.; Dayton, O.; as well as from either of our factories—Detroit, Mich., or Chatham, Ont. "How to Make Dollars Out of Wheat" is a truthful book of facts and instructive information that is invaluable to the student of intensive farming. It tells how others pick up hundreds of dollars on their places more by forethought and care than by work, and gives names and letters of parties who have found a little breeze to be a good money-maker. It further tells how you can secure a Chatham Fanning Mill, use it to your profit and pay for it later on. Write for this book today, without fail. It will come back by return mail. Address all letters

**The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd. (Mfrs. Chatham Fanning Mills, Incubators, Brooders)**  
203 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

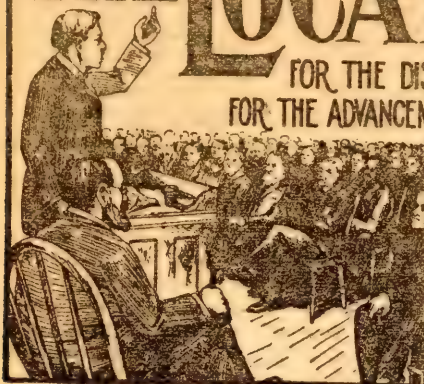


NO 1 OATS AND CHAFFING  
NO 2 BARLEY AND FALL WHEAT  
NO 3 PEAS BEANS AND OATS  
NO 4 RED CLOVER SEED  
NO 5 TIMOTHY SEED SCREEN  
NO 6 PEAS AND BEAN SCREEN  
NO 7 FALL WHEAT FOR SEED  
NO 8 CHESSE AND OATS FROM WHEAT  
NO 9 WHEAT FOR MARKET AND OATS  
NO 10 SPRING WHEAT RIDDLE  
NO 11 OATS FROM WHEAT  
NO 12 COCKLE AND WILD PEAS FROM WHEAT  
NO 13 COCKLE FROM WHEAT  
NO 14 TIMOTHY SEED FROM WHEAT  
NO 15 FALL WHEAT RIDDLE  
NO 16 CHESSE BOARD USED UNDER RIDDLE  
NO 17 ALSIKE CLOVER SCREEN



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLE, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

## Annual Meeting of A. S. of E.

It has been decided to hold the annual meeting for election of officers and transaction of business for the American Society of Equity on Thursday, December 8, 1904, at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. The meeting will cover more than one day if necessary.

Nominations of candidates for the various offices are now in order. The officers to be elected are president, secretary, treasurer, statistician, organizer, attorney, and seven directors. The board of directors shall consist of the president, secretary and four others. Candidates names must be published in the official paper at least six weeks before the election. This makes it compulsory that the names be proposed and received at headquarters by or before Oct. 20th, when the November 1st number will close.

It is desired that all the officers for the next year shall be men who can give as much of their time to the development of the society as necessary. Any member or local union can put a name in nomination and it should be accompanied by a statement showing the fitness of the party for the position, which will be published for the information of members.

Votes will be cast on blanks to be supplied for this purpose and which will be printed in the official paper in due time.

J. W. Glover, county secretary of the F. M. B. A., of Hamilton county, Ill., went to Hardin county last week to instruct some old lodges that had reorganized. The result was 95 members, the organization of a county assembly, and a large club of subscribers to Up-to-Date.

Do not let the blare of the political trumpet and the hollow sound of the drum drown your interest in the vital matter of farm economy—of price and production.

The best time of all for organization is now at hand. Don't let anything get in the way. Our results with wheat show that victory is near.

The excessive wet weather in many places has seriously damaged the hay crop, which must necessarily affect prices, and make it more difficult to maintain the minimum price, which, of course, is for No. 1 hay.

There is every inducement for the cotton and tobacco growers to be active in organization. If the prices of their products be maintained it must be by organization.

Our letter writers have not had a fair show this issue. Many excellent letters have had to go over. We like those letters and our Up-to-Date people love to read them. Don't neglect to write.

There has been an immense hay crop harvested. It is worth \$12 a ton on basis of Chicago market. The A. S. of E. says so and all you need to do is to hold on until you get the price which will come during the crop year.

Europe has suffered the most destructive drought in many years, crops were destroyed over vast areas. This will stimulate exports to those countries including hay, clover seed, corn and oats.

Mr. W. C. Webber, of Rochester, Minn., an earnest and intelligent worker, is preparing to enter upon a systematic work of organizing in that state. Farmers who will aid in this work, and assist in getting up meetings should write to Mr. Webber, as above. We urge them to do so.

## Send the Dates of Your Meetings

Large meetings or picnics should be held everywhere under the management of the American Society of Equity. Many A. S. of E. local unions have held or will hold such meetings. Also county fairs, street fairs, farmers' clubs, granges, lodges, etc., have obtained speakers from headquarters, to address the assemblages on the important matters for which the A. S. of E. stands. Too much of this work cannot be done. It is educational along the right lines. The people are hungry for such knowledge.

If the A. S. of E. has not had a great mass meeting, barbecue or picnic, or been represented at such in your neighborhood, see to it at once that one is gotten up. Notify us of date and particulars as soon as possible. Announcement in this paper will do an immense amount of good.

We are authorized to announce the following meetings.

Whitmore Lake, Mich., Aug. 27; Geo. G. Winans in charge.

Eckford, Mich., Aug. 30; D. M. Babcock in charge.

Albion, Mich., Aug. 31; D. M. Babcock in charge.

Durand, Mich., Sept. 1; Geo. G. Winans, state organizer, and others in charge.

Kingston, Mich., Sept. 2; Geo. Giddings in charge.

Lewisport, Ky., Aug. 27; H. G. Smith in charge.

Greenville, Ky., Aug. 29; Hon. H. B. Sherman will speak.

## SPECIAL To Our Readers and Members of A. S. of E.

We are going to ask you a few questions, and we hope you will answer them at once. Here they are:

1. Have you been benefitted by reading Up-to-Date Farming?

2. What is the nature of those benefits—moral, intellectual, financial, or all combined? (It is not necessary to go into great detail; give us briefly the facts, as you feel them to be.)

3. Has belonging to the A. S. of E. been of financial benefit to you? Cite any cases that may have come to your notice.

Here are only three questions. We have been working hard, and feel that we have a right to know something of the result. We can only know from your reply.

This is of more importance than you may think, and we hope you will answer these questions promptly. Please consider this appeal just as personal to each reader or member as though it reached you in a letter, accompanied by a stamped envelop for a reply. We would willingly send these were it practicable to do so, but we know you will not hesitate to reply on account of the postage. The danger is that you may put it off "till tomorrow." Tomorrow is a fleeting phantom that is always a day ahead of you.

DO IT TODAY PLEASE, and then you may know that you have done the publisher of this paper and the National Union of your society a VERY GREAT FAVOR.

[The above was written by Mr. Everitt, who, I can testify, has done as much or more for the farmers than any other man in the country; and I add my request to his for a reply from EACH subscriber and EACH member, and when replying you may greatly aid the cause by giving us an additional name or two of persons who might be interested in this cause.—JOHN P. STELLE Associate Editor.]

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

### SPECIAL ISSUES OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Immediately following the SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERIES—six issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING June 15 to September 1—we will commence the publication of six other special issues. These will begin September 15, and will be called THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SERIES. We will repeat our liberal offer of THREE MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS, covering this period, but old subscribers for three months, or for a longer period, cannot embrace this offer. They must be new subscribers.

These special issues and special prices are made to secure new subscribers. (We believe every person who reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three months will want to read it always, thus we hope each three months subscriber will become a yearly one.)

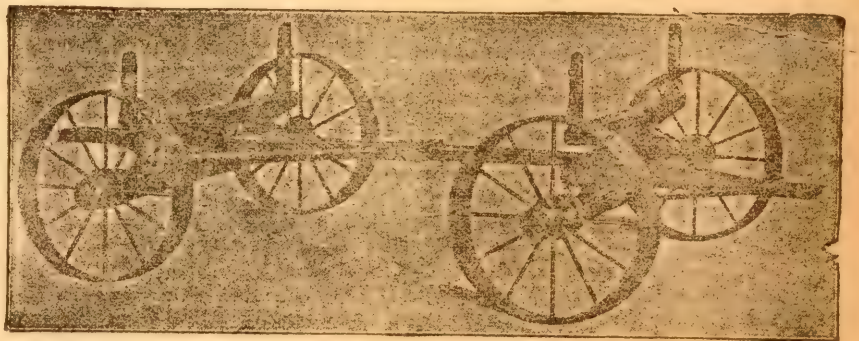
The leading articles in these numbers will be as follows:

1. September 15.—PRICES ON THE FARM AND PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS ELSEWHERE. We prove that gambling in farm products has an astonishing effect in depressing prices. An exhaustive treatment of this vital subject.
2. October 1.—PROSPERITY OF THE NATION DEPENDS ON THE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS. We prove that low prices of farm products have been responsible for seasons of depression in business; that prosperity returned with the return of good prices, and incidentally we show that hard times and good prices for farm products cannot exist at the same time. An exhaustive treatment of this very important (to every true American) subject.
3. October 15.—THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—What it is and What it Should Be. Contains many startling statements and important recommendations, which if carried out, will result in incalculable good to Agriculture.
4. FARMERS' INCOMES AND FARMERS' TAXATION. Shows how the politicians repay the farmers for their votes by saddling on them the bulk of taxation; with advice how to equalize the taxes.
5. November 15.—THE ELEMENTS OF EXPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Much light on a dark (to the farmers) subject.
6. December 1.—THE SO-CALLED COMPETITIVE PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DO NOT EXIST. Proves that America has fixed the world's prices for staple farm products in the past and will for the future.

THESE ARTICLES will constitute a unique addition to American Agricultural literature, and at the same time they will possess a value from an educational standpoint never before approached. Never before in the history of this country has agriculture been favored with so many valuable literary and educational contributions as are now appearing through UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Farmers and others should interest themselves to help the publisher to give these special issues the widest circulation possible.

It is time now for the many thousand three months trial subscribers to renew for a year so the paper may go to them without interruption. Always state that you are a "trial subscriber."

## After Harvest Work



In the interim between the harvesting and threshing of wheat, oats, etc., and the gathering of the corn crop, comes a period which is familiarly known as "after harvest."

It transpires each season that in the rush and steady strain incident to the planting and cultivating of corn, the sowing and ultimate harvesting of the small grains and the annual haying, many important farm operations are put off for the "after harvest" period.

There is the hauling out and spreading of the season's accumulation of manure; the clearing of the wood lot; the removal of stumps, boulders, stones, etc.; the repairing of farms and pasture fences and the filling of silos. Then, too, there is the shelling and marketing of last season's corn, which has been held until the present crop has given evidence of success. The marketing of the spring and summer fed hogs, etc.

Every one of these operations brings the farm wagon into frequent and almost continued use. It is important then that the farm wagon be a good one. It should be as light as is consistent with requisite strength. It should be low down so that it may be easy to load. It should have broad faced tires in order to avoid cutting up and "rutting" of meadows, pastures and farm lands, and to reduce the traction and draft to the minimum.

These good qualities and advantages in a

farm wagon are embodied in a high degree in the Electric Handy Wagon, a cut of which is shown with this article. As its name indicates, it is a low-down, handy wagon in every sense to which this term will apply. It is very easy to load, saving, we think it safe to say, more than half the lift as it is the part of the lift above the center of gravity—the last half—which requires the heavy strain. This advantage will be appreciated almost beyond comparison in hauling manure, stumps, logs, boulders and green corn for filling the silo. All these substances are heavy, and the greatest labor in connection with their handling is in the loading.

Being heavy, the load would cut into the sod or other land badly if it were not for the broad tires which enable the load to be drawn smoothly and easily over the surface without injury to the land.

Then, too, there is the great durability and lasting quality of this steel wagon in its favor. It is proof against decay of every form. In fact, it is a good thing for the farmer from every point of view.

The whole story of its worth, as well as details of construction, etc., will be found in the large illustrated catalogue of the Electric Wheel Co., of Quincy Ill. Write for the book. They mail it free to all our readers if they mention this paper.



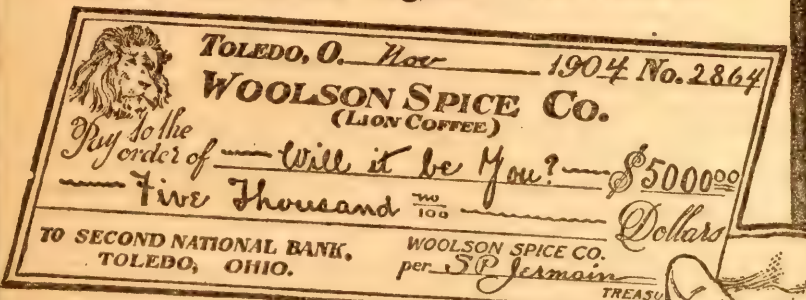
# \$50,000.00

## Cash Given Away

TO USERS OF

# Lion Coffee

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums



## How Would You Like a Check Like This?

WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00

Cash to LION COFFEE users in our great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

## Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.



What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904? In 1900 election, 13,959,633 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 6, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
5 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00 "	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00 "	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00 "	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00 "	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00 "	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00 "	9,000.00
2139 PRIZES,	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

**Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00**

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

## How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your Lion Heads

**WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS and CASH PRIZES**

Complete Detailed Particulars In Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.



Let nothing go to waste.

No matter what the crop, as it matures save it.

Begin to look after the seeds for the next year.

How many bushels of weed seeds have matured on the farm? Every one of them will rise up to call you—Dennis next spring.

The first of September is a good time to sow rye for pasture, if it has not already been done.

Sow the timothy for permanent meadow as soon as possible now.

If the wheat land is not already turned, get at it immediately, and keep at it. Work it down so as to induce the weed seeds to sprout previous to the final working before sowing.

In seeding to wheat go on the theory that a hundred bushels from five acres is a better bargain than a hundred bushels from ten acres, and work accordingly. Don't put wheat in any but the most suitable land, use none but the very best seed, put it in the best possible condition, fertilize if at all necessary, and then cut your notch for 150 bushels for every five acres, and not less than a dollar at home for every bushel.

What crops have done best, and under what conditions, and what crops have you wished during the season you had put out the previous spring? Now is the time to make up the record for use next year.

The castor bean is an easily grown crop, the product is useful, the demand is seldom over supplied, and it is generally fairly remunerative. It does well on average corn land in the central Mississippi and the lower Ohio valleys.

Broom corn is extensively grown and is a remunerative crop in portions of central Illinois, and it is also being grown very successfully in Oklahoma.

The sunflower is grown for the seed quite extensively in southern Illinois, and it is considered quite remunerative at two cents per pound, which it often brings. The culture is very simple, about like that of corn.

I wish every farmer could tell just how many days' work of man and team each of his crops had cost him. That would seem like getting down to a business basis.

Have a mind now to the saving of the corn fodder. Cut and shocked and thoroughly cured, then shredded and shedded, it makes excellent feed for cattle and sheep, and some claim it is good feed for horses. The old way of cutting corn and leaving it in the field in the shock all winter is very wasteful, and it is bad economy so far as the handling is concerned.

Don't sow bad seed wheat. The best is none too good.

## The Rice Crop

In some portions of the South our readers are interested in the rice crop as producers; all over the world they are interested in it as consumers. Like all other products that take the "natural flow of commerce," there is a mighty big screw loose between the producer and consumer of rice. Just now the rice growers of the South claim to be "suffering from too good a crop last year." Strange isn't it, that the producers of anything should suffer from having made too good a crop? But northern consumers have never found out that there has been too heavy a crop of rice in the South; prices to us have remained just about the same. The fact is, the consumers pay for rice

about 200 per cent. more than is paid for it at the mills. This is an unjustifiable wrong to two classes, the growers of rice and those who buy it for food. That 200 per cent. of profit between the two should be divided; we are sure it might well be divided into three parts—add one of the parts to the price paid the producers, take one of the parts from the price charged the consumers, and leave the other part as fair remuneration to all who handle the product between the mills and the eaters. The effect of this readjustment would be an increase of the consumption of rice on account of its being so much cheaper, which would call for an increased production that would also be stimulated by the better price, and an increased business for those who handle rice in all its stages between the field and the kitchen. The miserable system of hogging all the profits between the producer and the consumer is a worse blight than mildew, and even greed o'er leaps itself and stabs its own prosperity.

## The Broom Corn Crop

Broom corn is an important product, and one which the modern world could not well do without, yet its production is of local interest, and there is not sufficient attention paid to it by the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture. About all the data available concerning the crop is that procured by the census of 1900, which comes down to a date no later than 1899.

The origin of broom corn is something of a mystery. It is generally considered a native of India, though it seems no one has ever found it growing in a wild state. The United States, Italy, France and Germany are the only countries which produce it solely for brooms, and like purposes. It is not exactly known when broom corn was introduced into the United States, though in an old publication of 1798 it is mentioned as "the cheapest and best plant growth for making brooms, velvet whisks, etc.," and that its seeds are good for poultry feed. But it was long after that before the crop attained any commercial importance. It is surprising even now that it is so restricted in its cultivation, for it may be grown successfully on any soil and in any climate where Indian corn will grow.

In 1899 there were in the United States 178,584 acres devoted to broom corn, which showed a rapid increase during the preceding ten years, for the total acreage in 1889 was only 98,425 acres. The product in 1899 was 90,947,370 pounds, which sold for \$3,588,414, or an average of 4 cents per pound, or \$80 per ton, and the crop made a little over \$20 per acre.

In 1879 Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New York and Ohio produced more than a million pounds each, but ten years later only Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska produced more than a million pounds each. Why the other states named abandoned its cultivation does not appear. In 1899 California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas produced more than a million pounds each, and the combined product of these states equaled 96 per cent. of the total crop, while that of Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma equaled 87 per cent. of the entire crop.

The producers of broom corn seem to have held their crop well in hand during the past few years. A combination of capitalists seems to have been formed in the central part of Illinois, which is the center of production, for the purpose of controlling the price, which, we believe, has sometimes gone as high as \$150 per ton. Unlike most combinations of that character, this one seems to have held up the price for the producers, which for several years has not gone below from \$75 to \$80 per ton on the farms. This is a product which would be very easy for the growers to control on account of the nature of the product itself, easily and safely stored when baled, and because of the local character of its production. The broom corn growers should promptly organize.

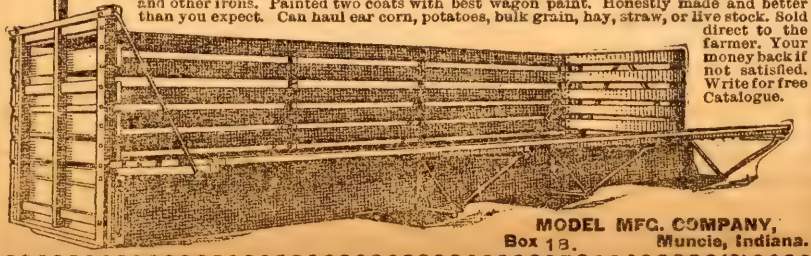
# 89 CENTS FOR A NEW 1905 HEATING STOVE

HOW WE CAN SELL a new 1905 model high grade heating stove under our BINDING GUARANTEE for only EIGHTY-NINE CENTS. Not a deposit of 89 cents, with something to pay later on, but just 89 cents to pay; no more, no less. HOW we can do it and WHY we do it is fully explained in OUR NEW FREE 1905 SPECIAL STOVE CATALOGUE. Illustrates and describes our New 1905 Style Heating Stove, which we sell for 89 cents; explains our new and marvelously low price making policy, illustrates and describes an almost endless variety of Heating and Cooking Stoves and Ranges; all kinds and styles of Hard Coal, Soft Coal and Wood and Iron direct draft, double draft and base burning HEATING STOVES. EVERYTHING IN STOVES at prices so astonishingly low that you will be surprised and pleased. OUR FREE CATALOGUE explains our 30 Days' Free Trial Plan, our Pay After Received Terms, our Safe Delivery Guarantee, explains our Binding Quality Guarantee, explains our plan of shipping the day your order is received, so you will only have to wait a few days; tells how we make freight charges very low no matter in what state you live. OUR FREE CATALOGUE shows an illustration of our own stove foundry, the largest in the world; tells all about why we can make prices on all kinds of stoves so very MUCH LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE. OUR FREE CATALOGUE is the largest, handsomest, best illustrated, most interesting and MOST COMPLETE special stove catalogue ever published and tells everything known about stoves. WRITE FOR OUR FREE STOVE CATALOGUE. Cut this ad out and send to us, or on a postal card say: Send me your FREE Stove Catalogue, and THE BIG STOVE CATALOGUE will go to you by return mail, postpaid, FREE. You will get the most astonishing stove offer ever heard of; you will receive a new and most astonishingly liberal stove proposition. DON'T BUY A STOVE anywhere and tell your neighbors not to buy a stove of any kind until they first write for our New Special Stove Catalogue and get THE Big Book, THE NEW OFFER OF OURS; OUR LATEST STOVE PROPOSITION. WRITE TODAY. DO IT NOW. WE WILL TELL YOU SOMETHING YOU OUGHT TO KNOW. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



## 20th Century Wagon Box and Rack

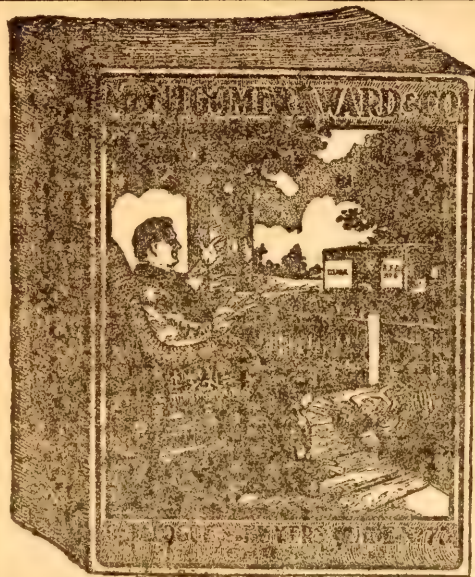
Contains 170 ft. of clear, well-seasoned lumber, 230 bolts, and 75 pounds of best Malleable Castings and other irons. Painted two coats with best wagon paint. Honestly made and better than you expect. Can haul ear corn, potatoes, bulk grain, hay, straw, or live stock. Sold direct to the farmer. Your money back if not satisfied. Write for free Catalogue.



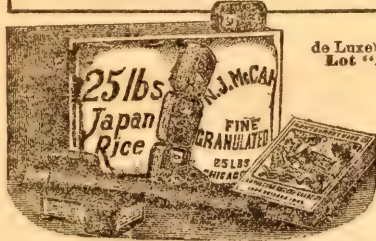
MODEL MFG. COMPANY, Box 18, Muncie, Indiana.



# Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Big Catalogue No. 73 is Now Ready



The People's Favorite Catalogue  
**FREE** Ward's Catalogue No. 73—  
The biggest, best and most reliable catalogue issued by any catalogue house in the world—we make no exceptions. See Lot "A" below. READ IT.



de Luxe) and a souvenir photograph, both absolutely free. For Lot "A" \$2.40. Order this lot ALONE if you want it.

25 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
25 lbs. Selected Fancy Japan XXX Rice	1.00
10 bars Hannah Cobb's Laundry Soap	.40
1 Handsome D'arcy Photographure	FREE
1 Catalogue and Buyers' Guide No. 73—Edition de Luxe	FREE

Until October 15, 1904, Lot "A" - Packed in case for shipment by freight; weight, about 75 pounds. **\$2.40**

Bigger and better than ever—6½ pounds of valuable information, 1200 pages of rare values—printed on heavy white book paper, carefully edited, handsome cover by the famous artist, Ike Morgan—a catalogue that should be in every household.

## You Can Get a Copy Absolutely FREE

Also a handsome D'arcy photographure, suitable for framing, by ordering any of the 14 lots described below. Don't delay. WARD'S CATALOGUE is the POPULAR ONE everywhere, and is preferred by almost everybody to all others. We expect thousands of applications as soon as this announcement is read, so we urge you to get your application in early.

### It's the Only Complete Catalogue

Published the only one that is absolutely up to date and complete in every detail, the only one that quotes nothing but perfectly dependable goods at prices the lowest obtainable anywhere. Catalogue No. 73 is all that a good catalogue should be. It represents the largest stock of goods in the world—21 different divisions, each a store in itself, 85 separate and distinct lines open for your examination. Practically everything we have to sell is included; no sending for special catalogues after you receive the big one. Everything is in Catalogue No. 73 this year—an improvement we know will be hailed with delight by our thousands of friends and old customers.

**Edition de Luxe** Nothing like it ever before attempted. Printed on heavy white book paper, making it strong and durable, rich in appearance, easy to read, and more desirable in every respect. The Edition de Luxe is a triumph in catalogue making. It contains over 30,000 illustrations, most of which are new and printed perfectly on the fine white paper used for the Edition de Luxe. 35,000 quotations of high-grade, absolutely honest merchandise, set in new type cast especially for this catalogue; 12 pages of carpets, rugs and portieres printed in actual colors, 2 pages of men's neckties in actual colors, about 200 pages of satin finished paper showing actual photographic reproductions of lace, embroideries, millinery, woman's fashions, furs, etc. This catalogue weighs over 6½ lbs. and is 3 inches thick. When we tell you that other catalogues don't weigh over 3 lbs. you will quickly see what an enormous book Catalogue No. 73 is. Experts pronounce it the finest specimen of a catalogue ever produced.

**For the Men** The largest stock of hardware in the world home, your barn, your farm, your ranch. No matter what your occupation is, we have what you need—your clothing, your shoes, farm implements, vehicles, harness, photo and electrical goods, books, watches, etc. Everything from windmills to fish hooks—all at prices so low that you can save anywhere from 15 to 50 per cent by trading with us.

### For the Women

The very latest styles in women's wear, furniture, notions, groceries, glassware, toilet articles, stationery, sewing machines, books, jewelry, carpets, curtains, and 10,000 other good and necessary articles. Particular care has been given to our fashions in women's wearing apparel. Our buyers have picked up the best of everything shown in New York and other Eastern markets. Our styles are correct and the very latest—later than those shown in any other general catalogue. Don't buy from an old catalogue with last year's styles. Catalogues of other firms issued ahead of ours contain last year's fashions, and are not trustworthy. We know this to be a fact, because this year's styles were not shown by the New York designers until August 1, and we have delayed the publication of Catalogue No. 73 until our buyers returned from New York with the new samples for next winter.

It is our policy to lead the procession, and you can positively rely upon our catalogue. Among other things of interest to women in Catalogue No. 73 is the largest retail stock of dry goods in the world. Choice silks, dainty linens, fashionable dress goods, sheeting, towel, cotton goods, etc.; in fact everything a wide-awake dry-goods store should have—all of the best quality and very reasonable in price. With Catalogue No. 73 in your hands you can, at your leisure, select everything for your home, for yourself, for your family, without the trouble of a shopping trip, and with the absolute certainty that everything will be just a little bit better than you expect.

### For Everybody

Catalogue No. 73 will be found a source of great convenience and economy. Regardless of your age, your occupation, or your wealth, it enables you to select exactly what you want without the annoyance of visiting a dozen stores and taking what they have to offer, whether it is just what you want or not.

**We Do Not Sell Trash** Nothing but the best is good enough for our customers. Many firms are making a noise about their low prices; but don't be misled. A low price is no bargain unless you get quality. Anybody can sell worthless goods cheap.

## Catalogue No. 73 is FREE with any of the following Bargain Lots

With each lot we pack an attractive D'arcy Photographure with our compliments. Cut out and use order coupon below

### Lot A

To be Shipped by Freight, A copy of Catalogue No. 73 (Edition de Luxe) and a souvenir photograph, both absolutely free. For Lot "A" \$2.40. Order this lot ALONE if you want it.

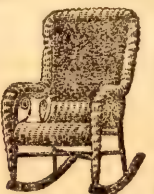
### The D'arcy Photographures

Beautiful reproductions of famous masterpieces FREE with our compliments, with Lot "A" and Specials "B" to "O"—Platino Black Tones, 16x20 inches. Fine Kid Finish Paper. The D'arcy Photographure Gelatin Process, the finest method known for securing perfect photographic effects. The accuracy with which details and perspective, as well as the general beauty of the original paintings, are all preserved in the pictures has caused experts to pronounce the reproductions far superior to the finest and most expensive photographs. Any one of these five magnificent photographures would be a beautiful decoration to the finest home. The originals were painted by masters whose names have long been famous the world over. FIVE SUBJECTS, EACH ONE A MASTERPIECE:

A Country Scene in Normandy, by Verschuor, a famous Dutch landscape painter. Not to be convinced, by Alfons Spring, a Russian artist. Fleeing From the Flames, a remarkably dramatic painting, by Adolf Schreyer, a German painter. The Farmer's Lunch, by Julien Dupre—a beautiful pastoral painting. The Defense of Zapote Bridge, by Verestchagin, the famous artist who was killed on the Russian battleship Potemkin at Port Arthur.



**Special B**—Polished Oak Writing Desk, 5 feet high, 30 inches wide. A fine piece of furniture. A catalogue with each . . . **\$3.95**



**Special C**—8,000 of these fine Rockers bought especially for this sale. A good, large basket seat Reed Rocker. A catalogue, edition de Luxe, packed with every chair. Weight, complete, about 30 lbs. Special C—a \$3.00 rocker for . . . **\$1.95**

**Special D**—Box calf, solid leather shoes. A shoe that sells for \$9.00 at most places. Don't forget size. Sold only with Lot A. These fine shoes \$1.90 Lot A \$2.40. Both, by freight . . . **\$4.30**



**Special E**—A fine Woman's Shoe made of solid box calf. A big bargain at our price. Sold only with Lot A. These shoes \$1.90; Lot A \$2.40. Both together, by freight . . . **\$3.80**



**Special F**—15,000 Mel-tonette Walking Skirts at \$1.48, when packed with Lot A. Dark gray, with green and corded stripes. This skirt, \$1.48 Lot A, 2.40 **\$3.88**

**Special G**—All Wool Kersey Jacket, 28 inches long, mercerized serge lining. A handsome garment. Colors black or castor. A wonderful bargain. Packed with Lot A and shipped by freight, a catalogue included. This jacket, \$5.50; Lot A, \$2.40. Special G, . . . **\$7.90**

**Special H**—Kitchen Cabinet Table with hardwood top. The lowest price we have ever seen. Price, with catalogue, **\$2.95**



**Special I**—One of the best Oil Heaters made. 28 inches high. Weighs 16 lbs., with a catalogue. **\$2.25**

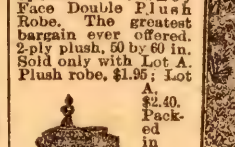


**Special J**—100-lb. sack of best Rice at lowest price ever known. Edition de Luxe catalogue with each sack. 100-lb. sack . . . **\$3.14**

**Special K**—25 pieces Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 large spoons, 6 teaspoons, 1 butter knife, 1 sugar spoon. Sold only with Lot A, to be shipped by freight. Rogers' Silver, \$3.50; Lot A, \$2.40. For both . . . **\$6.25**



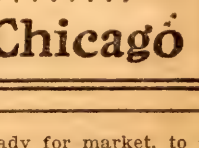
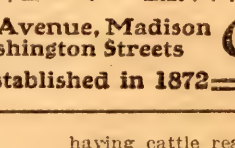
**Special L**—A gray fur Lap Robe, made from Japanese goat skin. A fine robe, 4ft. by 6ft. Sold only with Lot A. Lap robe, \$3.50; Lot A, \$2.40. Both packed together . . . **\$5.70**



**Special M**—Fancy Face Double Plush Robe. The greatest bargain ever offered. 2-ply plush, 50 by 60 in. Sold only with Lot A. Plush robe, \$1.95; Lot A, \$2.40. For both . . . **\$4.35**



**Special N**—Air-Tight Heater, 38 inches high, made of sheet steel, nickel trimmings. Burns everything except coal. Equal the price if you can. Weight, 40 lbs. A catalogue with each shipment . . . **\$1.75**



Fill out this side for ordering any of the Bargain lots described above. I enclose \$ . . . Please ship Special . . . to address below.

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## Completes the Educational Series

This number completes the Educational series. We have given instructions how the various crops can be controlled for marketing and how prices can be made. No person can have read these numbers without being better prepared for farm work and particularly that part of it which relates to marketing the crops. This is the most important part of a farmer's work, yet strange to relate, it has been totally neglected—ignored—until this paper undertook to help farmers about two years ago.

We will not dwell on what has been accomplished in practical results already, our readers know. We only wish here to assure our readers, one and all, that every crop farmers grow can be controlled for marketing and compel the price. Farmers are the only people who can control the marketing of the A. S. of E. is the only organization with a plan that is practicable to control marketing of farm products. This is true.

Nearly thirty thousand people took part of our three months offer. These people now bid farewell to Up-to-Date Farming and no more learn in its columns? Or will they send the subscription price for a year, 50 cents, to continue to grow in knowledge of twentieth century agriculture,

which will be intensive and profitable agriculture? Or, better yet by far, send \$1 and join the army of co-operating farmers, receive and wear the badge and encourage the one hundred thousand other farmers who have already joined this movement that is sweeping the land. Will you come to the front or will you always stay in the rear?

## The Third Power

We thought, when we began printing this book as a serial, that we could print it in the six issues of Up-to-Date, constituting the Educational series but we have failed. We gave all the space to it that we could possibly spare and there is nearly half to run yet. The question will now arise with the many thousand readers, How will I get the balance? The only ways are to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming, beginning with September 15th number or buy the book.

Of course we expect every person who has taken this paper for three months to become a yearly subscriber. This was our object in making the offer, coupled with a desire to benefit farmers by teaching them controlled marketing and price making. We will be greatly disappointed if many of them refuse to renew and allow this paper to stop now when they have only got a glimpse of the greatness and beauty of agriculture in America, when farmers come to the

front where they should be.

The best part of The Third Power is yet to be printed. It increases in interest until the last paragraph. Arrange for the continuation by subscribing at once or you can buy the book in paper cover for 50 cents; in cloth for \$1; 10 cents extra in each case for postage.

## Special Lines Organizing

The tobacco growers are organizing very rapidly. They propose to hold a national convention at Lynchburg, Va., in October, to agree on a schedule of prices for the 1904 crop. The bean growers in Michigan are organizing. Geo. G. Wynans, of Hamburg, and Milo Marsh, of Lansing, are the prime movers. If you want a meeting or further particulars, write to either of these gentlemen. The barley growers are organizing under the leadership of W. C. Webber, Rochester, Minn.

All these industries are organizing in the American Society of Equity.

## Controlled Marketing

Mr. George H. Shannon, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, in a recent interview, said: "In view of the present condition of the cattle market, I would suggest to those

having cattle ready for market, to spread their shipments out as much as possible, by dividing same and making two or more shipments instead of one, thus equalizing receipts, avoiding congestion and saving the heavy decline in market values occasioned by excessive 'runs' on one or two days in each week."

How can excessive runs be prevented unless there is a head to the whole business and a medium for communication with members. It cannot be done. Controlled marketing, if intelligently controlled, will prevent gluts, and make prices, but it cannot be done without a paper or bulletins.

## A Slight Tax

If the farmers would contribute one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount they yearly contribute to the never-satisfied man of speculative price for one season, they, and not the "bulls" and "bears" of the boards of trade, would be benefited by the millions that are now flowing into monopolies' coffers; then these unjust tributes they now pay to speculative price fixers would be turned into their own pockets. Then, and not till then, can the tillers of the soil hope to receive a just profit from the results of their toil.—The Livingston Herald, Howell, Mich.

The price consumers pay, is no criterion by which producers' prices may be judged. Purchasers of food supplies should remember this.



## UP-TO-DATE FARMING RAISING AND MARKETING

This is the last issue of the educational series, and we make the dairy interest the leading feature.

While dairying is widely extended, it is a business with local characteristics—there are strong localities devoted almost entirely to it.

Dairying is a business, a trade. To succeed at it one needs to serve an apprenticeship.

No matter what line of business one may take up, he must have good tools, good machinery. The dairyman's most important machine is his cow. None but the best are good enough.

No matter how good the machinery one may use, results cannot be satisfactory unless that machinery be well handled. That is emphatically true of the dairyman's machine, the cow.

Cleanliness should be the dairyman's first, second, third and last consideration. There is no room for dirt or impurities in any part of the business.

Don't expect the cow to make good milk and butter fat out of bad water and bad feed. If she turn out the product she must have the necessary raw material.

If you have a cow that you can't afford to feed well for milk, feed her for beef, and turn her over to the butcher.

Encourage the consumption of cheese. People like cheese, and it is nutritious, but it is highly concentrated, and most persons eat too much of it at a time, or they eat it when they don't need anything, after they have already finished a full meal. Then they think it burdens the stomach.

It is a pity that greedy man should set up shop in opposition to the meek faced cow, but he had to give his product a mighty hard name, no harder though than is the thing itself—oleomargarine.

The Jersey for butter,  
The Holstein for cheese,  
The Angus for steak,  
And Old Red for all these.

Dairying and small fruits run mighty well together. Dairy work is night and

morning; small fruit work is through the day, and the dairy farm furnishes the manure for the fruit plants.

Clover, pea hay and shredded corn fodder is as good "roughness" as can be had for milch cows. Where alfalfa grows of course that is to be counted in with these.

Sept. 1st. Boom the pigs. Feed and handle the colts. See that the calves lack nothing. If the lambs have been dwindling for a few weeks, lag behind the flock and frequently lie down, it is stomach worms, most likely, and a bad case.

While out among the live stock, remember that an early spring pasture is an excellent thing, especially for the young stock. Rye makes it. Sow it now.

It isn't a bit too early to begin to feed the stock that is to be fattened for the fall market. Don't put anything on the market until it is at its best, then demand the top price.

Prosperity on the farm is our prosperity, and everybody's prosperity.

That's one reason why Up-to-Date Farming wants better prices for farm products. Another reason is because it is RIGHT. All we ask is that the farmers themselves help us. We'll make it.

### Actual Cost of Milk

The experiment stations have busy people. They make many "discoveries" to-day to find that they are not "it" tomorrow. But, for all that, they are very good people, make some intelligent and useful investigations, and develop some valuable truths. Some of them have been trying to determine the actual cost of milk, and have fixed it at 55 cents per 100 pounds, or 13.3 cents per pound of butter fat. This cannot be very reliable, though, because the cost of milk and butter fat depends upon too many varying conditions—cow, feed, water, treatment, etc., etc., etc. Aunt Sally can take old Bess and her clover and blue grass pasture, with the spring bubbling up from under the root of the maple, and make milk and butter fat cheaper than they can at five or six experiment stations.

### The Dairy Industry

An idea of what the dairy industry is, or may be, can be had from the following report of the dairy business of one county (Jefferson) in Wisconsin. That county has but sixteen townships, but the number of creameries in the county is 74; value \$213,800; number of cheese factories, 6; value \$9,300; number of patrons of creameries, 3,087; number of patrons of cheese factories, 201; number of cows contributing to creameries, 32,087; to cheese factories, 2,275; pounds of milk received by creameries, 138,679,452; pounds of butter made, 5,565,014; milk received by cheese factories, 9,444,160 pounds; cheese made, 893,834 pounds; received for butter, \$1,469,959.02; for cheese, \$94,884.23.

The county has a cow for every man, woman, and child, and the annual returns from milk alone are over \$2,000,000.

### Cheese as a Food

It is a wonder that the American people have not become greater cheese eaters than they are. It is certainly a very excellent food, and where meat has to be bought after it has come through the machinery of the packing houses, it is cheaper than meat. A full cream cheese is, approximately, one-third water, one-third fat and one-third casein, and it should cost not to exceed 16 cents per pound. Good beef is

## DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE IN BUYING A CREAM SEPARATOR

The average farmer can't afford to make a mistake in buying a Cream Separator. It is something he is only likely to do once in a lifetime—at any rate if he does it right.

Why not profit by the experience of the oldest, largest and most competent users of Cream Separators. These it may readily be learned are almost universally users of the

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approximately two-thirds water and one-third nutritive matter, though not all the solid matter of meat is digestible. This would cost about 12 cents a pound. Hence, taking the nutritive value of the two products, cheese is the cheaper. In spite of this fact we use less than four pounds of cheese per capita in this country.

It is most likely that the reason why cheese is not more popular as a food is because it is very concentrated, and to eat it as we are accustomed to eat other food, we are very likely to eat too much, which is followed by unpleasant results that we charge to the cheese rather than to our reckless and extravagant way of eating. When we eat cheese we must eat plenty of lighter stuff, just as we feed the horse or cow a bulk of hay or fodder, and only a small ration of grain.

It is true that the cheese product exceeds the demand for consumption, but the cheese maker may be encouraged by the fact that every facility is now provided for holding, curing and shipping cheese. And the average American may be informed also that the quality of American cheese has been greatly improved, and there is no reason why beef trusts and packers' strikes should seriously affect the people. Eat cheese—not as something to be eaten after you have already had a full meal, but as the nourishing part of the meal itself.

### \$19.90 BIG PARLOR ORGAN

FOR \$19.90 we furnish this big handsome solid golden oak Parlor Organ, stands 6 feet high, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, latest style for 1904-5, guaranteed the equal of organs sold by others for nearly double the price. Shown by a large picture and fully described in our big free Organ Catalogue sent to any one for the asking. AT \$25.95 to \$51.95 we sell other beautiful ORGANS, all made in our own organ factory and sold direct to you at only a little above actual manufacturing cost, at much lower prices than any dealer can buy. WHY we can build and sell the best ORGANS in the United States for so much less money than all other manufacturers and dealers, is all explained in our new free Organ Catalogue. OUR NO MONEY WITH ORDER PLAN. FREE TRIAL OFFER. OUR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BINDING GUARANTEE, fully explained in the Big Free Organ Catalogue sent on request. HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR AN ORGAN? If not, have you a friend who could use an organ if the price was low enough, the offer liberal enough, the greatest chance ever known? If so, cut this ad out and send to us, and the catalogue, our several propositions, and our new and most astonishingly liberal offer ever made, will all go to you free by return mail, postpaid. WRITE FOR OUR FREE ORGAN CATALOGUE AT ONCE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



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The Great soil Improvers; makes good land more productive; makes poor land good

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Whippoorwills at \$1.90 bu.

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Clays and Wonderful 1.50 per bu.

Mixed Varieties (very good) at 1.75 bu.

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Send for it today

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### CABBAGE WORMS POTATO BUGS MELON BUGS

Killed by dusting on Ferto-Insectone. Fertilizes while it kills the bugs. Harmless to human beings but death to all bugs, worms and insects. Price, 25 lb. sacks 75c; 50 lb. sacks \$1.25; 100 lb. sack \$2.00. J. A. EVERITT, Mfr., Indianapolis, Ind

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Write for catalog K-136 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular.

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Chicago, Ill.

P. M. Sharples  
West Chester, Pa.



# UP-TO-DATE DOWN-TO-EARTH PRODUCING AND MARKETING

The moulting season ought to be over. There may, however, be a few hens still in the moult, and they should have a little extra care.

And now is the time to lay the foundation for winter eggs. The early pullets must be the basis of it.

The next essential to winter eggs is comfortable quarters. Arrange them before winter.

The young turkeys are "gallant rangers" now, and they no doubt get a great deal of feed abroad, but they should be fed enough at home to keep them gentle.

Don't let the young roosters get too large before you market them. Capons are very profitable near the cities where there is a special demand for them. To test the matter, a lady had a young rooster caponized, and then permitted him to grow up with his mates, having precisely the same treatment. All were sold at the same time. The roosters brought 77 cents each, the capon brought \$1.95. The only difference in cost was the five cents she paid for having him caponized.

A mistake may be made in keeping too many hens through the winter. Don't keep more than you can house comfortably, and care for properly. Winter board of fowls is expensive, and it takes eggs to pay it. It is well to remember in this connection that roosters don't lay eggs.

Bee keeping and poultry raising fit very well together, but each require more or less skill and care in management, and ladies often make good success with both. But the ladies of the farm usually have enough "business,"

without any side lines, unless the men are to help with them.

Don't think of marketing fowls that are not fat. You would not expect to sell a house at a profit that only had the frame up. The finishing touches bring the money.

The first of September is a good time to clean out the poultry house.

In Canada, farms are being devoted specially to the fattening of poultry, and they are proving profitable. Yet thousands of dollars worth of poultry go to market annually without a thought as to whether the fowls are fat or not. Nothing should be put on the market until it is in condition to take its place at the top.

Writers on poultry still talk about "pin money." It is time they should quit it. That is a term used in old English law to represent an allowance the husband was required to make to his wife, and it grew to be regarded a matter of little significance. The income from the poultry is often the surest, if not the most important, income of the farm.

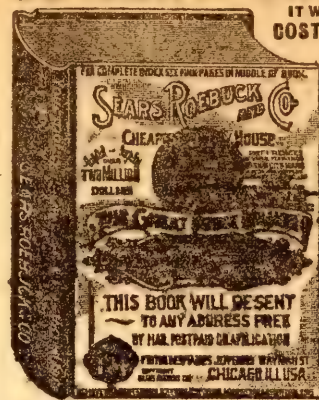
Don't set aside any room in the poultry house for fowls that won't pay their board. Those who make money from poultry must exercise judgment, the same as those must who make money in any other way.

I am persuaded that much of the dwindling in the flock is for lack of grit even on the farms. Haul up and dump a load of gravel in the yard, and see how soon the chickens will get busy.

Some one declares that the best egg producer in the market is a plentiful supply of good, clean water. It is, at least, a good health maintainer as compared with the filthy water fowls are too often compelled to drink.

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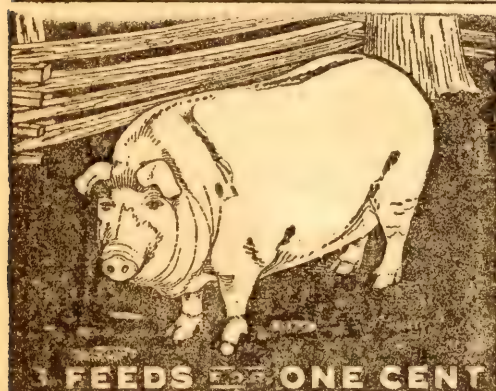
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## MADE HIS SOW GAIN 400 LBS. IN 100 DAYS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. BAINBRIDGE, INDIANA.

Gentlemen:—My sow gained 400 pounds in 100 days by feeding her about 75 cents' worth of "International Stock Food" and 20 bushels of corn with some slop. The total cost of the "International Stock Food" and grain I fed was less than \$5.00. How is that for profit? Over 20 per cent. profit is a very satisfactory rate. One of my neighbors gave me the sow because he thought she would die within a week. She could not walk to my place, a distance of one and a half miles, and I had to haul her. I never saw or heard of any "Stock Food" having such great value as a conditioner and fattener. I had fed a good deal of "International Stock Food" before this and take pleasure in recommending its constant use by all farmers.

A. K. CAMPBELL.

Beware of Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. It won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class Medicinal Preparation, made from powdered roots, herbs, seeds and berries, to give to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Calves, Lambs and Pigs, in small amounts as an addition to their regular grain feed to secure better digestion and assimilation so that each animal will obtain more nutrition from all grain eaten. Scientific authorities prove that the average animal digests 55 per cent. of the average kind of feeds. "International Stock Food" will cause them to digest 70 to 75 per cent. We paid the government \$40,000.00 war tax because "International Stock Food" was a high-class medicinal preparation. Many other kinds did not pay any war tax because they claimed to the government that they did not use medicinal ingredients and did not claim medicinal results. You can afford to use preparations of this kind only on a medicinal basis. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood, "tones up" and permanently strengthens the entire system. It cures or prevents many forms of disease. It will save you \$10.00 per year in feed of Every Horse You Work and its use will only cost you \$2.50 per year. It saves grain and 20 to 30 days' time in growing and fattening all kinds of stock and is endorsed by over one million farmers who have used it for fifteen years. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations and substitutes. No chemist can separate and name all of the ingredients we use. Any company or chemist claiming to do so is a Self-Confessed Ignoramus or a Paid Falsehood. Insist on having the genuine "International Stock Food." It is sold by 100,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if it ever fails to give you satisfactory, paying results and its use only costs you FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

## A \$300000 STOCK BOOK FREE

### IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of Book is 12 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. These 183 Engravings are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Live Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and absolutely reliable. All Correspondence will be promptly answered as we have an office force of 235 including 121 typewriters.

WE WILL MAIL BOOK TO YOU FREE, POSTAGE PREPAID

If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal Card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st.—NAME THIS PAPER.

2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

ADDRESS AT ONCE... INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00. This Engraving Shows Our New Minneapolis Factory. It Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Canada.



## DAN PATCH 1:56 1/4 ---- FREE

FASTEST HARNESS HORSE IN THE WORLD

Dan Patch Eats "International Stock Food" Every Day and

HOLDS FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:

Mile Record, 1:56 1/4 Mile Record on Half-Mile Track, 2:08 1/4 Mile Record to Wagon, 1:57 1/4 Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, 2:04 1/4 Two-Mile Record, 4:17

### HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

Printed in Six Brilliant Colors—Size 21 by 28 inches

We own the World-Famous, Champion Pacing Stallion, Dan Patch, and have Fine Lithographs of him. They give complete record of all his Races and Fast Miles and are Free of Advertising. The large Colored Lithograph will show Dan hitched as you see him in this engraving.

IT WILL ALSO BE MAILED FREE—Postage Prepaid

IF YOU ANSWER THE "TWO QUESTIONS" AND SEND FOR BOOK DESCRIBED ABOVE.

## SEASONABLE ARTICLES FOR THE FARM

The following are offered subject to changes in price. All grass and clover seed, wheat and cow peas quoted by the bushel:

**Grass Seed** Prime Timothy, \$1.75; Red Top Ex. 75c; Pancy, \$1.25; Blue Grass—Ex. clean Kentucky, 65c; Fancy Kentucky, \$1.30; Orchard Grass—Prime, \$1.50; Choice, \$1.75; Lawn Grass—Quick Growing, per pound 25c, per bushel \$3.00. Bags charged 17 cents each extra, except for bluegrass, Orchard grass and Red Top in 8 bushels or more.

**Clover Seed** Medium Red, \$6.50; Mammoth Red, \$7.50; Crimson \$4.00; Alsike, \$6.50; Alfalfa, \$9.00; Turkestan Alfalfa 25c per lb. Bags extra, 17 cents each.

**Seed Wheat** Pultze-Mediterranean, \$2.00; Farmer's Trust, \$2.00; Harvest King, \$1.75; Mealey, \$1.60; Nigger, \$1.50; Rudy, \$1.50; Poole, \$1.50. Bags free. Large quantity quoted on application. Catalog free.

**Winter Rye** Mammoth White \$1.40 per bushel; Black or Common \$1.25 per bushel. 1. Sacks included.

**Turnip Seed** Purple Top Strap Leaved, 60c; White Flat Dutch, 60c; Amber Globe, 60c; Early Horn, 60c; Seven Top, 50c. Price per pound by mail. If not sent by mail deduct 10c per pound.

**Miscellaneous** Dwarf Essex Rape 6c per lb; Vetch (Vicia Villosa) \$4.50 per bushel;

**Poultry Supplies** Chamberlain's Chick Feed, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Oyster Shell, 65c per 100 lbs.; Mica Grit, 75c per 100 lbs.; any standard Louse Killer, 25c per package, postpaid, 35c.

**Fly Fuma** To keep flies off cattle and other domestic animals, quart 35c; gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons, \$4.00. Purchaser to pay transportation. A sprayer will be sent free with one gallon or more, on first orders only.

**Lice Exterminator** Leake's—this destroys lice, mites, fleas, etc. Directions with each package, quart 35c; gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons \$4.00. A sprayer will be sent free with one gallon or more, on first orders only.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis

## \$15.00 TO TEXAS

August 9 and 23, September 13 and 27, Cotton Belt Route will sell round trip homeseeker tickets from St. Louis to Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Brownwood, Amarilla, Quanah and intermediate Texas points at rate of \$15, stopovers both ways, return limit 21 days. "The Texas Train," a fine fast service to the southwest, leaves St. Louis daily, 5 p. m. Write for particulars.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. & T. A.

Cotton Belt, St. Louis, Mo.

## ALL ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH

The Bedford Breeze, a monthly magazine published at Bedford City, Va., by a former Iowa farmer, tells the exact truth about the Agricultural conditions in the South, and gives especial attention to the making of new homes by Western and Northern Farmers. It is one of the most sprightly and readable magazines devoted to the up-building of farms in the South. 25c per year—Send for a sample copy free.

THE BEDFORD BREEZE Bedford City, Va.



## UP-TO-DATE AND SMALL FRUIT

It pays to can peaches, but I really believe too much hard, hot work is done over the stove during canning season. Use more green fruit, and do less canning. I have known women to fill all their cans with apples, and then hurry to use them up so as to again fill the cans before the apple season was over. What is the use? Use the green fruit so long as it lasts, and can only at the close of the season. Apples can be kept the year round. What is the use then in canning them?

This is the time of year when orchards are too often permitted to grow up in weeds and sprouts. Our Up-to-Date people don't do that.

Carefully cut out and burn the blighted twigs, in both pear and apple trees.

In large sections of the fruit belt there are very few apples this year. The trees are resting, and will most likely bear very heavily next year. Prepare for it by cleaning up the orchards, plowing them, and, if the trees are old, give them a little later a thorough and systematic pruning—take all the surplus brush away and make new trees of them. From most large trees, as they are in the average orchard, a fair sized brush pile can be taken.

Head the peach trees low. That is, let them sprout out near the ground and make several trunks instead of one only. This advice is specially applicable to the northern edge of the peach belt.

A heavy dressing of lime is a first class application for the orchard in all but the limestone regions. In all the lower glacial formations the soil is more or less acid, which is unfavorable to fruit trees. Besides most fruits do best in soils rich in potash.

Don't lose sight of the importance of marketing. If you depend upon a local market, take pains to work up a special trade, and then don't fail to deliver precisely the kind of fruit you sell, and deliver it exactly on time, and in the best possible condition. No up-to-date breeder ever takes a horse to market without first rubbing and currying him. And he don't rub the horse's back only, but the entire animal. So don't put a few extra fine specimens on the top of the basket, crate or barrel—make each package an honest one.

Orchardists must necessarily depend upon nurserymen for their stock. All nurserymen are not dishonest; perhaps not many of them are, but there are some who must be placed in that class, and in buying fruit trees is where the purchaser cannot afford to be deceived or dealt with dishonestly. It takes too long to discover the wrong and possibly destroys a life's opportunity. We urge our Up-to-Date people to be specially careful in buying fruit trees and plants. Better deal with well known firms.

Aunt Eliza thinks there are few things superior to her bed of petunias.

And those brilliant nasturtiums! What can make a more showy dressing for the summer house?

The writer has been spending several days in the country, both in prairie and woodland. After all, the flowers of God's own planting are very fine—it is difficult for man's most patient skill to surpass them.

The weeds! The weeds! Rich soil and plenty of rain is a combination which makes big weeds and lots of them. Our Up-to-Date people are not allowing them to grow up in the garden to make seeds to trouble the folks next spring.

Watch this paper. Learn the price your crops are worth. Hold for the price if you can; sell if you cannot hold. Enough can hold to put the price to the market quickly on every crop this country produces; but if it takes some time, hold on and you will get your price because it is all needed for consumption.

It matters not what farmer's society you have joined. You need Up-to-Date Farming to get the necessary advice about prices and controlled marketing. This is the ONE paper that every farmer in America must read.

### FREE SEED REPORTS.

We are receiving some beautiful reports from our subscribers about the seeds and potatoes we gave them last spring. We are always glad to hear from our pleased and benefited subscribers, therefore ask others to report results. Following are a few specimens:

The one-half pound of potatoes received of you last spring made twenty-four pounds of nice large potatoes and was well pleased with rest of your seed collection and more so with your valuable paper.

Yours for success,  
WILL A. HOUSER, Benton, Ky.

I dug my potatoes, Up-to-Date No. 1 the three little ones you sent me and I got 218 potatoes from the three little ones you sent me, is that good or has anybody got more than this from three.

J. E. SEBRING, Hartford City, Ind.

I planted the one-half pound of Up-to-Date No. 1 potato and raised twenty-six and one-half pounds. They are nice potatoes. Will save them for seed. Please send me the permanent name of them.

Yours truly,  
CHESTER WATERS, Richwood, O.

### IMPURE BLOOD

Almost every one is a sufferer from some disease caused by impure blood, but only here and there one recognizes that in his blood lurk the seeds of disease, ready to manifest themselves at the first opportunity, in some of the innumerable ways so dreaded by everybody. Every neighborhood has its afflicted, many seemingly incurable, with complaints that have gradually made their appearance, growing a little worse with each change of the season until Chronic Ailments, such as Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles are well developed. Each takes one or more forms peculiar to such diseases, but all are due to impure blood, to the absence from the blood of some necessary vital force, or the presence of some foreign element, which impairs its power to faithfully perform its duties, causing a long list of complaints, which yearly drag thousands to the grave.

To purify the blood, eradicate disease, build up the system, Vitae Ore is without a peer among remedial agents. No other remedy can equal it as a constitutional tonic, a blood vitalizer, renovator and regenerator. It contains elements needed by the blood, which are absorbed by it, and, taking their proper place in the circulation, expel all foreign secretions that have been undermining the health. It supplies the wants of nature and can be depended upon to do its work under all conditions.

Read the 30-day trial offer made in this issue by the proprietors, the Theo. Noel Company, of Chicago.

### INDIANA STATE FAIR

Following its usual custom, Indiana will hold its annual fair at Indianapolis, September 12th to 16th.

Big specialty acts, including Holloway's High Diving Horses; Dare Devil Tilden, Bicycle High Diver; Mille Zoar, novelty slack wire artist; Rice and Adams, comedy acrobats; Reklaw, Champion Comedy Cyclist and the original four Flying Banvards will be given five times a day in front of the grand stand.

The Indianapolis Military Band will furnish the music. Prizes aggregating \$3,000 are offered, prize list of which can be obtained by mailing postal card to Chas. Downing, Secretary, Room 14, State House, Indianapolis.

### FARMERS USE OWN HUSKERS

If through idle curiosity we should wander from farm to farm, looking into conditions of affairs and noting the changes most prominent in the last few years, one which would be quite noticeable would be the fact that almost every farmer owns his own corn husker.

A few years back, such conditions did not exist. The farmer was compelled to depend upon the wandering husker which came to him at the owner's convenience.

It became evident to the progressive farmer that his time was worth money—he could not wait for the wandering husker. He wanted his work done quickly and in the proper season.

Thus it was that a simple, easily operated and inexpensive machine was invented—one that will husk, cut and shred the corn, requiring only 6 to 8 H. P. to do the work. Hundreds of farmers are using them.

The most popular machine in use is that manufactured by the Rosenthal Corn Husker Co. This machine husks, cuts and shreds the corn, is inexpensive, and sufficient power is found on every farm to run it.

The Rosenthal Company report a large demand this season, as the existing conditions indicate a heavy crop.

This company is sending out some very interesting reading matter relating to corn huskers. Any farmer interested may have same by sending his name to them. Their address is, ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER, Co., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.

### RUSSIA-JAPAN WAR ATLAS, 10 CENTS

Three fine colored maps, each 14x20; bound in convenient form for reference. The Eastern situation shown in detail, issued by The Chicago & North-Western R'y, mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps, by W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., 23 Fifth Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## STOVE REPAIRS

WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF STOVE, RANGE, AND FURNACE REPAIRS IN THE WORLD AND CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY AND SAVE YOU MONEY

WE SELL EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR A STOVE EXCEPT FUEL.

We Have the Repairs for Your Stove. Price Given on Request. Follow instructions carefully and We Guarantee a Fit.

Give name of stove (give all that appears); number of stove (as it appears on stove), usually found on pipe collar or front part of stove; latest date of patent; name of maker. State if lining in stove is brick or iron; if stove has a flat bottom grate or in two pieces; if fuel can be put in through front door or put in through covers. What kind of fuel does stove use? Parts wanted.

## NATIONAL STOVE & SUPPLY CO.,

138 BUNKER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

REFERENCE: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.

### THE OLD, OLD STORY--AND A NEW

BY CLARENCE RYLER

After all was said and finished,  
We began right where we quit,  
With the time worn words unuttered,  
"We can't pay the mortgage yet."

Father's farm with age grew feeble,  
Mother too with age grew slow;  
Then we knew we couldn't pay it--  
Money that we long did owe.

Strangers came and took possession;  
Parents both soon passed away;  
Sister and I were told when leaving,  
"Make your living best you may."

But there came among the farmers,  
A slight change that we could see,  
Starting like a little ripple  
Far out in the open sea.

And it grew and grew in volume,  
Like the mighty waves that beat;  
The American Society of Equity,  
Is the mighty thing you see.

It has come to even prices,  
By a plan of equal fee;  
Farmer friends, its for all workers,  
As much as 'tis for you and me.

Equity don't mean oppression  
To any class or any one;  
But it does mean equal prices,  
And what's just to every one.

### OUR NEW CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERS' MANUAL

We are now able to announce a new pocket form of Certificate of Membership and Member's Manual combined. It is designed to show the validity of a person's claim to membership in THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY at all times. This is to be accomplished by a system of stamping with official "Dues Stamps" like cut below. It will also show a MEMBER'S affiliation with any Local Union. It is designed to take the place of signs and passwords so that members may have a way to verify their claim to fraternal courtesies, and to prevent imposition.

It is a vest pocket booklet, size 2 3/4 inches by 5 1/2 inches, and contains sixteen pages besides a cover. It will be issued only by the National Union direct to all new members and to all old members as they renew their subscriptions, which at present corresponds with the annual dues to the national union. In other words the old members are only required to keep their subscription to the official paper paid in advance to keep their membership alive and this policy will be followed until object No. 1 is accomplished. It is hoped that all members of the society will procure this new Manual as soon as possible.

The Manual will be issued to old members whose subscriptions expires any time in 1905-6 or 7 on receipt of 5c to cover cost of issuance and mailing and to all others on renewal of their subscription to the official paper.



ANNUAL DUES are the subscription price of the Official paper, 50 cents. Co-operation, controlled marketing and price making CANNOT be carried out without a medium of communication between headquarters and members. Hence, the necessity of the official paper. You can only keep your membership alive by keeping your subscription alive.

As above stated, these manuals will be issued to all members as they renew their subscriptions to the official paper, which amount, 50 cents, pays all expense for one year. They will be issued on request if accompanied by 5 cents to cover cost of issuance and mailing. In either case the below blank should be used.

Judge—"Did the prisoner offer resistance when arrested?"  
Officer—"None worth noticin', yer honor; only two dollars."

If a billy-goat's a butter, is a nanny-goat a buttress?

"What makes you think Bilkins is above his wife?"  
"Bound to be; she keeps blowin' him up."

Proud Mother—"Do you hear my daughter? She's taking music lessons by the quarter."  
Dyspeptic—"It sounds to me like she's taking 'em by the pound."

## Spavin and Ring-bone

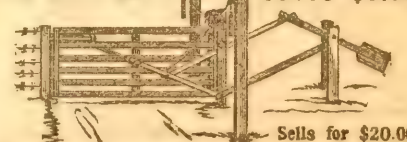
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
307 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

### THE BEST GATE COSTS \$3.00



Sells for \$20.00  
For your township right and agency for territory anywhere in your state at 50 per cent. commission, write THORPE BROOM CO., Wapella, Ill.



### PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanse and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

## SQUABS

are raised in one month; bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn this immensely rich industry. Plymouth Rock, Squab Co., 289 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

## GUNS

We are going to sacrifice ten thousand guns this fall at prices never offered before. Good Breech Loaders \$4.00. Our Special Double Barrel, \$10.00 gun equal to others costing \$30.00. Send 2c stamp for complete catalogue.

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO., 314 Broadway, New York.

WANTED 10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute circulars and samples of our goods. Salary \$60.00 per month, \$3.00 per day for expenses.

KUHLMAN, CO., Dept. A., Atlas Block, Chicago.

100 CORN FARMS for sale in North western Ohio. MADDEN & MADDEN, Continental, Ohio.

EGGS ARE CHEAP NOW! Preserve them and get big prices next winter. Our book, giving complete details of surest, safest method only 35c. HOFFMAN & CO., Box 687, Omaha, Nebr.

WE START YOU in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY, (U.F.) Milwaukee, Wis.

8,000 acres land for sale, 200 in cultivation. Convenient to R. R. station in Wayne Co., Ga. Apply to, C. C. GRACE, Screven P. O. Wayne Co., Ga.

WEEKS SCALE WORKS BUFFALO, N. Y. The leading scale at moderate price. Will outwear any other. RELIABLE, LASTING, CONVENIENT. Does away with all loose weights. Send for catalogue and prices.

SPECTACLES to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

2000 Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Parrots, Cats Hares, etc. Hatching Eggs a specialty. 60-page book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box V, Telford, Pa.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.

MONEY C. S. A., \$5 bill sent to any address for 25c. Will give \$50 to any one who can detect it. FRANK K. SHILLING, NAVARRE, OHIO.

FOR SALE: or might exchange two good improved farms in Iowa, Box 151, Independence, Iowa.

FARMS For rich farming, and fruit growing, Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

For sale—Ohio Imp. Chester Hounds, male or female, eligible to registry. Anton Hoing, R. No. 3, Ingfield, Ind.

Binder Twine For Corn Harvest. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We TO Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.







## LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

—No. 44—

Near Williamsport, Ind., Aug 15, '04.

Dear Mr. Everitt: Everything running along nicely; crops coming on all right; boys and girls and everybody happy—what more could we ask for on Four-Leaf Clover Farm? I am pretty well satisfied myself. Bound to be so, anyway. Of course, things do not always go along without little things to trouble. We have none of us reached heaven yet. It isn't on this old earth to any great extent; but here and there we may find patches of it, and we at Four-Leaf Clover Farm think we have about as near found it as folks usually do in this world.

Speaking about the little things that sometimes annoy us calls to my mind something along that line that happened only the other day. I was out in the garden working away with a song in my heart and a thankful spirit that our lot has fallen in such pleasant places when I heard a couple of farmers jogging toward the city talking to themselves. They evidently had been looking things over at our place and remarking on the present condition. At any rate this is about what I heard one of them say: "I never went to an agricultural school myself. I don't expect to; and I have no money to send a boy of mine there. If I had, I would use it for something else!" That was all there was of it, but for a minute I must confess it did roll me up clear down to the bottom. I knew it was also a slap at Ben and me. For a little while it took the tuck all out of me.

But after all, Mr. Everitt, the man did not know what he was talking about. Nobody that speaks that way does. I don't know who the man was. He came from away up the river. I never saw his farm, but I will wager that if he had kept on and told the exact truth about himself he would have said something like this: "I never was much of a farmer myself. I never took any pride in my business. I have always had bad luck with my cows and other stock. Things always have looked like the very Old Nick around my house and barns. My boys have all put out for town except one, and he is just waiting till he is of age and then he will go, too. This talk about farming being such an awful good business is all right enough for the papers to harp on, but I never saw any of it myself." And so on. After I had really got cooled down I began to be sorry for the man, and the more I have thought about it the sorer I am.

Such talk as this simply shows how much we as farmers have to learn. Too many of us think there is no value in a good education, especially an education in the things a farmer has to do. But I know there is a value, and a tremendous value in studying this line of work. If it is worth while to go away and spend years to learn how to keep books or teach school, why is it not just as important to know everything we can about farming? I am sorry every day of my life that I did not have the chance to learn about these things. Now I am getting too old to go away and study; but I want my children to do it; and I am ashamed that I have done all I could to widen their opportunities. Ben is going back another year, if we carry out present plans. After that he will be ready to do better work on the farm than I have ever done. Already he understands more about the whys and wherefores of things than I do or ever can. You can see it in everything he does. Farm work is not a drudgery to him; it is a most congenial business and he will win in it.

We got a thresher in and cleaned up the wheat in splendid shape. The weather was fine with us and we saved every dollar's worth of the grain. We were fortunate enough to get the elevator all finished in time to receive the year's crop all right. We have a nice lot of it in already and more is coming. Some of the farmers feel as if they must have the money for their wheat before better prices come. These are the men who are in debt for their farms and must keep up their payments or lose their places. I am always sorry for such folks, for I know how it seems to be in the same boat myself. But we have made arrangements to help these close-pressed farmers out. We have a good working capital on hand and wherever a man really needs money we have decided to advance them the amount decided at a very low figure and let them wait till the wheat reaches a good living figure before selling. That is all we want—a good living price. We are none of us into this as a matter of speculation. I do not think farmers have as much of that spirit as men in some other lines of business. I am glad of it, too.

They keep talking about me for township trustee. Makes me feel queer, too, for I am no politician. So far as the honors of the office are concerned, I would not turn my hand over for them. The only thing that urges me to think at all favorably of it is because I may be able to do a little something toward helping the farmers of this community. That would be worth while. Surely, there is need of such help. Why, just look at it. In this county the whole thing is run in the interest of the officeholders. There is a regular court-house ring and they all work together. They have kept at it year after year

until they have got the salary of every official that I know of increased far beyond what it should be. Not once in a dog's age does a farmer succeed in getting on the board of township trustees; the machine looks out for that; and when by chance one does slip in, he might as well be dead as alive, so far as getting any wrongs righted. He may have lots of good ideas in his head, but the minute he sets out to bring some of them to pass he is set down on, kerthump! And there he sits ever afterward, wondering what a world this is. There is an exception to this rule, as to all others, and that is, if the new man swings into line with the powers that be, he is an awful good fellow and can hold right on as long as anybody. Yes, and there is one other exception. Now and then a man gets an election that makes the powers that be a whole lot of trouble. Such men are natural born fighters and they kick and keep kicking till they upset something and then see how rotten things really are. Then some good comes of his kicking. But he must have the people back of him. Seems as if the people would always be back of the right man, doesn't it?

These hot nights are just what we need to shove the corn along, and how it does grow! As I sit at my open window with the sash up, the smell from the fields comes in to greet me. How sweet it is! And when I turn my eyes out they rest on the great sea of green now hurrying on to ripening. Once in a while I can see an ear that is big enough for green corn. In a couple of weeks more it will begin to harden. Well, the boys have done good, faithful work there. They kept the cultivator going as long as the horses could get through the rows and not break the stalks off. You might go all through the piece and not see a single weed. That's the way we like to do our work now. And how it does pay! Not simply in the larger amount of money we get, although that is an important item, but there is a satisfaction in having everything done right. There is so much slipshod farming. That's what is the matter with most of the men who fail to make the world go. But there are fewer of them than there used to be, and I am glad of it. Well, supper is ready again. Come in and have a seat with us! Yours sincerely,

DAVID DOBETTER.



## A WORD FROM FLORIDA.

To Up-to-Date Farming: Having been requested by several readers of Up-to-Date to write something more about Florida. The climate out here is different from that of any other State of the union. Dade City is the county seat of Pasco county, and it is situated inland in the high lake region. The climatic changes are not so sudden as on the coast. The lakes abound with the finest of fish. The country is level with sandy soil. The hammock lands are very rich and grow good crops, vegetables and fruits, being the principal products, and good prices are realized for them. Two to three crops are grown on the same land in one year. Unimproved land can be had for from two to ten dollars per acre. Improved property is also very cheap where for sale. Some groves are not for sale at any price. All kinds of vegetables and fruits grow here in abundance, and farm crops do very well. Stock raising is a good business. Cattle live on the range the year round, and range is free. Stock does not require shelter even in winter, and are killed for beef off the range in summer and fall. Malaria is almost unknown. Insects, such as mosquitoes, etc., are not here, but in some parts, especially on the coast, they are plentiful.

I consider this the most delightful and healthful climate I was ever in. The cost of living is about the same here as other places. Vegetables may be had out of the garden every month of the year; it only requires a little work.

FOSTER THRELKELD.

Dade City, Fla.

## DON'T COUNT TIME AND WORK.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

It will be almost impossible to get minimum price in cotton high enough, as many cotton growers seem to count nothing for labor, land, taxes, team, tools, interest, etc., to say nothing of a profit. In other words, if a cotton growers expenses are \$35 per bale to raise and get ready for market, and he sells for only \$25 per bale, he counts it \$25 clear, when really he fell \$10 in the hole; and when you ask him what about the work of himself and family, he says, "O, I do not count my time and work anything!" Even the farmers that claim to be posted and up-to-date, seem to fall short on their estimates of what would be an equitable price for cotton. I hope people will get to where they will have sense enough to price their produce, and backbone enough to stand up for it. But it is the hardest matter to get them to understand and see that they can price. They have been made the dupes of humbugs and frauds until it seems that they are determined to be humbugged and robbed. They are afraid if they demand a fair price for their stuff, everything they have to buy will still go higher, so that conditions will be the same or worse. Let

## WHO'S YOUR FAVORITE ROOSEVELT OR PARKER?

Everybody will choose sides in the coming Presidential campaign and each should wear an emblem of their choice. What is more appropriate than a picture of the favorite? The coming election will, in many respects, be the greatest we have ever had. Campaign days will be days of activity. Loyal partisans of both sides should wear their nominees' pictures. Our buttons are illuminated in many brilliant colors. It is indeed difficult to imagine their beauty before you see one. They are the finest specimens of the engraver's art. All buttons have famous patent pin back that fastens tightly to the coat or dress.

Be the first in your town to have one. Show

them to your friends and you can take lots of orders. LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS. Made in four sizes:—7-8 in. 6c each, 1 1/4 in. or 1 3/4 in. 10c each, 2 1/8 in. 15c each. Postpaid at these prices. Special rates on quantities. SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR Order now and get Special Agents Terms

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COOKER &amp; FORTUNE CO., INDIANAPOLIS

us not be in a hurry about putting a low price on cotton. If cotton is worth from 15 to 18 cents after it gets into the hands of speculators, it is worth that much in the hands of the producers. Let the factories buy direct from the farmers, and save from one to three extra profits. Winthrop, Ark. J. T. BOLAND.

## THREE UNIONS—214 MEMBERS.

To Up-to-Date Farming: I have organized three local unions with 214 members. We are in the cotton belt of Oklahoma, and we are preparing to sell our cotton in a bulk. We learn from the A. S. of E. that it is the only way to secure profitable prices. We will have our cotton ginned, gather it at a shipping point, and have the buyer come and inspect and buy it. Local buyers have told me that they make from \$7 to \$12 on every bale they buy. If we sell to the buyers ourselves, why not save this money. I have good hope of organizing the whole territory if we can handle our cotton as above proposed. I know you will do all you can through Up-to-Date to help us. I have made arrangements with different gins to have our cotton ginned at a reduced price. That of itself should teach the farmers that organization is good for them.

I instructed my members in the early spring to plant everything they could to live on, so they would not have to buy what they could raise themselves, and every member took the advice. The result is we are almost independent of our cotton crop. Merely to organize don't amount to much; to get benefits out of the organization is the thing. Our unions meet regularly, and we discuss the affairs of our neighborhood and how to better the conditions.

I hope all the cotton growers will organize for better prices. I venture to say before the next planting season there won't be a farmer in Oklahoma who is not a member of the A. S. of E. Merrick, Okla. E. A. HARRISON.

## FLOUR ADULTERATION.

To Up-to-Date Farming: If the wheat that is sold on the market were ground into flour without adulteration, it would be easier to maintain prices. I am reliably informed that beans and a kind of white clay are mixed with it to make it heavy and increase its bulk. Our pure food laws should be enforced. Bernardstown, W. Va. S. B. H.

## FROM THE FAR NORTH.

To Up-to-Date Farming: No. 2 wheat is quoted at 93 cents in Olivia, and we are expecting the A. S. of E. price, \$1.20 freight off to Chicago. I expect to have this county thoroughly saturated with local unions later on in spite of all opposition. The price gamblers are fighting us, but we are fully prepared to meet them. Olivia, Minn. J. J. SCHNEIDER.

## GRAND MEETING AT BRAZIL, N. D.

To Up-to-Date Farming: The picnic at Brazil, N. Dak., July 30, was a grand success, though a heavy wind blew all day.

The parade was a sight long to be remembered. The members all formed in line, and led by C. H. Olive, marched to the large bower erected for the meeting. Mr. Fred Romig, president of Brazil local, introduced Charles Olive, who delivered the welcome address, and took charge of the exercises. He introduced Mr. E. C. Carney, of Rugby, who gave the principal address, which was a masterful oration. Next on the program was a speech by Thorwald Sollin, secretary of Rugby local. Mr. Sollin made several good points, and was applauded time after time. Next was a song, "Equity," everybody taking part. Then Mr. B. C. Scott, president of Reno local gave the audience a good talk. Then another song "The Farmer's Future." Mr. Fred Romig, of Brazil, gave the closing address, after which everybody took in the amusements, lasting till 3:30 a. m., and went home well satisfied. Pierce Co., N. Dak. C. H. OLIVE.

We had a "rousing old time" yesterday at Howell. There were over 500 bean growers in the hall from Livingston and adjoining counties. Wastanan county will hold a bean growers' meeting first week in September. We show the buyers that we growers can have conventions as well as they. K. H. WHEELER, Dexter, Mich.

We are working now with the truck growers in good old Johnson county, and at the present rate of progress, we will soon have them in line. By September 15, we will have control of the potato marketing. The merchants are shipping in supplies now. We ask the co-operation of all A. S. of E. members, both in this and other markets. We need the merchants, but we will respectfully ask the home merchants to handle home products first. If they refuse to do this we can buy our supplies from other sources. J. L. BUCHANAN, Dale Ark.

## Make your face happy by using Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

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without a cent deposit and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense. Highest Grade \$8.75 to \$17 1904 Models. Hedgehorn puncture proof tires and best equipment. 1902 & 1903 Models Best Makes \$7 to \$12 500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models \$3 to \$8 good as new Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. Write at once for catalogue and our special offer. AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., half usual prices. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 92 D Chicago

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An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 years. Also a Solid Helled Gold Ring set with a rare Cluso Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls, or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2, and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain. Address: ERIE MFG. CO. Dept. 36 CHICAGO

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Save time, horses, work and money by using an Electric Handy Wagon. Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free. Electric Wheel Co. Bx 170, Quincy, Ill.

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STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

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# The Queen of the Wheat Field

## FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WINTER WHEAT

**STILL VICTORIOUS** is this grand variety. To say "It is Better than the Best" does not overstate its good qualities. IT BEATS THEM ALL wherever tested in competition with other varieties as proven by the reports printed below. If you have not procured seed of the Fultzo Mediterranean wheat you don't want to put it off another year.

**The Great Hardy, Productive Wheat, Withstands Freezes, Floods, Drought, Rust, Fly, Bugs and Blight to a Remarkable Degree. Stiffest Straw Fine Quality. Farmers and Millers Wild for it. Where first grown always sells for seed at Fancy prices. Will you introduce it in your neighborhood?**

The Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat was originated by crossing Fultz on the Hybrid Mediterranean. Hence the name. All experienced wheat growers must acknowledge the parents as being among the hardiest, most reliable, and most valuable varieties of wheat ever grown in this country. A beautiful variety in growth, straw, head and grain, even surpassing the expectations of those who grow it for the first time. The plant is a strong grower, with a corresponding large root development. If sown thinly or damaged in winter it will stool out and usually produce 20 to 100 stalks from one grain. If damaged in winter it usually makes a good crop at harvest on account of its wonderful vigor and recuperative properties. This quality was conspicuously shown this year, 1904. Farmers, by all means sow such a wheat and you will have extra bushels and extra dollars when harvest comes. Read the reports.

The stalks are large, short and very stiff, and stand up where nearly all other kinds would fall. We recommend it as the best that can be selected for very rich ground. The heads are thick and broad, broader at the top than at the bottom, looking at them edgewise. The meshes are compact and contain from three to five grains; Chaff white, heads smooth or beardless; grains large, color red. The Fultzo-Mediterranean is extra early. This wheat appears to be without a peer today for standing hard winters, wet weather, drought, rust, bugs, fly, etc.; in making a vigorous growth and heavy yields. It easily yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre more than the old Fultz, Mediterranean, Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Clawson and other old favorites that have lost their original vigor. If you don't get yields like reported in letters below, you want to get rid of the corpses this year and get this vigorous variety with young blood that will stand hardships and produce a good harvest in the end.

**If for any reason you were dissatisfied with your wheat crop this year, obtain seed of Fultzo-Mediterranean. We have made low prices for large lots. You can afford to buy for a field or your entire crop**

### READ THESE REPORTS

The Like of this Wheat was never Known Before

#### OVER 50 BUSHELS PER ACRE

"Under separate cover I send you a copy of our county paper. In it you can read an account of my Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. The two bushels my tenant obtained of you sown on 1½ acres of ground and yielded 75½ bushels. There is no mistake about this as the land was measured and the grain kept separate and weighed. Also I will say that a shower passed over the field just before threshing and I know much wheat was left in the straw."  
Mrs. M. C. Mitchell Co., Kans.

#### ONE BAG YIELDS 106 BUSHELS

We are well satisfied with your wheat. The sack had a hole in it and about a peck lost out. From the balance we raised 106 bushels; 2¼ bushels of seed.  
B. H., St. Charles Co., Mo.

#### 45 BUSHELS TO ACRE—HARDY AS RYE

This is my second year for Fultzo-Mediterranean having obtained a little of your seed two years ago. It has proved the hardiest wheat I ever grew, and yielded last year at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, and this year will yield nearly or quite as much; winter proof; a great stooler; even grower; the field looking like a large level floor, heads large, broad and well filled.  
J. L. M., Jennings Co., Ind.

#### GOOD FOR 50 BUSHELS OR MORE

It was with some feeling of doubt that I sent you the order for Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat last fall, but I had had good success with other varieties of your introduction, that I thought I would try it. I am more than pleased now, and this is the finest variety of a l. My 18 acre field is a grand sight, and good for 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Your delighted customer,  
M. A. G., Mecosta Co., Mich.

#### BEST FOR THREE YEARS

have raised Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat three years consecutively, and every time it has been the best wheat grown. This year it yielded 10 bu. per acre more than my other wheat. It is destined to become the most popular variety in this section.  
J. C., Daviess Co., Ind.

#### F.-M. 30 BU., OTHER WHEAT 11 BU.

The wheat crop in Sciota county is poor. Fultzo-Mediterranean obtained of you is by far the best in this section and will average 30 bushels per acre of excellent quality. The Fultzo-Mediterranean was a beautiful sight, while the next field adjoining, with only a wire fence between, only made nine bushels per acre. I am a friend of your seed.  
J. S. V., Sciota Co., O.

#### FARMERS COME EXPRESSLY TO SEE IT

I purchased of you last season two bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean which I sowed on 134 rods of ground on the 25th day of September. I sowed with wheat 200 pounds of wheat fertilizer. I do not think I lost one plant in wintering, although our farmers complain of severe winter killing. This wheat was in head May 24 and will be in bundle before July 1, (extremely early for New York) It challenges the curiosity of a wide section and many farmers have come expressly to examine it. I expect at threshing not less than 45 bushels per acre. Every kernel that I have to spare is spoken for and I want to buy more.  
Rev. J. W. L., Onondago Co., N. Y.

#### AVERAGED 41 BUSHELS PER ACRE

We raised 15 acres of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and threshed 615 bushels of beautiful wheat. This is an average of 41 bushels per acre. This is the finest wheat I ever grew.  
N. B. W. & Son, Harrison Co., Ky.

NOTE:—We do not give full address of our customers as that would divert trade from our house. Usually our customers sell all their surplus wheat at a high price in their neighborhood. We would print many more testimonials if space permitted.

#### REQUIRED FIVE HORSES IN BINDER

I bought seed of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat to sow 16 acres last fall and now I am pleased to say it is the best wheat I ever saw. I usually grow good wheat, but this is the best ever grew. It is early stands up straight, and will surely yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre. It is unequalled in all this section I started in to cut it with three horses in my McCormick binder, but was obliged to put in five, and it kept four men jumping to shock it. It required 55 pounds of twine to bind the 16 acres.  
J. M. R., Hancock Co., Ind.

#### BETTER THAN FULTZ EVER WAS

Your Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat is giving entire satisfaction. I sold to a number of farmers and not one can pick a flaw in it. I consider this wheat better than the old Fultz ever was. It grows very vigorously; has a fine head in size, shape and structure, with very large grains. It will yield heavily. Will report when threshed.  
A. R. S., Saline Co., Ill.

#### A SIGHT TO SEE

My crop of Fultzo-Mediterranean is now in the shock and it is a sight to see how thick the shocks stand. I have 355 dozen, large bind, on 9 acres. In the balance of the 20-acre field I sowed Early Red Clawson, which averaged 15 dozen to the acre. I expect 40 bushels per acre of Fultzo-Mediterranean.  
G. B. S., Montcalm Co., Mich.

#### YIELD TWICE AS MUCH

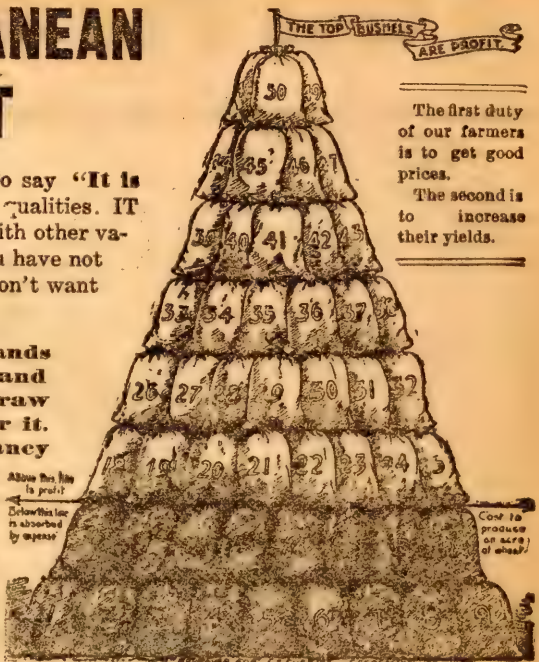
Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat will yield twice as much as any other variety. It is not threshed yet, but it is the best wheat I ever raised. It is free from rust and fly.  
O. C. HUTCHENS, Braxton Co., W. Va.

#### 33 BUSHELS FROM 1

I threshed the crop from the bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and had 33 bushels of fine wheat. Other wheat is about half crop. I am greatly pleased with it.  
PARKS CAMPBELL, Daviess Co., Ind.

#### DELIGHTED WITH F.-M.

From 2¼ bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat sowed I threshed 64 bushels of fine quality. It is the best crop of wheat in the community. It has a stiff straw, stands drought, fly and rust better than any other wheat I ever raised. I am delighted with Fultzo-Mediterranean.



The first duty of our farmers is to get good prices. The second is to increase their yields.

#### THE TOP BUSHELS ARE PROFIT

Farmers, strive for the top bushels. There are several bushels extra per acre for you by sowing the Fultzo-Mediterranean.

The average yield of wheat is 13 bushels per acre. If every farmer sowed Fultzo-Mediterranean it would be much higher at once.



The increase in yield will abundantly justify the extra price for seed, besides having seed for your future crops.

#### STOOL OF FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT

There were 94 developed stalks with heads in this stool. This shows the vigor of the Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. Vigor is of immense importance in wheat. It oftentimes brings success out of what looks like failure. The F.-M. is unequalled in recuperative powers.

ONE YEAR AGO I PRINTED AS FOLLOWS: "I believe the 1903 crop of wheat is the last one that will be priced for the farmers by the speculators and gamblers. I believe that before another crop of wheat is raised that farmers will be co-operating, and will fix the price on their crops before they leave the farm. I believe the next crop of wheat will make the farmers more money than any crop they have ever raised, and I don't know of any variety of wheat that can be recommended above Fultzo-Mediterranean for seed."

Has not this prediction come true? Farmers put the price of wheat to \$1.00 a bushel and have held it there. The price came to late to benefit the majority of growers, but all will get the benefit in the 1904 crop. Readers of Up-to-Date Farming know how much credit is due me for the good price of wheat. This is another reason why we should have your orders.—J. A. EVERITT.

#### Price of Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat.

By mail post paid, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, ¼ bu. 75c; 1 bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu., (1 bag for 2 acres) \$4.75; 5 bu., \$9.00; 10 bu., \$16.50; 25 bu. or more at \$1.50 per bu. Bags are supplied free. Purchaser pays freight. Price subject to change.

Every Person who Contemplates ordering Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat at these prices SHOULD NOT DELAY

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc.,

Indianapolis, Indiana.



# You Are to Be the Judge!

## A BARREL

of VITAE-ORE is NOT NECESSARY to convince you that it is the best remedy in, on or out the earth for ailing people, to PROVE TO YOU positively that it will CURE YOUR ILLS, as it has the ills of so many others.

ONE OUNCE OF THE ORE (one package) mixed with a quart of water. ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT, is all that you need for the TEST. all the EVIDENCE we want to submit, and we want to send it to you at OUR RISK. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! One month's treatment with the NATURAL REMEDY will do for you what six months' use of other advertised treatments cannot. If it does not, YOU TO DECIDE, we want NOTHING from you!

## READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER

TO THE READERS OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader who writes us, mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full-sized One Dollar package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood-Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitae-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. If the medicine does not benefit you, write us and there is no harm done, we want no one's money when Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try VITAE-ORE on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention Up-to-Date Farming, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

## YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

### DON'T EXPERIMENT!

Some experiments are necessary for the advancement of civilization; and although frequently lives are lost and much damage done, the ultimate results and benefits are the cause of much good to humanity. Others result in loss of life from no apparent cause other than the obstinacy of the experimenter, who will not heed the advice of friends, and refuses to see that his experiment is impossible or impracticable for the results aimed at or intended.

As all experiments are dangerous, so it is a dangerous thing to experiment with worthless patent medicines and nostrums of the kind that spring up in the night, and "none knows from whence they came" or what their origin. It is seeking after an impossible result to look for health in a bottle of alcohol and sarsaparilla, or a package of seeds and straw; and such experiments are often disastrous to the experimenter.

Vitae-Ore, Nature's Remedy, is not an experiment, and the sick and suffering person who seeks its aid is not experimenting. It has stood the test of the American public, a critical judge, for a generation of time, and is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, and has fully substantiated our claim to being the best thing in, on or out the earth for afflicted people. Beware of experiments in medicine, and when you need a remedy let the experience of others be your guide. If you have been using other treatments without the results that were promised and that you anticipated, THROW THEM AWAY and begin with this natural healing and curing ORE. It will NOT FAIL YOU.

### MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY PEOPLE SHOULD USE IT

As old age approaches the necessity for such a tonic as VITAE-ORE becomes each year more and more manifest. As is generally known, all through life there is a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system, marking the transition from the soft, gelatinous conditions of infancy to the hard, osseous condition of old age. These calcareous deposits naturally interfere with the functions of the VITAL ORGANS; and when they become excessive and resist expulsion, result in the dryness and stiffness of old age. In early life these deposits are thrown off, but age has not the power unless assisted by some outside stimulant. VITAE-ORE, apart from its powerful disease-curing, health-restoring action, is just the IDEAL STIMULANT for middle-aged, elderly people, in that it enters the blood, dissolves the hard, calcareous matter, and almost entirely eradicates the osseous deposits so much dreaded by old people. IT ENRICHES THE BLOOD with the necessary hematin properties, drives all foreign matter from the circulation and prolongs vigor and activity in both men and women to ripe old age.

### NATURE'S CREATIONS

#### ARE SUPERIOR TO

#### THOSE OF MAN.

So Testifies Levi Votaw, Who Has Good Reason to Know—A Wonderful Change and Improvement.

I ought to be able to consider myself quite an authority on advertised medicines as I have spent during my long period of ill-health many dollars for so-called restoratives, tonics, etc., but I have found nothing to equal the Vitae-Ore remedy. I believe this remedy to be a true and worthy example of the fact that nature's creations are superior to those of man's. I



have at the present time used two packages of Vitae-Ore, including the 30-days' trial treatment and one other, and am now on the third package, all three packages having cost me but \$2.00. When I began using the trial treatment I could only work about four hours a day, being so fatigued from my weakness that I would

be compelled to stop off short. After using this medicine for only two months' time I can work the full eight hours a day and feel no more fatigued than the ordinary healthy man does after a hard day's work. I was troubled with shortness of breath and was so terribly nervous at many times that I could scarcely write my name; in fact, was completely run-down. It is almost impossible to write the wonderful change and improvement in my condition so that any person who has not experienced a similar change would understand and appreciate it. I believe that Vitae-Ore will restore any man to full vigor and strength of manhood. I am now 63 years old. I went through the hardships and exposures of the war of the Rebellion, coming out badly shattered in health as did many of my comrades, and consider a medicine that will benefit any one in this condition a blessing to mankind.

LEVI VOTAW,  
Buna, Tex.

### AT THE AGE OF 70

CURED OF DROPSY AND RHEUMATISM AFTER TEN YEARS OF FRUITLESS AND HOPELESS DRUGGING.

When Vitae-Ore Completely Cures In Such Stubborn Cases, Where Extreme Age is Against the Cure, Is It Not Reasonable to Expect That

IT WILL CURE YOU EASILY.

Vitae-Ore Cured me entirely of Rheumatism and Dropsy and made me almost a new woman

in my 70th year. On the fifth night after beginning the use of Vitae-Ore I could sleep without pain and have not since lost any sleep on account of pain in my body. I used to walk with a cane, but now I can go to church 1 1/2 miles and back again and don't mind it at all. I used different kinds of drugs for ten years, and the doctors said I was worn out and that they could only patch me up a little, so I gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I read about V.-O. and thought perhaps it would help me as it had others, for at that time I was in great agony. It is wonderful what it did for me. I hope all people who suffer will try Vitae-Ore. Many of my neighbors are using it and all are getting well. People are surprised that I can now do all my own work, except washing. There are five in our family.

REBECCA S. GREY,  
Holts, Pa.

## YOUR DOCTOR

may tell you that your case is incurable, that medical science is unable to help you, that all you can expect is temporary or slight RELIEF. Well, let HIM think so. He is certainly entitled to HIS OPINION. You need not think so unless YOU WISH TO.

Many people whose testimony appears in books and pamphlets of the THEO. NOEL CO., were told that their cases were hopeless, helpless, impossible, incurable, past all recovery, yet—READ THEIR TESTIMONY. Many were told that they had but a few short years—some but months—to live, yet—READ THEIR TESTIMONY. There are more things in HEAVEN and EARTH than are dreamed of in the Doctor's philosophy, and Vitae-Ore is one of them.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITTED.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL COMPANY UP-TO-DATE DEPT. CHICAGO, ILL.  
VITAE-ORE BUILDING,



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE  
PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

September 15, 1904

50cts a Year

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Argument

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In the Grasp of  
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Departments  
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## BULLETIN

### The Cotton Crop of 1904

National Union of the American Society of Equity.  
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6, 1904.  
TO THE COTTON GROWERS OF AMERICA:

From crop reports received from members of this society, and non-members, in all sections where cotton is produced, and from information gathered from other sources, this society does estimate the 1904 cotton crop, if saved without any material depreciation after this date, at

**ELEVEN MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND BALES**  
(11,200,000 BALES)

Also this society recommends a minimum price for the crop, on the basis of the New York market, for "middling" cotton of 12 CENTS PER POUND.

M. W. TUBBS, Act. Sec.

*J. A. Everitt*  
Pres.

## Arguments

In estimating the cotton crop at 11,200,000 bales, we admit the impossibility of arriving at exact figures. There are elements that enter into the question that cannot be accurately measured by any present system. We believe the American Society of Equity has the best system of any institution now attempting to make crop estimates, and when the society is fully developed, its estimates will be as nearly correct as any human agency can promise.

The point we want to emphasize, however, is this: As far as the grower is concerned it matters little whether there is a crop of five million bales or of thirteen million bales. He has planted, cultivated and harvested. He, and probably his wife and children, with hired help, have labored from early spring till autumn, looking ahead to the day of reward

(Continued on Sixth Page)

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, INDIANAPOLIS





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the only one that is absolutely up to date and complete in every detail, the only one that quotes nothing but perfectly dependable goods at prices the lowest obtainable anywhere. Catalogue No. 73 is all that a good catalogue should be. It represents the largest stock of goods in the world—21 different divisions, each a store in itself, 55 separate and distinct lines open for your examination. Practically everything we have to sell is included; no sending for special catalogues after you receive the big one. Everything in Catalogue No. 73 this year—an improvement we know will be hailed with delight by our thousands of friends and old customers.

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**For the Men** The largest stock of hardware in the world is at your command, everything for your home, your barn, your farm, your ranch. No matter what your occupation is, we have what you need—your clothing, your shoes, farm implements, vehicles, harness, photo and electrical goods, books, watches, etc. Everything from windmills to fish hooks—all at prices so low that you can save anywhere from 15 to 60 per cent by trading with us.

**For the Women** The very latest styles in women's glassware, toilet articles, stationery, sewing machines, books, jewelry, carpets, curtains, and 10,000 other good and necessary articles. Particular care has been given to our fashions in women's wearing apparel. Our buyers have picked up the best of everything shown in New York and other Eastern markets. Our styles are correct and the very latest—later than those shown in any other general catalogue. Don't buy from an old catalogue with last year's styles. Catalogues of other firms issued ahead of ours contain last year's fashions, and are not trustworthy. We know this to be a fact, because this year's styles were not shown by the New York designers until August 1, and we have delayed the publication of Catalogue No. 73 until our buyers returned from New York with the new samples for next winter.

It is our policy to lead the procession, and you can positively rely upon our catalogue. Among other things of interest to women in Catalogue No. 73 is the largest retail stock of dry goods in the world. Choice silks, dainty linens, fashionable dress goods, sheeting, towelings, cotton goods, etc.; in fact everything a wide-awake dry-goods store should have—all of the best quality and very reasonable in price. With Catalogue No. 73 in your hands you can, at your leisure, select everything for your home, for yourself, for your family, without the trouble of a shopping trip, and with the absolute certainty that everything will be just a little bit better than you expect.

**For Everybody** Catalogue No. 73 will be found a source of great convenience and economy. Regardless of your age, your occupation, or your wealth, it enables you to select exactly what you want without the annoyance of visiting a dozen stores and taking what they have to offer, whether it is just what you want or not.

**We Do Not Sell Trash** Nothing but the best is good enough for our customers. Many firms are making a noise about their low prices; but don't be misled. A low price is no bargain unless you get quality. Anybody can sell worthless goods cheap.

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1 Catalogue and Buyers' Guide No. 73—Edition de Luxe	FREE

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Beautiful reproductions of famous masterpieces FREE with our compliments, with Lot "A" and Specials "B" to "O"—Platino Black Tones, 16x20 inches. Fine Kid Finish Paper. The D'arcy Photographure Gelatin Process, the finest method known for securing perfect photographic effects. The accuracy with which details and perspective, as well as the general beauty of the original paintings, are all preserved in the pictures has caused experts to pronounce the reproductions far superior to the finest and most expensive photographs. Any one of these five magnificent photographures would be a beautiful decoration to the finest home. The originals were painted by masters whose names have long been famous the world over.

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A Country Scene in Normandy, by Verschuier, a famous Dutch landscape painter.  
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The Farmer's Lunch, by Julien Dupre—a beautiful pastoral painting.  
The Defense of Zapolie Bridge, by Verestchagin, the famous artist who was killed on the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur.

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**Special D**—Box calf, solid leather shoes. A shoe that sells for \$3.00 at most places. Don't forget size. Sold only with Lot A. These fine shoes \$1.90 Lot A \$2.40. Both, by freight **\$4.50**



**Special E**—A fine Woman's Shoe made of solid box calf. A big bargain at our price. Sold only with Lot A. These shoes \$1.40; Lot A \$2.40. Both together, by freight . . . **\$5.80**



**Special F**—15,000 Mel-tonette Walking Skirts at \$1.48, when packed with Lot A. Dark gray, with green and corded stripes. This skirt, \$1.48 Lot A, 2.40 **\$3.88**



**Special G**—All Wool Kersey Jacket, 26 inches long, mercerized serge lining. A handsome garment. Colors, black or castor. A wonderful bargain. Packed with Lot A and shipped by freight, a catalogue included. This jacket, \$5.60; Lot A, \$2.40. Special G, both together . . . **\$7.90**



**Special H**—Kitchen Cabinet Table with hardwood top. The lowest price we have ever seen. Price, with catalogue, **\$2.95**



er known. Edition de Luxe catalogue with each sack. 100-lb. sack . . . **\$3.14**

**Special K**—One of the best Oil Heaters made. 28 inches high. Weighs 15 lbs., with a catalogue. Special K . . . **\$2.25**

**Special P**—25 pieces Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 large spoons, 6 teaspoons, 1 butter knife, 1 sugar spoon. Sold only with Lot A, to be shipped by freight. Rogers' Silver, \$3.56; Lot A, \$2.40. For both . . . **\$6.25**



**Special M**—A gray fur Lap Robe, made from Japanese goat skin. A fine robe, 4 ft. by 6 ft. Sold only with Lot A. Lap robe, \$3.30; Lot A, \$2.40. Both packed together . . . **\$5.70**



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**Special N**—Fancy Face Double Plush Robe. The greatest bargain ever offered. 2-ply plush, 50 by 60 in. Sold only with Lot A. Plush robe, \$1.95; Lot A, \$2.40. Packed in case for shipment by freight . . . **\$4.35**

**Special O**—Air Tight Heater, 38 inches high, made of sheet steel, nickel trimmings. Burns everything except coal. Equal the price if you can. Weight, 40 lbs. A catalogue with each shipment . . . **\$1.75**

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# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Official Organ of  
The American Society of Equity

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## Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. EVERITT ..... Editor.  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor.

Subscription Price 50c a Year  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrapper, informs you of the time your subscription expires. **Change of date** indicates that your renewal was received. Many club raisers fail to indicate their name separately from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "this club was sent by (name)." **Always state if a renewal or a new subscription. Don't Neglect This.**

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**Advertising Rate** 50 cents per agate line each insertion; 10 per cent discount when two or more consecutive insertions are taken. About eight words make a line, and fourteen lines make an inch.

**Only Reliable Advertisers** are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date when you write.

### PROFITABLE PRICES

Below are the prices recommended by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, below which farmers should not sell. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should see that marketing is controlled so that the demand seeks the supply when it will pay your price.

Wheat, No. 2 red, Chicago...	\$ 1.20 per bu.
Hay, No. 1 timothy " ..	12.00 " ton
Oats, No. 2 white " ..	.40 " bu.
Barley, No. 2 " ..	.58 " "
" " 3 " ..	.52 " "
Cotton, New York.....	\$0.12 per lb.

This list will be extended as other crops mature.

### SUGGESTIVE PRICES.

Bulletins will be issued for these crops as they mature and reports are received. The below prices are suggestive of what they may be.

Corn, No. 2, Chicago...	\$0.60 per bu.
Hogs, " ..	\$6.00 to \$6.50 cwt.
Cattle, " ..	6.00 to 7.50 "

This is a strong cotton number. Have you ever seen its equal? This question is addressed to our Southern readers.

Get a good price for this year's cotton crop. Begin the next year with superior preparation of the soil, including fertilizing and up-to-date cultivation, and if the South has a problem to solve these things will be the solution.

I rejoice to know that, so far as all the farmers of Georgia are concerned, the close of 1904 will see the Rubicon passed; the battle on all issues fought and won.

MARTIN V. CALVIN.

Augusta, Ga.

[He is basing his calculations on 12c cotton.—ED.]

Railroad managers, bank presidents and business men generally are calculating on a continuance of the present prosperous conditions because crops are good and prices for farm crops are good, with rising tendencies. Keep the farmers prosperous and this country cannot have hard times.

The flax crop is late, and there is danger of frost; otherwise, the prospects for a good crop are satisfactory.

Barley is a good crop, and the quality is good.

We have a surprise in store for our subscribers. It will be sprung very soon. It will be a pleasant surprise to them, and will make the publisher prouder than ever of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

"Farmers are holding wheat for higher prices." We see this in nearly every paper we read. There can be only one result. They will get the higher price, and no power on earth can prevent it.

To show how late the spring wheat crop is this year, we compare the receipts at Duluth with last year. A year ago at the ending of August, wheat was coming forward in large quantities, while to same date this year only one car had arrived. It is reported, however, that samples are coming freely, and they are poor and shrunken. Spring wheat farmers can afford to wait until the truth is known about their crop.

The markets for grain in London, (Eng.), follow the American markets very closely. If it was not for the frequent manipulations and set backs, there can be no doubt that they would come to our price, and then American wheat would be on an export basis.

July 25th, we wrote: "Don't be alarmed about the export demand. You have very little wheat for export, but the probabilities are, Europe cannot do without some of your wheat at any price."

In the North Western Miller is printed a letter from Kruger, Darsil & Co., Liverpool, Eng., who are large flour importers, in which this statement appears, "Europe will require 104,000,000 bushels of wheat from North America, and largely from the United States, in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904." This firm is mentioned as being close students of the flour and wheat situation, and their estimate certainly presents a problem that this country of immense possibilities, will probably find difficulty in solving this year.

Millers and dealers will minimize any damage to the wheat crop in order to get farmers to sell. Farmers will do well to wait awhile until the true conditions are known. This advice is directed to the spring wheat growers particularly.

Wheat sold at 91 cents a bushel in Western Kansas, or on basis of \$1.00 at Chicago without allowing anything to the handler. That's pretty good for wheat right after harvest time.

Wheat prices are likely to go above \$1.20 before the next crop is harvested, but the A. S. of E. will not issue a revised bulletin. \$1.20 is a good price for any grower who has the wheat. \$1.50 will not help the man who had a crop failure. This society undertakes to name and work for an equitable price, but it never contracts to compel farmers to sell at the price. This would be a more difficult undertaking than to teach them to hold for the price.

It matters not how expert farmers become in producing grain, fruit or fat stock, some new form of exploitation will be discovered by the class of people who live on their wits and produce nothing to relieve them of everything but a bare living. They may get ahead some years only to slip back other years. This will be kept up until they make their own prices.

Exhaustion of fertility in our farm land is responsible for more crop failures and short yields than farmers realize. We believe this country will never take its former enviable place as an exporter of grain, until the average yields of our grain crops are increased. The increasing consumption of our own country will come pretty near consuming all we can produce. Better prices will soon remedy this, however. We know many farmers have only been waiting for the time when the price of grain will warrant them in buying fertilizer.

When we came to make up the September first issue we found such a demand for advertising space that we were obliged to curtail some of the regular departments. This was the case with The Third Power. We now tender our apologies. A liberal installment is given in this number.

Europe buys 500 to 550 million bushels of wheat annually from foreign countries. It is supplied by the United States, Canada, Russia, India, Argentine and Australia. This year some European countries have been particularly unfortunate in crops, and may need more than the average. For instance, the Austria-Hungary crop is 25 per cent. short. Italian, 10 to 20 per cent.; Spanish, 15 per cent.; Romanian, 40 per cent.; French 15 to 20 per cent. short. The Russian winter crop is reported from short to a failure, and the American crop so short that we cannot spare any unless we substitute other grain for our own food.

Holders of wheat, handlers, and consumers can draw their own inferences.

Our advices are that a greater number of farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, are stacking their grain this year more than ever before. Also, more granaries are in service than was ever known before. This feature of farming cannot be too highly commended. It is exactly what this paper has advocated and urged ever since it began its fight for controlled marketing and profitable prices. Up-to-Date Farming was the pioneer to urge farmers to beat the speculators and rings, by keeping the supply until the LEGITIMATE demand is ready to use it.

Wanted: Organizers for the Society of Equity in every part of the country. Come forward, good men and true, and women too. Here's work for you, and pay to boot. The million must come, and will come, before many months have passed.

Good friends and subscribers: We want the million members to the A. S. of E. You can help. This society has made millions of dollars for the farmers of America. Will you now complete the society so it can guarantee to you profitable prices for ever? We can do ten times as much good if we have the million.

\$1.00 is the membership fee in the American Society of Equity, and the society pays for the official paper out of this sum. Would you not pay this sum if by the advice of this paper you can realize from ten to 50 per cent more for your crops? This is just what you can do if you help to build up the society.

INFORMATION:—Every subscriber of this paper is entitled to the latest information regarding crops, and the benefit of the best judgment of the officers and directors of the society regarding crops, markets, prices, etc. If you don't get what you want through the columns of the paper, write to us.

Truck growers in Gloucester county, N. J., are said to be letting their stuff rot in the fields because the price is so low it will not pay to take it to market. No business but farming could stand that, and yet whenever a farmer suggests any method of relieving this miserable condition the carrion crows of commerce and the ravens of the press, including many so-called farm papers, are ready to jump on him and pick his bones.

An opportunity is now offered the cotton growers they never had before, and perhaps never may have again. The American Society of Equity comes to them with the laurels of victory already won, and the assurance of victory for cotton, if the growers will but stand up as men. Will they do it?

Southern manhood may well be brought to a test in this year 1904. They have a cotton crop which they have made in the midst of hard work and many discouragements. The sharks and vultures of speculation are determined to get this crop to enrich themselves, even though they impoverished the growers. But the growers have the first word. What shall it be, an assertion of manhood, or an admission of serfdom?

In writing long articles correspondents are almost sure to cover ground that has been gone over in other issues of this paper, hence writers are urged to be brief. Tell what you are doing, how you are doing it, and what you intend or hope to do, or express your opinion of what has been done, or what ought to be done. These are always gladly received by the editor, and eagerly read by the people. It is very seldom we can make room for long articles.

## Did Not Know the Price

Many millions of bushels of wheat were marketed this year on the basis of \$1.00 per bushel by farmers who were not members of the A. S. of E. before they heard of the union farmers' price, \$1.20. It is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to stand aloof from the only movement that ever taught a practical way to get equitable prices and has never failed to benefit its members. It does seem that every farmer in the country would embrace the very first opportunity to belong to such an organization. They will as soon as they understand it, and the quickest way to get wise is to read the official paper.

## Just Think of It

If it had not been for the A. S. of E. and UP-TO-DATE FARMING the 1903 crops would have sold as follows: Wheat, 75c to 80c; corn, 35c to 40c; oats, 25c to 30c. This society and its official paper have done more for American farming than any other factors that have been present for many years. Some of our admiring friends even give them credit for warding off a panic which was scheduled for 1903. Who knows? True it is, that they brought better prices for farm crops, and panics cannot breed in soil that grows \$1.00 wheat, 60c corn, 40c oats, 12c cotton, etc.

## 1904 the Best Year

It is probable that the money realized by the producers for the farm crops this year will aggregate a greater sum than for any other season's crops. Farmers, is this not what UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been contending for? Is there any other paper in the country that has made any particular effort to improve your prices? Are there not many that hooted at the idea? Or don't you believe farmers have had any influence on prices? Do you think they just happened, like "Topsy"? If so, what does it mean that farmers are stacking their grain, building granaries and holding their crops off the market? What does it mean that the elevators and warehouses are groaning, not from fullness, but from emptiness? Why don't the farmers dump their grain now like they did only two years ago and before, and let the other fellows hold it? We ask you these questions and will let you answer them, because there can be only one answer, and we know you will answer correctly.

## Tobacco Growers' Organization

The organization in the tobacco districts goes on at an encouraging rate. Remember, you are organizing for controlled marketing and profitable prices. The former is bound to bring the latter. Increase your membership. Write to your paper. As the time approaches, we want to conduct a red hot campaign to make all tobacco growers brave to face the trusts and demand an equitable price. Just try to imagine the little grower meeting the big trust and defeating it because he has the tobacco. The absolutely necessary goods in the hands of the producer is the stone in the sling of David which will kill (or conquer) the giants.

## Apples and Potatoes

Controlled marketing may be applied to apples, potatoes and some other vegetables. Cold storage houses or even pits may be employed. We would risk pits carefully constructed and vigilantly watched rather than sacrifice them to buyers in the fall at unfairly low prices.

Some cotton growers may say, "My circumstances compel me to sell my crop this year!" When will it be otherwise? When will the sharks be satisfied? When will you be a MAN? Never till you get fair prices for your crops, and you will never get fair prices until you stand out for them. Be honest. Pay your debts. But induce your creditors to help you. You are under no obligation to sacrifice your lives, to give your flesh and blood, and that of your families, to fatten the vultures of New York that hover over your homes, to devour your substance.



# A Fair Price for Cotton

## The Society That Brought Wheat to One Dollar Discusses Cotton

Outside of the leading cereals, America has no more important crop than the cotton crop, and none which has a more interesting history. But, as the subject which most concerns us now is production and price, we must confine ourselves in this article to that phase of the question.

The production of cotton has almost constantly increased in the United States since the year of our first record, 1791, when the production was 8,889 bales. The demand has likewise increased, but the price shows considerable variation, and yet, leaving out the phenomenal years of the war, there is not so wide a range as one might expect. The lowest (high) price since 1791 was in 1845, when the highest price for the year was 6½ cents. The highest price since 1791, leaving out the years evidently affected by the war, was in 1799, when the price was 44 cents, and the crop was 88,889 bales, the largest crop that had been produced up to that time. To prove that the amount of the crop does not govern the price, we may mention a few instances. The crop of 1824 was 762,411 bales, and the highest price for that year was 18 cents. The crop of the very next year, 1825, was 891,608 bales, 129,197 bales greater than that of the year before, but the price of cotton in 1825 was 30 cents per pound, against the 18 cents of the year before. The two following years show the very same fact, but in a reverse order. The crop of 1826 was 1,121,667 bales, and the price for that year was 17.5 cents; the crop of 1827 was only 957,281 bales, but the price dropped to 11.5 cents.

But coming down to more modern times, the crop of 1878 was 4,773,865 bales, and the price was 12½ cents; next year the crop was 5,074,155 bales, more than 300,000 bales in excess of the year before, yet the price rose to 13½ cents. Take the years 1900 and 1901. The crop of 1900 was 9,439,554 bales, and the price was 10½ cents; that of 1901 was 10,425,141 bales, nearly a million bales more than the year before, yet the price rose to 12 cents. The two following years, those of 1902 and 1903, show a still greater increase of price on an increased crop, but special manipulation is said to have influenced that price. The object of this reference is to show producers that they need not be frightened by the "Bear stories" of a heavy crop for the present year. In the first place those stories are not well sustained, and in the second place, some of the largest crops have brought the highest prices.

Even the anomalous prices of the war period are not without an important lesson. It is urged by those who benefit by low prices for cotton, whose profits increase as the price of cotton decreases, that to raise the price of cotton even to a profitable basis would ruin the country by destroying its leading industry, as the world would seek and obtain its supply of cotton elsewhere—from Africa, India, Egypt, and the Lord knows where. This is but a scarecrow to frighten the timid. The war period so far as the cotton crop is concerned, includes the years from 1861 to 1870, ten years. True, fighting ceased in 1865, but cotton's normal condition in the world's market was not restored until five years later. The price of cotton in 1861, on a crop of 3,849,469 bales, was 22 cents, exactly double the price for the year before. In 1862 the price was 51 cents, and in 1863 it was 92 cents. In 1864 it rose to the enormous price of \$1.89 per pound on a crop of 1,450,000 bales. The next year, 1865, it fell to \$1.82 per pound on a crop of 1,300,000 bales. In 1866 it dropped to 60 cents, and stood each subsequent year up to and including 1870 thus: 42, 32½, 35, 35, when in 1871 it dropped to 21 cents, and may be said to have returned to its normal condition.

Now, if there is danger that cotton consumers, either in this country or Europe, will seek other sources of supply

on account of equitably increased prices in this country, why did they not do so during the remarkable ten years of 1861-70, when cotton went to the enormous price of \$1.89 cents per pound in this country and yet found an eager market? It will doubtless be urged that the production of cotton in foreign countries has greatly increased since then. Even if we grant this, which is really a matter of doubt, the demand has greatly increased both in this country and in Europe, Asia, and in Asia also. The South need not be alarmed about the demand for its great staple.

But this war period contains another lesson which may well be studied and applied. The production of cotton did not diminish anything like in proportion to the increase in price. We append the following table of crop and price for the ten years which we class as the war period so far as the effect on cotton was concerned:

Year.	Crop.	Price.
1861.....	3,849,469	\$.22
1862.....	4,500,000	.51
1863.....	1,600,000	.92
1864.....	1,450,000	1.89
1865.....	1,300,000	1.82
1866.....	2,269,316	.60
1867.....	2,097,254	.42
1868.....	2,519,554	.32
1869.....	2,366,467	.35
1870.....	3,122,551	.35

No crop previous to the war had reached five million bales, that of 1860 approached nearest to it and was the largest previously recorded, being 4,861,292 bales, and commanded a price of only 11 cents.

Why the great increase of price without a corresponding decrease of production? There are three reasons, all of which sustain our contention. 1. Cotton was declared by the North contraband of war, and the producers were compelled to hold it off the market because they could not get it through the army lines. 2. What could be reached by the army was seized, and could not be marketed until it had gone through long and tedious red tape processes—it also was held off the market. Much of it went into the hands of as unprincipled a set of cotton thieves as ever followed a victorious army—worse than sharks in the wake of a ship, for the latter devour only what is thrown overboard, the cotton thieves often penetrated the lines and stole what had never been reached by the army. Of course they had to be careful about marketing their plunder, and this, too, went slowly into the market. 3. The heavy war expenses made money plentiful in the North, greatly stimulating the demand for higher priced goods.

Our contentions sustained: 1. That controlled marketing, keeping products temporarily off the market, controls and may increase the price. 2. To increase the ability of the consumer benefits the producer of the article consumed. Hence to give the cotton grower better prices makes him a better customer of the wheat grower, and so on through the entire line of production and consumption, knitting all together in the strongest ties of mutual interest.

The thing of most interest to the cotton grower, however, in this review of the production and prices of cotton, is the range of prices during the year. This is almost without exception very great. For instance, in 1872 the lowest price was 18½ cents, the highest price was 26½ cents. In 1874 the lowest price was 13½ cents, the highest was over 20 cents. In 1890 the lowest price was nearly 8 cents, the highest was nearly 11 cents. In 1900 the lowest price was 6½ cents, the highest was 10½ cents. In 1901 the lowest price was 8 cents, the highest was 12 cents.

This difference between the lowest and highest prices means much to the producers. The lowest prices always prevail when the producers are selling. The HABIT (it really is little more than a habit) of rushing the crop to market in a short time,—of dumping a year's production and a year's supply in such a

time that the demand is overwhelmed and cannot take it,—can be nothing else but disastrous to the producers. This system has created the speculator, and he is not to blame. Indeed, he performs an act of benevolence in taking charge of and caring for the commodity, rejected by the producers and refused by the consumer, and holding it until it shall be needed, which it is very sure to be, always has been, before another crop shall be gathered. It was very natural for the speculator to see his opportunity here, and as the crop grew in importance his greed grew with it, and he easily learned to charge too much for his "benevolence." But whether he does or not, his charge is a part of the value of the product which the producer has earned, which he deserves, which he needs and which he ought to have, and CAN HAVE, if he but exercise the ordinary intelligence displayed in other things.

The hay grower holds hay for a year's feed for his team, the corn grower stores a year's supply of corn. Now why can't the cotton grower hold his cotton, or a portion of it, until consumption requires it, not to force an extortionate price, but to secure a steady price. The mills don't get the cotton at the low prices; they pay the high prices, and they would just as leave the cotton they must

have as the season advances was in the storage rooms of the farmers as in the warehouses of cotton exchanges. They would rather it was so, for then the farmers would get more for it, though it cost them no more, and the farmers would, therefore, be able to buy more of the products of the mills, and possibly at better prices.

Does the cotton grower ask how he may know when to sell? That is easy. SELL WHENEVER YOU CAN GET YOUR PRICE. QUIT SELLING AS SOON AS THE OFFER DROPS BELOW YOUR PRICE.

How can the price be made? Easy, fair and equitable—profitable to the producer and reasonable to the consumer. The National Union of the American Society of Equity has in its possession the highest, lowest and average prices paid for cotton every year since 1791, and also the amount of cotton produced each year since then. It also has facilities for obtaining the current production and current demand of each year. Is any one so stupid as not to believe with this information and these opportunities an equitable price may not be fixed each year, and does any living intelligence doubt that by refusing to flood the market at inauspicious times, the producers can secure that price and maintain it throughout the season?

## NO DANGER OF TOO MUCH COTTON

### Don't be Stampeded

Our advices are to the effect that there is not to be an excessive crop of cotton this year. There has been much damage by overflows in some places; in a few there have been drouths; in many there has been terrible destruction by the boll worm.

But even if there should be a great crop, that is no reason why cotton should not command an equitable price. There has never yet been too much cotton raised, and it is not likely that there will be. The mills have always been anxious for the new crop by the time the first pickings were ready to leave the gins. The only trouble heretofore has been that the crop was hurried from the gins to the market, which it has not only glutted but smothered, and, of course, broke the price. The thing to do is to let it go as a reasonable market requires it. But how can this be done?

Suppose a large percentage of the cotton growers were compactly organized and determined to stand together for equitable prices. Suppose a board representing them, with statistics giving production, consumption and prices for years and under all conditions, with like statistics of the current crop, and the special conditions connected with it, including the cost of production, should determine a fair and equitable price for the current crop, based upon these statistics and conditions, and proclaim that as the minimum price for the crop, and that the organized growers should stand by that price and accept nothing less. Is there any doubt that they would get the price?

But cotton growing covers a large territory; how can the growers know when to sell? Sell when they can get their price. As before said, the price must be reasonable, equitable. It is not the purpose to hold up the crop. It will be open to the market the same as ever, but it must bring the growers' price; when it will not bring that the growers will hold it. This is no departure from the business rules followed by every other productive industry but farming, and farming must come to it or perish.

But how can those do whose necessities demand that their crops go on the market as soon as made? In many cases they may be helped by those who are more fortunate. In other cases business

men's leagues like that of Sulphur Springs, Texas, may come to their relief. Where nothing of this kind can be done for them, let them sell. Even those who have to sell direct from the gin will get better prices on account of the knowledge that the bulk of the crop will not come at a price below the one fixed, because the market will be more eager. Besides, it is not the small growers that glut the market, but the large growers. Those that are compelled to sell, therefore, cannot satisfy the market, nor seriously interfere with getting the minimum or growers' price.

This does not affect the market as a whole. The mills get their supplies as readily and as cheaply, perhaps more cheaply, than at present, but the growers get more, and can therefore buy more of the products of the mills. The only difference is that the cotton awaits the needs of the mills in the hands of the growers instead of in the warehouses of the cotton traders.

We referred to the Business Men's League, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, of which we gave an account in a recent issue. The business men put up a small capital to buy cotton, first determining on a price the crop ought to bring, and they bought only when no one else would pay the price. They only had to buy about a third of a crop of 15,000 bales, and maintained the price throughout the entire season, making for their people \$2 per bale, or \$30,000, at a loss to themselves of only \$25, which they hundreds of times made up in the increase of their business. This proves that markets CAN be controlled, and prices maintained.

A letter just received from one of our ablest workers in Kentucky, says: "The people, or many of them, are in sore financial straits!" In financial straits in Kentucky? Farmers in financial straits in this "era of prosperity?" It is just as well to throw off the mask. The prosperity lauded by the press and politicians is a shell, a crust, an upper crust, the prosperity of boodle, graft, extortion, gambling and speculation. The farmers on whose over-burdened backs this alleged prosperity rests like a clinging Old Man of the Sea, can not be otherwise than in financial straits, so long as the classes price their toil and take it.



# A Question of Profit In Corporation's Grasp

Positions assumed by many intelligent people as to the financial status of agriculture in this country would be amusing if they were not serious. At a recent meeting of farmers a speaker ventured to assert that no farmer, under present conditions, need hope to realize more than five per cent. on his investment. In a spirit not at all unfriendly, a prominent daily paper which is read by tens of thousands of people every day, took up the question and said:

Five per cent., or even 4, is pretty good interest these days, and if the agriculturist can realize that much, men in certain other lines of business will be disposed to envy him. But possibly the dissatisfied speaker was demoralized by reading of "get-rich-quick schemes," and regarded no business a success which did not show returns of 10 per cent. a month or thereabouts.

We imagine the speaker was not at all "demoralized;" that he had had nothing to do with, and was not at all influenced by, "get-rich-quick" concerns. These concerns do not flourish on the farms, but in the speculative purlieus and hidden recesses of the cities. He was speaking but the words of truth and soberness. Five per cent. on the farmer's investment is very different from five per cent. on investments in stocks and bonds and other securities. The farmer must work hard and skillfully, and put in full time, and he must call to his aid the entire resources of his family and his serving domestic animals, and such machinery as he may be able to employ, if he make any per cent. at all. The investor in stocks and bonds and other securities is not called upon to exert a single power of body or mind, unless clipping coupons and collecting, usually done by proxy, may be called an exertion. We imagine that very few of these dignified absorbers of percentages created by somebody else, would be willing to exchange with the farmer though the latter's per cent. were raised to ten, fifteen, or even twenty, if the farmer's toll had to be taken with it.

But these are not the only kinds of investments. There are far more commendable ones, in business, manufacturing, etc., where the investor is also a

worker. But these investors have a decided advantage over the farmer in that they expect to turn their money frequently, and they are doing a poor business if they do not make a per cent. on it every time it is turned. But they have a still greater advantage. Their profit comes from selling things, as does that of the farmer, but, unlike the farmer, these people put their own prices upon what they sell, and they can make the prices cover all their losses and risks, their expenses and mistakes. They can even fix their own salaries and percentages, and make their prices cover them. The farmer cannot do so. He must accept prices made by others who take no account of his labor, his expenses, his losses or his risks. His business from beginning to end is a game of chance in which even the greatest skill and most persevering application, under present conditions, cannot definitely insure absolute results.

But our contemporary dismisses the subject with the following sage reflection:

At all events, the farmer can always get enough out of the ground to keep him and his family from starvation, which is more than many men in other callings are sure of for themselves.

"Can get enough out of the ground to keep him and his family from starvation!" Is that enough? Should any human being be satisfied with mere escape from starvation? The farmer is essentially a worker. Is it much encouragement to him to be assured that he can keep himself and family from starvation? The assertion that others have not that assurance is far fetched and is of little consolation to the farmer, for those who have not such assurance are either those who waste their substance in riotous living, who embark in doubtful ventures, or who do not work, to none of which classes the farmers belong.

But there is coming a time, and that speedily, when farmers will price their products, and reckon their losses and count their gains as other people do. They will then be willing to compare their percentages with those of other investors

A municipality is an organization by legal enactment or common consent for purposes of government, and every member of society is an integral part of it. A corporation is an artificial body, created by legal enactment of the municipality, or higher form of government to which the municipality may be subject.

It has been observed that in the case of corporations, the creature often becomes more powerful than the creator. Some obscure clause in the charter or contract, inserted by a shrewd attorney, and unnoticed or not duly considered by the granting or contracting power, may place the authority creating the corporation or making the contract at so great a disadvantage that the created power becomes superior to the power that created it. In other words, the corporation is enabled to assume powers that were never intended to be bestowed, and to defy society in many of its most sacred rights.

It has been broadly charged, and sometimes conclusively proven, that these hidden powers or obscure protecting clauses, have been secured by corrupting the powers that granted them; but whether they are the result of ignorance, of carelessness, or of corruption or connivance, the effect upon the public and the dangers to good government are the same.

In previous issues of Up-to-Date Farming we have shown the arrogance and monopolistic powers exercised by the stockyards corporations, and how the courts have sustained them under the plea of "vested rights." Hundreds of other instances readily suggest themselves to the minds of intelligent readers; but a case specially strong is that of the Indianapolis Water Company, a corporation created for the purpose of supplying the city with water. It developed after the great floods of last spring that the city water had become contaminated, and that it was seriously infested with disease germs. Typhoid

fever became alarmingly prevalent, and physicians urged the people to not use the water at all, not even for washing fruits and vegetables that were to be eaten without cooking, until it had been boiled. Complaint was made to the Board of Health, the Board of Health complained to the city authorities, and the city authorities protested to the Water Company, but that corporation sat back upon its dignity, flourished its contract in the faces of authorities and people, and continued to serve disease-breeding water to a helpless public. Thus has the war gone on all summer, and meanwhile people have sickened and died, and the health of all and the good name of our city have been endangered.

This but emphasizes the fact that nations, states and municipalities should consider long and well before they create powers that may become superior to their own, or that may defy them at critical junctures; and it forcibly brings up the question whether it would not be better for states and municipalities, and even for nations, to not delegate public functions to private or artificial bodies of any kind, but to retain those functions and discharge them themselves. It may also suggest a question more remedial in its nature, and which may well be considered by students and jurists. In a government where the final and supreme power rests in the people, all authorities receive their powers from the people to whom they are directly responsible for their acts, and they must at stated periods surrender whatever authority may have been delegated to them, and return to the common ranks of citizenship whence they came. Is it not a question whether persons clothed thus with only temporary power, in no sense superior to that of the people who conferred it, may create powers superior to their own, or extending beyond the time limit of their own authority? This question may some day be invoked to save society from the tyranny of corporations.

## The Government and the Farmer

## Prejudice or Patriotism

Up-to-Date Farming is entirely non-partisan. It does not take sides for or against any of the political parties, nor does it discuss party questions as such. But political questions we do discuss—questions bearing upon the general good and affecting the weal or woe of the people. We do not discuss them, however, in a party sense nor with a party bias, but from the broad standpoint of right and justice and the best interests of a common humanity. We may also say without boasting that we are intensely patriotic. We love our country, and believe it represents man's latest and best effort at just and equitable government, but it must be confessed that it has fallen far below what seems to have been the high ideal of its founders, or in many things it has departed from that ideal. It is because we love the country that we call attention to these lapses and short comings. In an autocracy the government is what the autocrat makes it. In a plutocracy it is what a small body of plutocrats, who arrogate to themselves the right to rule, make it. In a monarchy it is what the monarch and his immediate advisers, limited now in most cases by certain constitutional provisions, make it. In a republic it is what the PEOPLE make it.

Now, if the people, and by "the people" we do not mean the few in the various walks of life who direct things, but the masses of the citizenry in the homes—on the farms, in the shops and factories, at the marts of trade, and along the lines of transportation—if these people sit still and accept everything as a matter of course, awakening only once in four years to indulge in a quadrennial political yell, what influence have they in the shaping of the

government or the directing of its policy? The government itself needs, and those in temporary power should welcome, a calm consideration of events as they transpire, with an unbiased criticism and discussion of their leaning upon the welfare of the people. This is a right claimed and exercised by Up-to-Date Farming, and a few over prejudiced readers must not be too sensitive, nor judge us too harshly. We are not criticising their party nor anybody's party; nor are we attacking the government when we criticise official acts or policies. If anything is done inimical to the best interests of the people, the people whom we defined above, we propose to protest against it, and do our utmost to create a sentiment that shall hold every policy of the nation in line with the common good and general welfare.

Those of our readers who fear that such a course may injure their political party are over sensitive, and are in danger of reaching a point where prejudice may become stronger than patriotism. Rather let us make all parties so patriotic as to be unassailable, and every impulse of the government a love-throb for the whole people, where there shall be equal and exact justice for all and special privileges for none.

We do not aspire to be rated in the "class angelic;" we wish our merit placed up there, but we are only human, burdened with a share of the faults to which humanity is heir, but we believe it is the duty of every good citizen and friend of the human race to note and point out the faults, not of individuals, but of society, of "business," and of the nation, to the end that higher standards may be attained in all the walks of life.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The government is the greatest competitor of the American farmer—beats all other governments in this line by giving millions of acres of land to alien immigrants who are coming over by tens of thousands, sometimes as many as 50,000 in one week, they say. A million came last year, and all got government land that wanted it.

While the government thus creates competition with the established farmers of the older States, it discriminates against them in the matter of protecting some classes and giving money to others—to non-producers, professionals, office holders, trust combinations and manipulators, allowing them to fix their own prices and take what they want. National banks get their currency circulation for almost nothing. They deposit a \$50,000 government bond in Washington, the safest place in the world to put it, and draw their interest upon it. The government returns to them \$50,000 in national bank notes on which to do a banking business. These are loaned to the people, and the bank, through the beneficence of the government, is worth \$100,000—\$50,000 in bonds and \$50,000 in currency or notes of its patrons, and is drawing interest at both ends. And, strange to say, the law that thus furnishes the money to the banks forbids them to loan it to farmers on real estate security! And both bonds and currency (while yet in the vaults of the bank) are exempt from taxation!

Last year the legislature of this State (Pennsylvania) raised the salaries of judges \$1,500 to \$2,000 by a single stroke of the pen, some now getting as much as \$12,000 a year, \$1,000 per month. A reasonably good farm can be bought in this section for \$1,000, of course farms remote from the cities. The price of these farms as a rule, both in New York and Pennsylvania, is fixed on the value of the buildings, the land being little considered. A \$12,000 salary means a farm a month, 12 farms a year, or 120 farms in the life of the office, ten years. Think of it. It takes a farmer a life time to pay for one farm.

Thus, while the one feeds and clothes all the people, the other gets the money,

and will soon get the land, giving little or nothing in return. But this is called brains—business. The Supreme Court of the United States has, for years, decided what the law is in its most important cases, by a vote of five to four. Brains! If nine machinists were to pull thus, five one way and four the other, what would happen to the machinery? Would it be brains?

Take another view. Besides the smaller coins, we have three kinds of money—national bank notes which cost the bankers almost nothing, silver containing 50 cents worth of metal to the dollar, and the gold dollar said to contain 100 cents' worth of gold. But who knows? Why is it worth 100 cents? It is simply 25.8 grains of gold worth 25.8 grains of gold, measured by itself.

But take all this for granted. We have a one-cent dollar, a 50-cent dollar, and a 100-cent dollar, all said to be as good as gold, and on a gold basis, though the national bank notes are so cheap that the government prints them and gives them to the banks at about the cost of the paper.

Now, the farmer is the only man that furnishes products on the gold standard basis—that is, he gives 100 cents' worth for every dollar he receives. Even the wage-earner, through constant and persistent effort and organization, is better paid. All the others have inflated prices fixed by themselves on their own peculiar products, including salaries and fees of non-producers, who make but little or no return for the money they receive, but the farmer, whose prices are fixed by those who use his stuff, is compelled to give the worth of the 100-cent gold dollar, and gets, as a rule, the inflated paper dollar that the bank gets free, or the dishonored 50-cent silver dollar. The others on inflated prices get the gold standard dollar. In other words, the calling that earns the gold dollar gets the cheap dollar, and those that earn comparatively nothing get the gold dollar. Under this system the burden is all on the farmer. What is the brother of the ox fit for any way, save to be taxed, while others price his goods and take them? How long will he continue to stand this unequal deal?

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# Prices On the Farm and Prices Elsewhere

[The statistical research and tables in this article are by Eugene Matrosow, D. C. L.]

It is a well known fact that a great difference exists between the prices of agricultural products on the farm and their prices at the primary markets or at the ports of export.

According to common belief unanimously shared by the American economists, statisticians and grain experts, so called, farm price of agricultural products constitutes the basis of all other prices. So that as soon as the products leave the farmer's hands their value rises immediately in somewhat mysterious manner and they continue to become more and more valuable all the way from the farm to the primary market and from the primary market to the port.

What are the additions to the value of agricultural products after they leave the farm and until they reach the primary market? What are the additions to the value of the products after they leave the primary market and until they reach the port? In other words, what specific items constitute the difference between the price on the farm and the price at the primary market, and again between the price at the primary market and the price at the port?

Thus far, by the American economists and statisticians, the problem presenting itself in the foregoing two questions was considered unsolvable. We will try, however, to solve it here, so far, at least, as the difference between farm prices and prices at the primary market is concerned.

The reports of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture give us average farm prices of all cereals on December 1st of each year for the last 38 years. As the average farm price of all grains on December 1st of each year, viz., in almost the middle of the cereal year, should be considered a typical one, its comparison with the average yearly price of the grains would be perfectly proper and scientifically unimpeachable. Taking the means between the lowest and highest prices for each month, as the average monthly prices, and the averages of the monthly prices as the yearly prices, we will thus have the comparative average yearly prices of leading cereals of the country on the farm and at a primary and the leading market (Chicago), presented in the following tabular statements:

## COMPARATIVE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

	Farm Price, Cts. per Bu.	Primary Market Price, Cts. per Bu.	Difference, Cts. per Bu.
1894	49.1	57 1-16	+7.96
1895	50.9	62 3-8	+11.47
1896	72.6	66 13-16	-5.80
1897	80.8	85 13-16	+5.00
1898	58.2	89 3-4	+31.50
1899	53.4	71 9-16	+13.10
1900	61.9	70 13-16	+8.90
1901	62.4	72	+9.60
1902	63.0	74 5-8	+11.60
1903	69.5	79 1-4	+9.70

It will be seen from the above that in the year 1896 the primary market price of wheat in the United States stood 5.8 cents per bushel lower than the farm price on the commodity, or the average lower price for 10 years is 0.53 cents. In nine years the primary market price stood higher. The total of the higher differences is \$108.33. This divided by 10, makes the average higher difference 10.83. Deduct from this the average lower price, and we have 10.30 cents (10.83-0.53c) as representing the difference between the farm price and the primary market price, in favor of the latter for the years considered.

The identical tabular statement in relation to the American rye will appear as follows:

	Farm Price, Cts. per Bu.	Primary Market Price, Cts. per Bu.	Difference, Cts. per Bu.
1894	50.1	46 9-16	-3.6
1895	44.0	43 5-8	-1.6
1896	40.9	35 9-16	-5.4
1897	44.7	40	-4.7
1898	46.3	49 1-2	+3.2
1899	51.0	55 1-16	+4.0
1900	51.2	52	+0.8
1901	55.7	53 1-4	-2.5
1902	50.8	54 5-16	+3.5
1903	54.5	51 5-8	-2.9

From the foregoing table it would be seen that in five years out of ten the market price of the American rye stood lower than its farm price and that the difference between the two prices fluctuated between minus 5.4 in 1896 and plus 4.6 in 1896. Taking the sum of the minus differences and dividing by 10, we have 1.91 cents. Taking the sum of the plus differences and dividing by 10, we have 1.61 cents. Or the primary market price of rye averaged 0.3 cents (1.91-1.61c) lower than the farm price for the ten years considered.

Turning now from the breadstuffs to the feeding stuffs, namely, to corn, we find that the ratio of farm prices of the commodity to its market price during

the last ten years was as presented in the following table:

	Farm Price, Cts. per Bu.	Primary Market Price, Cts. per Bu.	Difference, Cts. per Bu.
1894	45.7	43 1-16	-2.64
1895	25.3	40 1-8	+14.8
1896	21.5	25 5-6	+4.3
1897	26.3	25 9-16	-0.8
1898	28.7	31 5-8	+2.9
1899	30.3	33 7-16	+3.1
1900	35.7	38 1-4	+2.5
1901	60.5	50 1-12	-10.4
1902	40.3	59 15-16	+19.6
1903	42.5	46 1-8	+3.6

It will be seen from the foregoing table that in three years out of ten the primary market price of corn stood lower than the farm price of the commodity and that the difference between the two prices during the decade fluctuated between minus 10.4 in 1901, and plus 19.6 in 1902. Taking the sum of the minus differences and dividing by ten, we have 1.38 cents. Taking the sum of the plus differences and dividing by 10, we have 5.08. Or the primary market price of corn averaged 3.70 cents (5.08-1.38c) higher than the farm price for the ten years considered.

The identical table in relation to oats will appear as follows:

	Farm Price, Cts. per Bu.	Primary Market Price, Cts. per Bu.	Difference, Cts. per Bu.
1894	32.4	31 3-4	-0.7
1895	19.9	24 1-4	+4.3
1896	18.7	18 1-16	-0.7
1897	21.2	18 1-4	-3.0
1898	25.5	24 3-4	-0.8
1899	24.9	24 3-4	-0.6
1900	25.8	23 3-4	-3.1
1901	39.9	32	-7.9
1902	30.7	37 1-16	+6.3
1903	34.1	35 3-16	+1.0

It will be seen from the foregoing table that in seven years out of ten, average farm price of oats stood higher than the average yearly price of the commodity on the primary market. Such being the case the difference between the average farm price and the average market price fluctuated between minus 7.9 in 1901 and plus 6.3 in 1902. Taking the sum of the minus differences and dividing by 10, we have 1.68 cents. Taking the sum of the plus differences and dividing by 10, we have 1.16 cents. Or the primary market price of oats averaged 0.52 cents (1.67c-1.16c) lower than the farm price for the ten years considered.

At least the comparative prices of American barley on the farm and at the primary market (Chicago) during the last decade are presented in the following tabular statement:

	Farm Price, Cts. per Bu.	Primary Market Price, Cts. per Bu.	Difference, Cts. per Bu.
1894	44.2	....	....
1895	33.7	....	....
1896	32.3	....	....
1897	37.7	....	....
1898	41.3	....	....
1899	40.3	41.7	+1.4
1900	40.8	43.0	+2.2
1901	45.2	45.4	+0.2
1902	45.9	57.7	+11.8
1903	45.6	52.0	+6.4

It will be seen from the above that of all leading cereals of this country barley is the only one whose market price during the second half of the last decade stood invariably higher than its farm price.

This may be accounted for in part or in full by the fact that it is not a speculative grain in the same sense as corn, oats and wheat are. The malting trust is the principal buyer and sets the price. As regards uniformity of price, barley growers are to be congratulated that their prices have been fixed by a trust. See the tables of this and other grain.

The difference between the average farm price and the average market price of the grain fluctuated between plus 0.2 in 1901, and plus 8.8 in 1902. Taking the sum of the plus differences and dividing by 10, we have 1.9 cents. Or the primary market price of barley averaged 1.9 cents higher than the farm price for the years considered. (Between 1894 and 1898 no reports of the price of barley at Chicago are available.)

Proper understanding and correct interpretation of the foregoing five tabular statements composed with the specific purpose to show the difference between the farm and market prices of leading cereals of the country during the last ten years is of extreme importance, as it furnishes the key for the solution of the most important problem of agricultural economics of to-day. It will be seen from the tables that the primary market price has been lower than the farm price during the last ten years once in the case of wheat, five times in the case of rye, three times in the case of corn and seven times in the case of oats, barley being the only cereal whose market price during the last five years invariably exceeded that on the farm. It should be remembered that the primary market price in the foregoing tables is the average yearly price, while the farm price is the average price for the month of December, which, being thus taken for the middle of the cereal year, can properly be considered as the average or approximate average yearly price on the farm.

The question naturally arises: How could it happen that the average yearly wholesale cash price of the leading ce-

reals of the country has been so often lower than their cash price on the farm? Does this mean that wholesale dealers on the primary market, have suffered considerable losses during the last ten years: one year on wheat, three years on corn, five years on rye and seven years on oats? If so, what is the reason of such an economic anomaly?

In order to give a proper and logical answer to the question of such tremendous importance it is necessary to state and explain how actual prices on agricultural products are made. It is claimed by some that they are made by the law of supply and demand. Yet there is not the slightest doubt that the most intimate connection does exist between the actual values of farm products and speculation in "future" prices for the products, and that speculative variations invariably and inevitably cause variations in actual market values. As speculation in its broader sense of buying and selling for profit has been in existence for centuries, whenever we use the word speculation hereafter by it is meant buying and selling of "futures." Speculation in agricultural products undoubtedly tends to lower prices permanently. The professional short seller by his sales of fictitious grain creates a fictitious over-supply in the market, which is as depressing to prices just as much as would be an abnormally large supply of actual grain thrown on the market by the farmer. It is a well established fact that spot prices invariably move in sympathy with "future" prices, and that depression of "futures" inevitably leads to a fall in spot prices. The same quantity of a given grain which would have been sold but once by the farmer is actually offered first by the farmer to the local buyer, by the local buyer to the short seller, next by the short seller to the long buyer, and finally by the latter to somebody else.

Thus, in the case of futures, the grain which may not be in existence, but which they expect to be able to get from the farmers, if they are so unfortunate or fortunate to hold the last card, when the time comes, may be traded over several dozen times. The result is a swelling of the apparent supply of the grain to immense proportions, limited only by the boldness of the operations, and lowering prices most seriously. Particularly at a time following immediately the gathering of new crops this selling for future delivery keeps out of the market so many prospective buyers which would otherwise have to buy their supplies at once. This has been emphatically the case during 1903 and 1904 on wheat and flour. In this way a contraction of the actual immediate demand takes place equal to the amount of fictitious supply sold to legitimate dealers. These organized gangs of gamblers and cliques of speculators work day and night to depress prices of agricultural products, especially in the face of a rising market. In such cases of rising prices "bear rings," so called, which sold already in anticipation of a falling market, hoping that by bold manipulations they may create a panic for a time in the face of an opposite tendency of the market and get out before a reaction sets in, make most desperate attempts to beat down the prices. Even an official report says in this respect: "In fact, we find \*\*\* that uniformly sales of futures are made on every day at a lower price than the value of middling on that day." (Report of the Senate committee on agriculture, Fifty-third Congress, Vol. I, pp. 13 and 14.)

It should be understood in this connection that by the farm price is meant in this short discourse the price obtained by the farmer from the local buyer, either on the farm or at the first place of delivery. This cash price invariably differs greatly from the price on the primary market. Of course a part of the transactions on the latter is conducted on the cash basis, thus creating what we have called spot prices. While an intimate connection exists between the farm price and spot price on the primary market on one hand, the most intimate connection is naturally existing between the actual or spot price on the primary market and speculative or "future" price on the same market on the other. Therefore, the depression of the latter systematically produced by those "bear rings" inevitably and invariably lowers farm prices of agricultural products. If the relative proportion of speculative dealings to actual dealings, spot transactions, is not so large primary market prices are naturally higher than farm prices. When, however, the ratio of speculative dealings to actual dealings—transactions in "futures" to spot transactions—fictitious sales to actual sales—becomes too large primary market cash prices move invariably in sympathy with "future" prices and fall so greatly that at times they become averagely lower than average cash farm prices. This is the very reason why average yearly prices on primary market in the United States have been lower than the average farm prices—once, in the case of wheat; three times in the case of corn, five times in the case of rye, and seven times in the case of oats, over a period of ten years. The fact that nothing of the kind has ever happened to barley, because there is no speculation in this feeding and malting stuff in the United States, is a most significant one, and finally corroborates our conclusion as to the reasons of average primary market price being lower at times than average farm price. From the foregoing inferences it becomes self evident that the

wind grain, the gambling in agricultural products as established in modern times, constitutes an unstable, unnatural and simply criminal system of "business" which affects most injuriously not only the producer and the consumer but every legitimate dealer in agricultural products as well. Thus the criminal activity of organized gangs of the men who gamble in farm products without having a single dollar invested in the same, undermines and ultimately ruins not only the agricultural but every legitimate interest in the country also. It follows that for the abolition of this system of organized and legalized robbery of our times not only the farmer but the consumers and every business man of the country should work. The people who have invested their capital in agricultural produce, naturally and rightfully look for some profits from their legitimate investment.

## Argument Sustaining Cotton Bulletin

(Concluded from first page.)

—when they would receive their wages. Everything that went into the production of the crop had a fixed price set on it in advance, except their own wages. Now, in all fairness, are they not entitled to fair wages? If they set the price on cotton they will set it fairly to protect the first owners—the producers. If they let another set of men fix the prices, we are not so certain that they will consider all the hours of toil bestowed on the crop, the investments for seed, land, fertilizer, and machinery, and something for profit. These items are usually not considered worthy of attention when the buyer fixes the price. But these are the items that this society obligates itself to keep in mind when deciding values.

It is all up to the cotton growers themselves. This society recommends a fair and equitable price for the 1904 crop of cotton. You can get it if you really want it. All you need to do is to keep this price in mind, ask it and hold for it. The world will take your cotton at this price just as readily as at 8c or 10c, if it cannot get it for less. 12 cents for cotton is fair. It is equitable. Keep the price of cotton good and the portion of our country interested will enjoy a degree of prosperity scarcely dreamed of. The prosperity of the cotton growers will also be enjoyed by every other business.

Cotton growers, we urge you to do your duty. If you are made of the same kind of material as are your brother farmers in the north who grow wheat, you will put your price to the mark in a short time. You have only about two cents to raise. They had about 35 cents. Every cent you add to the price of cotton means 56 million dollars. Every bale you market below your price you throw away a good part of your profit. The price will come, and those who hold will get it. You will gain nothing by selling, and you will lose nothing by holding. Therefore wait a while and see.

The situation with cotton is very similar to that of wheat a year ago. From all over the cotton belt planters write us that they are holding. Dealers admit that the receipts are only a small fraction of what they expected. This was the way with wheat and the dollar price came. The same plan that raised wheat from 65 cents to over \$1.00 can and will raise the price of cotton to 12 cents at New York. The farm price will be 10 to 11 cents.

This bulletin will be sent to every newspaper in the cotton states. We want every person in the cotton states who receives the paper to give it the widest circulation possible. Clip out the bulletin and send it to your favorite paper, with request to print. Talk 12 cent cotton. Hold for it. It will come and those who hold will get the price or more.

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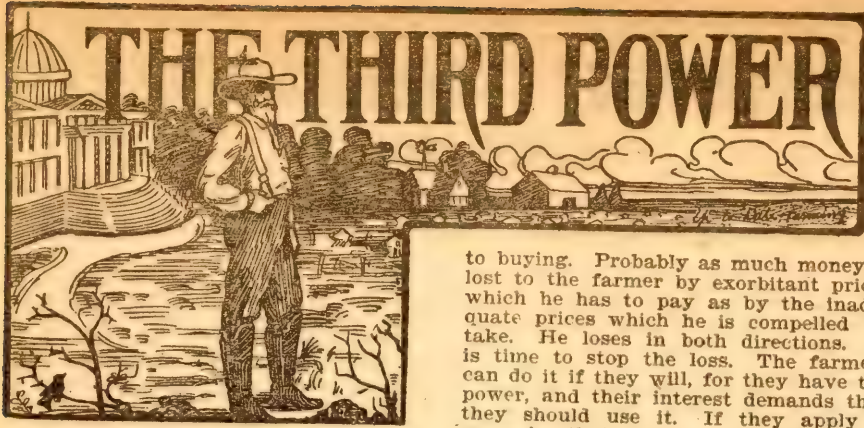
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[THE THIRD POWER. (Farmers to the Front) is a book of 275 pages, by J. A. EVERITT, President of the American Society of Equity. It began in June 15th issue and will continue until completed. Back numbers may be obtained by embracing special three months offer in this number for 10c. The book may be obtained complete at \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding, 50c in paper cover, 10c extra for postage. Send orders to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.]

#### CHAPTER XIV.

In the daily papers a year ago was this interesting item:

"An increase of \$4,500,000 in the capital stock of Deere & Co. was announced here today. The present capital of the concern is \$1,500,000, and the stockholders have voted to increase this to \$6,000,000. The additional capital is to provide for the remarkable growth and expansion of the business during the past few years and the further increase that is assured. It has been subscribed by the present owners."

Of course this meant that the farmers will have to pay the dividends on this quadrupled stock in the price of agricultural implements made by this firm. And this brings to the front another one of the objects of the American Society of Equity, which is to enable the farmer to buy advantageously. It is a fact that the farmers frequently pay much more for their farm supplies than is necessary to insure a fair profit to the manufacturer and the merchant. As I write, a letter comes from a member in Oklahoma. He says: "I am paying 2 per cent. per month for money to meet current expenses so I can hold my wheat for \$1." Must such sacrifice and determination go unrewarded? Would any banker dare charge a farmer 24 per cent. a year if they were thoroughly organized? Besides, the margin of profit placed on goods sold to the farmers is often much greater than that added to goods sold to the people of the towns and cities. The reason is clear. In trading, the farmer is not an independent person. He does business as the merchant or manufacturer dictates. He is usually a debtor to the implement dealer and the storekeeper, whereas if he had cash to pay for his supplies he could buy more cheaply in any market in the country. Wherever the farmer turns to make his purchase he finds himself face to face with a trust or union. He is worsted in the encounter and loses some of the legitimate results of his work when he puts his unorganized skill and labor against the organized efforts of the union laborer. He loses again in the encounter with the organized miners who mine the steel—or, rather, the iron from which the steel is made—which enters into his implements. He loses when he meets the woodworkers, the wagonmakers, the furniture makers, the implement makers, the horseshoers, the threshermen, the milk handlers, the carpenters, the masons who build his buildings, the armies who manufacture the household articles, the clothing, the army of leather workers, and behind them the army of tanners, and the armies which run the railroads, and the armies which run the trains over the roads to haul to market the products of the farmer. The farmer does not drive a nail, use a pin, lift a hoe or spade, coil a rope, or turn a furrow but he pays tribute to some one of the numerous armies arrayed against him. Day and night, night and day, he is being taxed for the support of these armies, all because he is meeting them single-handed, cannot resist their encroachments, nor pass the tax along. Plainly he needs help to enable him to buy advantageously, which will be, largely again, in the interest of the consumer.

And this it is hoped to give him. Considering the great number of farmers who will be members of the American Society of Equity, and the fact that they will soon have a good cash balance as the result of selling at profitable prices, there can be no doubt that they will be able to purchase for cash and at the lowest prevailing prices. Even if the farmer buys his supplies with his own produce, his ability to put a price on it will enable him to turn it in at higher figure than is now possible. He will no longer be under the necessity of asking for long credit, and whatever credit he may need he will get on the same favorable terms that other business men receive. Mention has already been made of the combination among the threshing men, which enables them to charge seven cents a bushel for threshing. If a farmer were able to say to the thresher that he would pay five or four cents, and that no farmer in the United States would pay a cent more, and if this was an equitable price, he would get his threshing done for four or five cents. This is the position in which the American Society of Equity would place every farmer in the country with reference

to buying. Probably as much money is lost to the farmer by exorbitant prices which he has to pay as by the inadequate prices which he is compelled to take. He loses in both directions. It is time to stop the loss. The farmers can do it if they will, for they have the power, and their interest demands that they should use it. If they apply it properly, that is, through organization, the result cannot be doubtful.

In seeking to buy at fair prices the farmer, through the American Society of Equity, will help all the people. Economically the struggle of man is for cheapness. Men in trying to satisfy their wants always endeavor to do so as cheaply as possible. The call for cheapness by the farmer has, in the past, been of necessity, and this necessity has been of such a degree that they not only got cheapness but nastiness—low grade. Witness the volume of trade to some catalogue house, where the chief recommendation was cheapness. The success of the American Society of Equity will benefit the home dealer who will keep a high grade of goods and sell at equitable prices. We look for a turning from the cheap, low grades, to high grade goods at equitable prices.

We have seen how the price of farm products has been influenced by this tendency, and also how manufacturers combine to resist the tendency. Every new invention, every new process, every application of a newly discovered force, and every improved application of a well-known force, contribute to bring about cheapness. The old force of competition works toward the end. But recently we have had a great advance of prices with no effort to resist the advance.

The farmers propose to take the field in a campaign for lower prices on the things they buy where lower prices should prevail, and they are going to use a force the operation of which will be irresistible. It is not so much a high price or a low price, but an equitable price all around that is demanded. The entrance of the Third Power through the American Society of Equity into the economic problems of the world marks an epoch in the history of the race. Although the last of the great powers to be organized, it is yet the fundamental or first power or force which will dominate all others. The development of this society and the power it will represent and wield may be compared with the development of the force, electricity, which has revolutionized the industrial world. The awakening of the agricultural classes, the organization of them into a great national and international co-operative body, which is now being accomplished, will make possible the control by them of practically all the material that enters into the manufacturing and commerce of the world, and on which human and animal life depend. Such a revolution might appall us were it not for the fact that in working out this stupendous movement everything will be in the direction of improvement and better conditions for everybody and for every legitimate enterprise.

It will be so in the matter of prices. There will not be one price for the farmer and another for the working man and professional man. Whatever conquests the farmers win in this direction will be for the benefit of all. What the farmer gets, all will get. In fighting his own battle the farmer will fight the battle of every American citizen. It will be impossible to charge the farmer a fair price and to charge other classes an unfair price. So the American Society of Equity does not come to oppress or enslave any class, but to give liberty and independence to the greatest class of citizens, and through that to all others—not to destroy or cripple any institution, but to benefit and strengthen all institutions, including the government itself. Heretofore farmers thought when organizing they must fight every institution on earth to get their right. This is nature is human nature, but also is a relic of barbarism. There are too many such relics remaining. The farmers really have no fight against anybody or anything; all they need is equity, and this they can take, regardless of the disposition of other parties.

Many schemes have been devised, and many more suggested, for the regulation and control of trusts. The law does something, and more stringent legal enactment might do more. But no curb can be as effectual as an organization of American citizens greater and stronger than the trusts themselves. Through this and through this alone can trust extortion be prevented, and fair treatment be secured for all. The people can do it for them. And the trust magnates understand this. With the help of shrewd and unscrupulous attorneys they can usually find a way to evade the most formidable statute, and to organize so as to get within the letter of the law. But they could make little headway with the people organized against them, and when the farmers are organized the people will be organized. How could the cotton or woolen manufacturers get along without the farmer's cotton or wool, or the packers without his cattle?

This but indicates the power which the farmer could exert as a member of the American Society of Equity. He could oppose his trust—if you choose to call it so—to the manufacturing trusts, and in such a contest the farmer must, of necessity, win. This is a force—this new force, this Third Power—which the industrial trusts would understand and respect. Thus organized, the farmers could meet their enemies and oppressors on their own ground, and overthrow them, if necessary, for the common good. The trust problem would be solved, and solved in such a way as to benefit all. And the farmer, enabled both to buy and sell advantageously, would enjoy a prosperity and freedom such as he has never known, and that prosperity and freedom would be shared by all our people. The world has been waiting long for this Third Power. Now it is at hand.

#### CHAPTER XV.

Something has been said of the influence that the farmer can exert through organization on the politics of the country. One of the purposes of the American Society of Equity is to enable him to exert such influence. Here, again, it is not because the farmers, organized, need to look to politics for relief or strength on their account, but for the general welfare of humanity. The farmers, through their society, not only intend to do equity, but to get equity; not only to give equity, but to demand equity. It is not the object of the society to become a political party. But it is intended to secure, through already existing parties, laws in the interest of agriculture. Though legislation is not the first thing sought, nor the most important thing, legislation is nevertheless needed. The reason that it has not been secured is that the politicians, though prolific in promises, when seeking election, forget all about the farmers when they get to Washington. They quickly fall under other influences. Moreover, they know that the farmers are easily put off; that they do not persist in the pursuit of their aims, and that when election day comes around again they may be trusted to support the party, readily accepting excuses and trusting to new promises. Nor are the farmers adequately represented in Congress by men of their own class. Thus they are largely without influence in shaping legislation. Until they are in a position, through co-operation, to secure what they want, progress will be slow. With the American Society of Equity a success, all these things can be rapidly accomplished.

It is not necessary to set out here all that the country needs in the way of legislation. But some things may be mentioned. Possibly the first and most important thing is some lightening of the burden of taxation; and this also implies less extravagance with the people's money, less graft, rake-offs and boodle, or, in short, the money wisely and economically expended, when we will see greater results with less tax. The farmer is taxed on everything he buys, and yet is protected on scarcely anything he sells. This is an evil that must be righted, and it can be righted, but only by the combined efforts of the farmers. Until there are such efforts nothing will be done. As long as there are a few people who can control the taxing power of the government, and many people who are content to have that power so used, it is idle to hope for relief. The few will control as long as the many allow them to control—and not one moment longer. Even the slightest measure of relief is denied at the present time. Opportunities have long been presented for making reciprocal commercial treaties with foreign nations that would have had the effect of making a much larger market for farm products, but they have invariably been put aside at the dictation of selfish interests demanding protection. Treaty after treaty of this sort has been killed or allowed to die in the Senate, which has been indifferent to the welfare of the farmer if only the protected industries were allowed to have a monopoly of the home market. Rather than remove or lower the duty on one article manufactured in New England, our Congress has preferred to allow the farmer to get along as best he could—to find his own market. Yet when protection hurts a certain corporation, Congress is quick to grant a rebate of the tax on any product that goes into a manufactured article when that article is exported. But nothing is done for the farmer.

Yet there are many millions of foreigners who could be taught to consume the fine cereals and meats produced on our American farms, if an earnest and well-directed effort were made to open and cultivate foreign markets. Lower taxes and wider markets could thus both be secured by legislation, and the American Society of Equity will work for such legislation, bringing directly to bear on Congress the influence of over 10,000,000 American voters who now play little part in the business of lawmaking. This constant failure of the efforts to secure reciprocity has another bad effect on the farmer, for it provokes retaliation on the part of other countries from which the farmer even now suffers, and will suffer still more. Our fruits, cattle and meat products have been made the subjects of discriminating taxes and vexatious inspection imposed and resorted to by foreign governments in retaliation for exorbitant duties levied by our government on their exports to this country. There are threats of further retaliation, and

we even hear talk of a European combination to save the European markets from the so-called American invasion. Yet we go on in the same old way, and our manufacturers get even for the low prices for which they must sell abroad, by charging the home consumer greatly higher prices. Thus the farmers are kept out of foreign markets that they ought to have, simply that the manufacturers may plunder the home market.

Such arrangements as these are plainly not the work of the farmers or of the friends of the farmer. They were devised by men who understood perfectly that the agricultural class is docile, patient and most easily fleeced. The farmer is not interested in paying taxes for the benefit of people who never seek to benefit him, in narrowing the market for farm products, or in provoking retaliation from foreign governments. What he wants is freedom, equity, fair play to all, markets as wide as the world, low taxes—and not one of these things is his at the present time. With all these, and with the American Society of Equity at work in his behalf, he probably would need little else from the government. But whatever he needed, he would get. For the politicians, who now so quickly forget the farmer, would realize that it was dangerous to do so, if they found that they were dealing with a great organization acting as a unit—an organization that refused to accept promises as legal tender, but that insisted on a redemption of those promises in honesty and good faith. Thus may the farmers make their influence felt in the condition of affairs which is rightfully theirs. The Third Power can easily defeat the first, second or third house. The farmers will be ignored as long as it is safe to ignore them, and no longer. The thing to do is to make it unsafe. The American Society of Equity is the means to bring that result to pass.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

Manifestly it will be impossible for the farmers to co-operate unless they are kept thoroughly informed of what is going on in every part of the country, and indeed of the world. It would be foolish, to take a simple case, to attempt to fix and maintain a price on farm products unless each member knew what that price was. This information, at least, must be regularly furnished. It will be conveyed to the various members of the society through their official paper, which is a part of the plan. This official organ will be printed four times a month as soon as the society is sufficiently organized, and there can be little doubt that with this plan in operation the recommended price will be printed by all the other daily and weekly papers as regularly as the markets are reported now. The recommended price will have to be printed by all newspapers having a market department, for it will also be the market price.

With this knowledge, concert of action will be easy. For every member of the society will have the same price and the same advice about the same crop at the same time, and, feeling sure that purchasers cannot get those products from any one else for less than they can get them from him, he will be under no temptation to sell for less himself. Without this knowledge it would be wholly impossible to make the scheme work. But further than this, it is felt that the members of the society should have information that would convince them that prices agreed on are fair and reasonable—and attainable. So it is proposed, through the local unions or members, to carry on a system of crop reporting that will surpass anything ever before accomplished, or even attempted. Every member will be a crop reporter. The present system, or lack of system, of reporting crops is the source of great loss to the farmers. Take wheat, for instance: The harvest begins in Texas in May and ends in the Dakotas in September. Yet, as a matter of fact, crops are maturing and harvests are in progress in some part of the world every day in the year. From the beginning to the end of the harvest in this country, and more or less every day in the year, false crop reports are circulated, the yields are exaggerated, damage from weather, insects, etc., is emphasized, and all manner of frauds and deceptions are practiced. The result is that the market fluctuates every day, and often several times a day, until the poor bewildered farmer sells rather than holds against uncertainties. The government reports, from the very conditions under which they are obtained, cannot be more than reasonably good guesses, and consequently they are not held in good repute. So much discredit has sometimes been placed upon them that the market has been known to have acted in exactly the opposite way from that in which the reports should have influenced it.

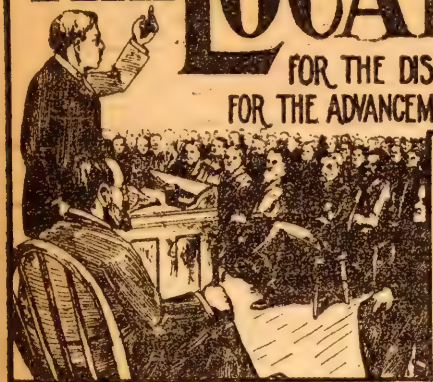
So, the American Society of Equity will see to it that the farmers have full and accurate reports of conditions and crops. The size of the yield, and the character of the product; the nature of the season, whether favorable or unfavorable—all this will the members of the society get. Each member will be in a position to report the exact condition of growing crops on his own farm, and also yields and quantities on hand. He can also give a correct report of his neighbor's crop, if that neighbor does not belong to the society. These reports will be given to the secretary at each meeting, to be forwarded, or will be sent to headquarters, direct by mem-

Continued on page 13



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



This is the co-operative farmers' own department. It is the desire to make it the life and strength of the Local Union. Every member is a welcome contributor, and every communication will have courteous consideration. Address JOHN P. STELLER, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

More than politics should be the A. S. of E. to you. More than the voting place your Local Union. Here your troubles will end and your triumphs begin. All credit to the Local Unions. They are your forts—your strength. Stand by them as you would by your guns within the real fort to repel the enemy.

## Annual Meeting of A. S. of E.

It has been decided to hold the annual meeting for election of officers and transaction of business for the American Society of Equity on Thursday, December 8, 1904, at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. The meeting will cover more than one day if necessary.

Nominations of candidates for the various offices are now in order. The officers to be elected are president, secretary, treasurer, statistician, organizer, attorney, and seven directors. The board of directors shall consist of the president, secretary and four others. Candidates names must be published in the official paper at least six weeks before the election. This makes it compulsory that the names be proposed and received at headquarters by or before Oct. 20th, when the November 1st number will close.

It is desired that all the officers for the next year shall be men who can give as much of their time to the development of the society as necessary. Any member or local union can put a name in nomination and it should be accompanied by a statement showing the fitness of the party for the position, which will be published for the information of members.

Votes will be cast on blanks to be supplied for this purpose and which will be printed in the official paper in due time.

What do you think of \$1.20 wheat? Had doubt about \$1 wheat last year, but we got it. And now we are right at \$1.20. Farmers can do things whenever they will.

We are now in the field for cotton, and the wheat growers will stand side by side with cotton growers. They want the cotton growers to eat lots of wheat bread, and they don't want it to cost them any more than it did before, so they can consume more and more of it. Hence they must have better prices for their cotton. Here is where the mutuality of interest comes in. Now hurry and get together.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, Assistant National Organizer, is moving things in Kentucky. The tobacco growers are not slow in coming to the front. They hear the word and understand it; they see their opportunity and seize it. Other tobacco regions should close up the ranks.

Here is the situation of the A. S. of E. in a nutshell: Wheat is won, barley and beans are moving victoriously, the tobacco people are lining up, the cotton hosts are marshalling, broom corn is looking out, the great cornfields are pricking up their ears, and all other farm interests are awakening. Henceforth the farmers must be consulted as to price.

You would scarcely believe it, but the everlasting Yankee has caught it. The New England Farmer, of Aug. 27, declared: "The only way to keep the market steady to firm is by CONTROLLING—limiting—the supply." Two years ago you could not have pounded such declarations into an eastern paper with a trip hammer.

Kentucky and North Dakota are manifesting the greatest activity just now, with Michigan and Minnesota following vigorously. Skepticism as to the ability of farmers to do things is at a discount and growing beautifully less. Let it dwindle.

Joel Hopson, of Kentucky, is doing a splendid work for the tobacco growers. We take the following from a clipping he recently sent us:

The price of tobacco is, at least to a large degree, easily within the control of the producer. This is so firmly embedded in my mind and having viewed constantly the injury which the planter endures in the loss of money and time, as a result of inaction, and the ordinary thoughtfulness that is necessary to conduct any undertaking to a successful termination, I feel constrained to speak in the strongest language I can employ of the necessity for immediate action to combat the encroachment of the great combine.

Let me urge activity on the part of the local unions. They really represent the strength of the organization—they are the working force. No matter how active and efficient deputies and organizers may be, they can do no more than plant the seeds, the local unions must do the cultivating, and whenever an important work is to be done, the National Union at once turns to the locals. Be ye always ready.

What do you need to aid in making the local unions interesting, and to secure good attendance? The National Union will do anything in its power to aid you. Keep everlastingly at it. Everybody learn to speak, discuss questions, make figures, calculate how much five cents additional on corn, or cotton, or any other crop would be worth to you. Consider how the neighborhood may be improved—the roads made better, the farms trimmed up, the schools and churches sustained and improved. Keep at it. Have good times. Learn to be better and wiser people, and be happier and more prosperous. It is a fact that Our Up-to-Date People are different from all other people, and the difference is growing greater all the time.

Would you believe it? Uncle Threadbare joined a local union! But he didn't stay joined long. He couldn't go the pace. He says the A. S. of E.'s are too fast for him. He likes the last letter, though, but he wants it in the plural, thus, E's.

The F. M. B. A. lodges seldom fail to have good meetings. They are rapidly falling into line with Our Up-to-Date People; indeed, that is exactly where we class them. When they want anything they go after it, and it is a cold day if they don't get it. It is a pity they haven't more energetic national officers.

"Lest we forget." No we surely can't forget. Wheat opened at about 80 cents. Some sold, but Our Up-to-Date People didn't. Then it went to 85, and great tales were told of immense crops in the West. Up-to-Date said, "Hold on, boys, there's more wind than water." It went to 90 cents, and tales were told of floods of wheat coming down from the spring wheat regions of the Northwest. But the A. S. of E. had its weather eye out and saw big clouds of rust up there. Then came the Bulletin defying speculation and putting wheat at \$1.20! There was scrambling in the pits then. The "bulls" bellowed and the "bears" growled, and began to paw and scratch for wheat. No. 1 Northern (the highest grade) has already sold for \$1.23 in Minneapolis, and our common grade is within a few cents of the growers' price. No, we'll not forget.

Welton Winn, of Santa Anna, Coleman county, Texas, will go anywhere to instruct organizers and to organize the A. S. of E.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

### SPECIAL ISSUES OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Immediately following the SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERIES—six issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING June 15 to September 1—we will commence the publication of six other special issues. These will begin September 15, and will be called THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SERIES. We will repeat our liberal offer of THREE MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS, covering this period, but old subscribers for three months, or for a longer period, cannot embrace this offer. They must be new subscribers.

These special issues and special prices are made to secure new subscribers. (We believe every person who reads UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three months will want to read it always, thus we hope each three months subscriber will become a yearly one.)

The leading articles in these numbers will be as follows:

1. September 15.—PRICES ON THE FARM AND PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS ELSEWHERE. We prove that gambling in farm products has an astonishing effect in depressing prices. An exhaustive treatment of this vital subject.
2. October 1.—PROSPERITY OF THE NATION DEPENDS ON THE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS. We prove that low prices of farm products have been responsible for seasons of depression in business; that prosperity returned with the return of good prices, and incidentally we show that hard times and good prices for farm products cannot exist at the same time. An exhaustive treatment of this very important (to every true American) subject.
3. October 15.—THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—What it is and What it Should Be. Contains many startling statements and important recommendations, which if carried out, will result in incalculable good to Agriculture.
4. FARMERS' INCOMES AND FARMERS' TAXATION. Shows how the politicians repay the farmers for their votes by saddling on them the bulk of taxation; with advice how to equalize the taxes.
5. November 15.—THE ELEMENTS OF EXPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Much light on a dark (to the farmers) subject.
6. December 1.—THE SO-CALLED COMPETITIVE PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DO NOT EXIST. Proves that America has fixed the world's prices for staple farm products in the past and will for the future.

THESE ARTICLES will constitute a unique addition to American Agricultural literature, and at the same time they will possess a value from an educational standpoint never before approached. Never before in the history of this country has agriculture been favored with so many valuable literary and educational contributions as are now appearing through UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Farmers and others should interest themselves to help the publisher to give these special issues the widest circulation possible.

It is time now for the many thousand three months trial subscribers to renew for a year so the paper may go to them without interruption. Always state that you are a "trial subscriber."



One of the strongest weapons of organized labor is the union label. The organized workers have forced its use on almost every article produced by them to distinguish it from what they call "scab" produced articles, so that their friends may not be deceived into patronizing those unfriendly to organization.

Farmers have organized heretofore, but it has been in a desultory way, and no attempt has ever been made to use a label. Indeed, they have acted as though they felt themselves underlings, subject in their productions to the whims and speculations and peculations of others, with no right on their own part to claim distinction for what they grew, or to exercise any control over its quality or price.

But things are becoming different. Lessons are being learned and acted upon that were looked upon as almost treasonable two short years ago. It is a fact that farmers are coming to the front, and they are asserting their rights in a voice that is being heard from Maine to California, and from the wheat lands of the Northwest to the Carolinas.

Why not designate the product of union farmers by a label? The A. S. of E. provides one. It is seen at the head of this article, and we are sure that even its design must be admired. The monogram of the Society occupies the central position, around which appears the words, "The American Society of Equity." The band of fellowship encloses this in a protected field, bearing above the "National Union" and below "American Farmers," the "of" in the monogram completing the legend "National Union of American Farmers." Then on arms stretched out as to take in the world appears the words, "Union Label."

It is very sure that products thus marked, whether wheat, oats, hay, cotton, corn, fruit, butter, eggs or whatever,

ever, will attract the attention of union laborers in the cities, who are the leading consumers of our products, and receive their decided preference, creating a special demand for the products of union farmers. But this fact must be also borne in mind: This label must stand as a guarantee of honest goods. The package designated by it must be as it is represented to be, for the whole Society stands, tentatively, at least, as its guarantor. There is no question but the use of this label, with this proper and necessary restriction, would add materially to the demand in market, and to the price. The National Union will furnish them, beautifully printed on gummed paper like postage stamps, ready for sticking to any article, to members or local unions at 20 cents per hundred, or \$1 per 1,000.

To our brethren of the F. M. B. A., we can furnish this same label, except that the center will contain the beautiful emblem of their order, the Maltese Cross of Honor, with the letters of their Society upon it.

## 10 000 SETS OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERIES

We have ten thousand sets of the six issues comprising the educational series to sell at 10 cents each set. WHO DO YOU WANT TO HAVE THEM? Send some names and 10 cents each and they will be sent at once. Each set will make a convert to controlled marketing and bring the time nearer when farmers will come to the front.

"Up-to-Date Farming" is a 16-page paper, published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, Ind., at 50 cents a year, and of all the agricultural papers we have seen, it is the clearest and the strongest in urging the importance of united action on the part of farmers everywhere in controlling the produce markets. We are really anxious that our people shall have the benefit of its live and practical and sensible suggestions along these lines. The Farmers' Journal, Abilene, Texas.



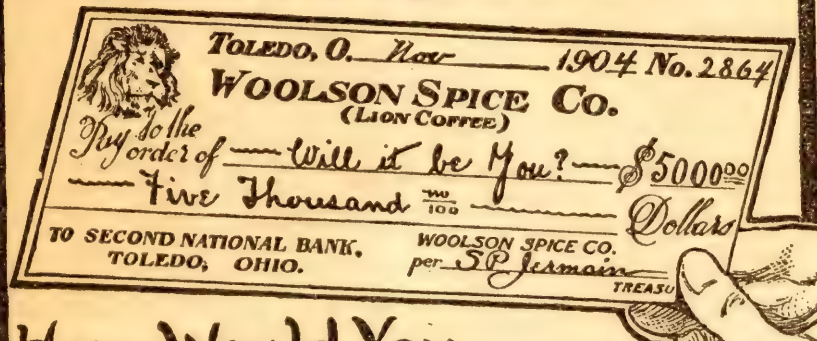
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## Cash Given Away

TO USERS OF

# Lion Coffee

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## How Would You Like a Check Like This?

WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00

Cash to LION COFFEE users in our great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

## Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.



What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904?

In 1900 election, 12,953,553 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimate received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 6, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00

2139 PRIZES, TOTAL, \$20,000.00

### Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

### How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your Lion Heads

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS and CASH PRIZES Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

## LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

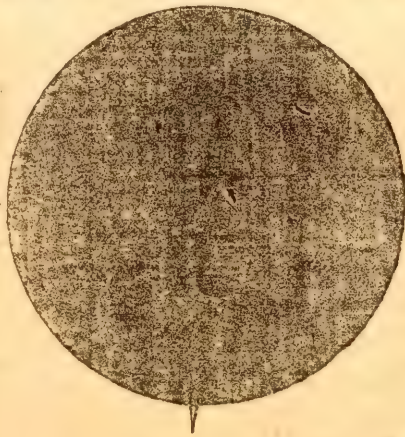
## WHO'S YOUR FAVORITE ROOSEVELT OR PARKER?

Everybody will choose sides in the coming Presidential campaign and each should wear an emblem of their choice. What is more appropriate than a picture of the favorite? The coming election will, in many respects, be the greatest we have ever had. Campaign days will be days of activity. Loyal partisans of both sides should wear their nominees' pictures.

Our buttons are illuminated in many brilliant colors. It is indeed difficult to imagine their beauty before you see one. They are the finest specimens of the engraver's art. All buttons have famous patent pin back that fastens tightly to the coat or dress.



(This size 10c, either party)



(This size in colors, either party, 15c.)

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## UP-TO-DATE FIFTY-NINE PRODUCING AND MARKETING

Autumn is hastening on.

Activity in winter wheat belt.

We presume the seed bed is ready. Is the seed? "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Indications are that there will be a largely increased acreage in the winter wheat belt.

It is our opinion that this is the year to sow winter wheat. A good wheat crop nearly always follows a wet season. Chinch bugs are not likely to be troublesome next year, and the market will be so bare that good prices must prevail if the growers exercise just a little bit of business sense.

Activity in the cotton fields is now on—not the activity of making the crop, but of harvesting it. The speculators are to make a strenuous effort to force the price down. The plan of campaign is to make it appear that the present is a bumper crop, and must over-supply the demand. This claim is not well sustained. Heavy damage is reported from many quarters, and the crop really does not promise to be an extra large one. Don't be frightened into selling hurriedly or cheaply.

Seedsmen report that clover seed is liable to be high next spring, and money may be saved by buying now and holding for next year's seeding.

Winter oats is a crop that is coming into favor, and is well worth trying as far north as Indianapolis, Ind.; Springfield, Ill., and Moberly, Mo., and its being well adapted to the clay soils of these regions is much in its favor. It should not be sown on rich, black lands.

Hurry the timothy seeding. The writer has always had his best success with fall seeding. Indeed, he has seldom failed with fall seeding when conditions were favorable. Work the ground well, cover lightly and pack. If the soil is not absolutely rich, apply fertilizer.

Storms during the latter part of August damaged the corn crop in some localities, but there is promise of a bumper crop.

The corn fodder is on the top rung of the question ladder now. It is good feed and ought to be saved; but feed is not going to be scarce next winter, and many may think, owing to the heavy corn, it may not pay to cut it for fodder. And they may be about right in most instances. If you don't cut the corn for fodder arrange to gather early so as to have the benefit of the pasture.

In clay land meadows we advise a mixture of timothy and clover. The hay may not be quite so valuable in the market, but the yield will generally be enough greater to make the value per acre as much or more. Then the clover crowds out the weeds, improves the ground, we think "holds" the timothy, and for farm use, makes more valuable feed.

Our Oklahoma correspondents are much interested in broom corn. In last issue we gave a brief history of that interesting crop, and urged the growers, though widely separated in locality, to get together in point of interest, and co-operate as to market. We still have no special data as to what will likely be the prevailing price, but we are informed that the crop in Illinois will be from 15 to 20 per cent. larger than an average. The acreage in Kansas and Nebraska is also reported increased. Oklahoma also has an increased acreage, but the yield, it is thought, will be a little below the average, but of fine quality. Of course growers understand that the quality of the corn is improved by shed-curing. We have as yet no reliable advices as to price.

The market outlook as reported from the East seems favorable to onion growers.

This country raises one-fifth of the world's corn, one-fourth of the world's oats, and four-fifths of the world's cotton.

### Grain Rusts

The great damage reported this year from the spring wheat region calls renewed attention to the grain rusts, of which there are several different varieties. For instance, the black stem rust, called Puccinia graminis tritici by the scientists, which was so destructive of the spring wheat in the Northwest, does not affect any other grain but barley. There is a rust which attacks oats alone, and one also which is peculiar to rye, and so on.

Rust is not a disease, but a plant growth, a fungus, that is propagated, not by seeds, but by spores, which are very small and light, and float freely in the air. Whenever one of them falls upon a plant of its kind, so to speak, it immediately takes root in the living plant, feeds upon the substance of that plant, and is very soon throwing off spores of its own to find lodgement elsewhere, until an entire field may become affected in a very short time. They absorb the strength of the plant, prevent its developing grain, or even may cause less, even after it is well advanced toward maturity.

No practical remedy has yet been discovered to the grain to shrivel and become worthless, and were it not for the fact that weather conditions must be just right to cause it to develop in ruinous strength, it could absolutely destroy the wheat crop and compel the world to look to some other source for bread. For rust to propagate injuriously there must be cool, damp weather at precisely the right time, not necessarily at the same time of the year, but at the right period in the development of the wheat. Happily precisely right conditions seldom come and remain without variation for a long enough time to enable this parasite growth to become destructive, therefore, we may still expect to have wheat bread.

AT this time of the year the farmers' crops are maturing and they are about to receive their wages for a SEASON'S work. Who will set the price for your labor. You paid the price set by others on everything you used in the production of the crops. Now will you let the same people price your crops and set your wages? Or will you join the American Society of EQUITY, build up the membership until every farmer in the land secures a profitable price on every crop he grows.

### CANCER BELOW THE EYE—CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS

Claypool, Ind., June 30, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN:—I will endeavor to write what the treatment of the Combination Oil Cure has done for my cancer. It was December when I first corresponded with you, and how hard it was to convince me, even after the literature had been sent, that cancer could be cured. I had been taught from my youth up that cancers could not be cured by man. I was induced to send for a month's treatment. At the time I began treatment, the cancer, which was located beneath my left eye, protruded to such an extent that I could not wear my glasses, and the sight of my left eye was impaired. It had been growing for about six years, beginning when I was 72 years old; am now 78. My father before me had a cancer that caused his death. After using your treatment as you instructed, my cancer was entirely eradicated, and today there is hardly a scar left, and the sight of the eye is nearly as strong as the other one, praise the Lord. My neighbors say that this cure is marvelous. I hope that your name will never die, and that your souls will forever find rest in Him. Your unworthy servant, healed and saved to the utmost.

JOSHUA REED.

All forms of cancer and tumor cured by soothing, balmy oils. Doctors, lawyers, and ministers endorse it. Write for free book to the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. 26, Indianapolis, Ind.

## When you think of seeds think of the best—O. K. SEEDS

Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.

J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis



## Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS



**Only Bowl  
With  
Proper Bearing**

All "bucket bowl" separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.

**Tubular bowls, only, are properly supported, being suspended from and turning upon a single ball bearing. A breath almost turns them. They cannot wobble or bind. Catalog L-136 tells all about them.**

The Sharple Co. Chicago, Ill.      P. M. Sharple West Chester, Pa.

## UP-TO-DATE LIVE STOCK RAISING AND MARKETING

Splendid pastures almost everywhere. Stock ought to be doing well and looking fine.

At this writing the butchers' strike is still on and the packers declare they have "nothing to arbitrate," and refuse to have any further conference with the strikers. A Chicago paper says "thousands upon thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep have been held back, and losses have reached into millions of dollars." Stock raisers may well dread the rush when the strike is finally settled. Would it not be a good time to declare the franchises, the "vested rights," of the packers forfeited?

A committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange has taken up the A. S. of E. plan, and declare what they call the official price of cheese, but they put it below instead of above the market price. We hold the producers need not accept any price but their own, and if a committee of merchants can make a price, a committee of farmers or dairymen can do the same, and by holding their goods till consumption demands it they can get a reasonable price.

The brood sow is an important element of the herd, and from the matured sow may be expected most vigorous offspring, yet, unless the sow possesses exceptionally good qualities it is not best to keep her too long. An old sow is liable to contract bad habits; and those of the larger breeds may become too large. Select from the early spring litters and have young sows coming on.

Everybody is liable sometime to be in a runaway. Sit still and firm, brace yourself, keep the lines well in hand, and keep quiet—neither scream nor yell. Don't jump except as a last extremity. If you can maintain your place in the vehicle, keep cool, hold a steady rein and speak calmly to the animal, in nine times out of ten you will bring him in without an accident.

A writer says that sheep may be used on a meadow in the spring to destroy the "white blossom," which they will eat in preference to the grass. He would turn them in when the weeds are three or four inches high, and leave them on only a few days. He says their presence will increase the yield of hay and clear it of weeds.

There is one lesson of the butchers' strike that may be turned to good account. It proves that stockmen can hold their stock off the market.

Late advices from the packing houses is to the effect that business is approaching normal condition, and it may be that a return to normal shipments may be such as to relieve the congested condition of the ranges and feed lots without serious disturbance of the market.

Reports from the cheese market are favorable to the producers; the demand is active and prices fair. Foreigners consume more cheese than our native citizens. Our people should be educated to an increased consumption of cheese.

### Questioning a Milk Diet

All living animals are subject to disease. That physical ailments affect the milk produced by the animal needs no other proof than the quickness and certainty with which the child of the nursing mother is affected when the latter is sick, the effect upon the babe even manifesting itself differently in case of different ailments of the mother. The effect upon the nursing babe is also shown, sometimes in a very marked degree, on a change of diet on the part of the mother, or after eating something which may apparently entirely agree with the mother but may produce unfavorable symptoms in the babe.

That the milk is affected by what the

animal eats may be clearly proven by feeding the cow upon onion tops, turnips or a great many other things which are readily detected in the milk. This is specially manifest where cows are pastured in fields grown up with rag weeds. The milk and butter become unusable.

We must conclude, therefore, that physical condition and feed affect the milk, and that an unhealthy cow, or one given unwholesome feed, can not produce milk fit for human food, that diseased milk may communicate disease to the human consuming it, and that milk evolved from bad food may do the same.

These facts are of striking importance to city milk users, for they know nothing of the source of supply. The animals may be healthy, or they may not; they may be well kept, or they may not; they may have wholesome feed and water, or they may not.

But the milk user on the farm may also take note of them. Every disease symptom in the cow should be carefully noted, and both feed and water should be known to be good. It is very questionable whether cows that run in rich bottom and overflowed lands where luxuriant vegetation is decaying and breeding disease germs, where malaria abounds, can give milk fit for human food. It may be all very well to talk of milk as perfect food, but the above facts should also be fully considered.

### Good Thoughts from Pennsylvania

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I believe I understand your plan. It seems very simple. I have read it over and over, and reflected upon it very much. You reason fairly, (mostly), and say many good things. And you have met fellows just like me before. I have helped try many plans to elevate the farmer. Am a Granger, joined the Alliance, helped the Institute, report crop conditions, keep up a meteorological station, take a dozen or more papers, growl and board and pay a hand, but do most of my work. And I can truthfully assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that my condition as a farmer, and that of all my neighbors around me, is worse to-day than I ever knew it. Intelligent and efficient farm help is not to be had for love nor money. Mere boys, worn out men, or shiftless, careless hands, are all we can get, and the condition is discouraging in the extreme.

I am not without hope, however. I believe in uniting and organizing, with a head center to direct, vested with discretionary power. But I cannot get myself to see and believe that to "farm more and fix prices" can ever be made a success with perishable products where the million must be consulted. [Up-to-Date Farming agrees that to prolong the market for perishable products, cold storage must be employed, in the absence of which crops should be curtailed rather than increased.—Ed.]

Like all the rest, I have my theory—if you can make it work among "the million." My plan is also very simple if you can get it worked out. I am sure it will bring the result and be a blessing to the farmer in many ways. Get the farmer to farm less—farm half a crop. Give himself, wife, son and daughter shorter hours. The smallest crop always brings the most money, involves the least work, and insures some rest. "Surplus" is the name of the speculator's club. The God of Nature took away the surplus of corn in 1901; of potatoes in 1903, and we got fair prices. It is the great West that floods the market. They put out all of the earth they can get hold of, and then they pray for harvest hands and pay them from three to four dollars a day. We in the East suffer with them.

Up-to-Date Farming is a very valuable paper, and I like it.

WELLINGTON SMITH.

Mifflintown, Pa.

[Such letters coming from such a source are highly prized as valuable indexes to the trend of advance thought, but Up-to-Date Farming has not yet seen the necessity for curtailed production, because production is still all consumed. There is no real surplus. The trouble, so far, is in unwise marketing—flooding the market with a crop in a few days after its maturity instead of letting it out only in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of consumption.—Editor.]

## BEST IN THE WORLD DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO  
74 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.      RANDOLPH & CANAL ST. CHICAGO.

**\$19.90 Big Parlor Organ**

FOR \$19.90 we furnish this big hand-some solid golden oak Parlor Organ, stands 6 feet high, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, latest style for 1904-5, guaranteed the equal of organs sold by others for nearly double the price. Shown by a large picture and fully described in our big free Organ Catalogue sent to any one for the asking. **AT \$25.95 to \$51.95** we sell other beautiful ORGANS, all made in our own organ factory and sold direct to you at only a little above actual manufacturing cost, at much lower prices than any dealer can buy. **WHY we can build and sell the best ORGANS in the United States for so much less money than all other manufacturers and dealers, is all explained in our new free Organ Catalogue. OUR NO MONEY WITH ORDER PLAN, FREE TRIAL OFFER, OUR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BINDING GUARANTEE, all fully explained in the Big Free Organ Catalogue sent on request. HAVE YOU ANY USE FOR AN ORGAN? If not, have you a friend who could use an organ if the price was low enough, the offer liberal enough, the greatest chance ever known? If so, cut this ad out and send to us, and the catalogue, our several propositions, and our new and most astonishingly liberal offer ever made, will all go to you free by return mail, postpaid. WRITE FOR OUR FREE ORGAN CATALOGUE AT ONCE. Address, **THE BODIN & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.****



### Absolute Range Perfection

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Freight paid east of the Mississippi River and north of the Tennessee Line; equalized beyond.

**Clapp's Ideal Steel Range**

Is not 50 per cent better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheaper and best, enables me to furnish a TOP NOTCH Steel Range at a clean saving of \$10 to \$20. Send for free catalog of all styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use. **CHESTER D. CLAPP, 204 Lynn St., Toledo, Ohio (PRACTICAL STOVE AND RANGE MAN)**

### \$15.00 TO TEXAS

August 9 and 23, September 13 and 27, Cotton Belt Route will sell round trip homeseeker tickets from St. Louis to Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Brownwood, Amarilla, Quanah and intermediate Texas points at rate of \$15, stopovers both ways, return limit 21 days. "The Texas Train," a fine fast service to the southwest, leaves St. Louis daily, 5 p. m. Write for particulars.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. & T. A.  
Cotton Belt, St. Louis, Mo.

### Gold Watch FREE AND RING

An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 years. Also a Solid Roiled Gold Ring set with a rare Clear Gem sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry as 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2, and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain. Address: **EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 170, Quincy, Ill.**

### WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an **Electric Handy Wagon.** It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170, Quincy, Ill.**

### FARMERS HANDY WAGON

Low steel wheels, wide tires, make loading and handling easier. We furnish Steel Wheels to fit any axle to carry any load. Straight or staggered spokes. Catalogue free. **EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 68-P, Quincy, Ill.**

### LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 22 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches, Societies and Churches. Address **COLLED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 118, Winchester, Ind.**

### 10,000 LETTERS A DAY



THERE are many firms in this country who receive 10,000 letters, and even 25,000 letters a day, not counting the hundreds of papers and pieces of advertising matter.

#### DO YOU WANT LOTS OF MAIL?

You can have it by placing your name and address on our list. We want to add 100,000 new names at once and make this liberal offer. Manufacturers, publishers, importers, printers and dealers everywhere send samples and literature to names on our list. Send 10c and we will place your name and address in our 1904-5 list. If you want your share send your dime now.

**FREE** To make our offer doubly attractive we will send **ABSOLUTELY FREE** a new musical instrument, The Zebophone. Any one can play this novelty without a moment's instruction. Sent postpaid to your address and special agents prices so you can sell them.

**SEND TODAY, 10 CENTS**  
to list your name and get one Zebophone.

**S. E. FERRY**

842-844 Capital Ave. N., INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

### \$5.33 PLATFORM SCALES



The equal of wagon scales that usually sell at two to three times the price. For large illustrations and complete descriptions of these and other scales, a big variety, all at correspondingly low prices, about one-half what other dealers ask; for our great 30 days' free trial offer, our liberal terms, for the most wonderful scale proposition ever heard of. Write for our **FREE SCALE CATALOGUE**. Our 10c catalogue explains how any farmer can get a set of WAGON OR PLATFORM SCALES in six months without one penny's cost. Address: **GEORGE DORRICK & CO., CHICAGO.**

**LEATHER BELT** For Sale. On account of putting in electric motors we have discontinued use of some belting and offer it for sale at a bargain: 25 feet, 12 in wide Double at 30c a foot 32 " 5 " " Single at 14c " 100 " 6 " " Single at 18c " These belts are all in splendid condition and bargains at the prices. We will cut the long one if desired to meet requirements of purchaser. **J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.**

**Delaware Crimson Clover**  
Grown Seed.  
Sow July, August or September; 15 lb to acre. 1/4 Bu. \$1.25; 1 Bu. \$4.50; 2 1/2 Bu. (150 lbs.) \$10.50. **J. A. Everitt, Seedman, Indianapolis, Ind.**

**RURAL MAIL BOX FREE.** To the first person sending us the address of any one canvassing for petitions for a new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. **OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.**

### 5 TON WAGON SCALE \$35.00

SENT ON TRIAL FREE.  
U. S. STANDARD BALL BEARING COMPOUND BEAM, CATALOGUE FREE. **AMERICAN SCALE COMPANY, 221 Ave. Bank Bldg KANSAS CITY, MO.**



# UP-TO-DATE DOVIT-TO-DOV PRODUCING AND MARKETING

Are you satisfied with the poultry crop? The outlook for prices is pretty good.

We are quite sure eggs will be high. Go at it in a sensible way this time. Don't keep a flock of ten-year-old hens and surplus roosters. Yearling hens and spring pullets in comfortable quarters ought to pay a dividend.

Geese will bring good money before Christmas, but be sure to fatten them before marketing. Where they are bought by the dozen, of course, a "goose is a goose," and the seller may well say, "fat or lean, take him." In such case there is no inducement to fatten the fowls. Uncle Threadbare's geese sell for just as much as Neighbor Thrifty's. This system should be changed, however, so that Neighbor Thrifty may be rewarded for fattening his geese. Our Up-to-Date People should see to this.

The turkey raiser can now display just about the prettiest sight there is, especially if he raises the mammoth bronze. As they march with almost soldierly precision across a field, routing and devouring "the enemy," their plumage displaying a thousand shades of metallic luster in the sunlight, they are truly a sight to see. But we mustn't get too high for business. They sell by the pound. Fatten them.

Farmers can raise good poultry. A story is told of one who had a Plymouth Rock rooster that he thought was pretty good, and he was tempted to enter him at a State fair. But a fancier saw him, offered \$5 for him, and got him. That week he won first premium over all in his class and sold for \$100.

Sept. 15. This is a good time to clean out the poultry house and to scatter lime about it within and without.

Has the poultry house kept dry during the hard, beating rains of this summer? If not, be sure to repair it before "the north winds do blow, and we shall have snow," else what will the chickens do then, poor things?

Poultry raisers are nearly always good readers, and among other things they like to read about their business—not long, dull articles that tell nothing, but short reminders of what they already know and hints that awaken and put to practice ideas they have already had. This is why so many of them take Up-to-Date Farming.

Fowls have dyspepsia. You may not have thought so, but it is a fact—they suffer from indigestion; and this is often mistaken for cholera. An unusual quantity of rich foods, greasy slops, etc., are liable to bring it on. This unusual food ferments, causes looseness of the bowels, and a low condition of the fowl generally. Dry food in moderate quantities and clean fresh water is a good treatment. Crushed charcoal for the fowls to pick is an excellent corrective.

Try to arrange to have a supply of pea hay or clover so that a bunch of it may be thrown in the chicken house or adjacent yard every day all through the winter. It will pay better than almost any other feed. It mustn't take the place of feed, though; it is extra.

We shall ask you about the first of January how much you have made from your poultry during the year. Will you be prepared to report?



## GET LAMBERT'S

Death to lice—the kind that successful poultrymen have used for twenty years. It kills lice anywhere—just the thing for sitting hens. Never disappoints—always sure. Sample 10c. 100 ounces \$1.00. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. Dr. J. Lambert, Box 400, Apponaug, R. I.

## A. S. OF E. A PATRIOTIC NECES-SITY.

To Up-to-Date Farming:

Is it not time for the American people to consider the startling fact that seventy-five per cent. of the wealth of this country is already concentrated in the hands of 25,000 people? When we remember that this is nearing the condition that prevailed in all the greatest nations prior to their fall, it should rouse to action every patriotic American, and especially its soil owners. There is, however, a fact not previously recognized, that intrinsic value is in commodity, not in money. This is the leverage by which producers of commodities may save themselves and their country from the fate of other nations, and re-establish the proper poise between man and money, which is really the essence of all questions up for solution to-day. These questions are solved in the proposition of the A. S. of E. to secure equity and stability of price for the products of labor. If there is any other way to accomplish this result it has not yet been developed. Money thus distributed in equitable return for intrinsic value in commodities could not be again concentrated without an exchange for it of value received, thus securing an ever-expanding basis of national thrift and intelligence, the true measure of national greatness.

A. R. CARHART.

## WHEN VISITING THE WORLD'S FAIR, RIDE ON THE FERRIS WHEEL

The great expositions during the last fifteen years, have produced two marvelous examples of engineering skill; one the Eiffel Tower and the other the Ferris Wheel. Scores of attempts have been made to invent something more wonderful and attractive than these two, but all have failed, and now at the greatest show that the world has ever seen, the Ferris Wheel stands again, supreme as the most unique attraction.

The work of moving this great wheel from Chicago, in itself was a work of vast proportion, as it weighs complete 8,400,000 lbs., taking 175 cars to handle it. The spokes are 2 1/2 inches in diameter, 125 feet long, making the wheel 250 feet in diameter, standing 264 feet high. Its cars weighing eleven tons will carry sixty persons each. With every car filled the capacity is 2,160 persons. Two revolutions are given each passenger, the time consumed being twenty to thirty minutes.

Gradually as the majestic wheel rolls up higher and higher, a grand panorama unfolds itself. The cascades, the plateau of states, the big buildings, the Pike, the festival hall, the art building, the Philippine reservation, the air ship inclosure, in fact, the great fair in all its beauty and grandeur. Then comes into view St. Louis, the Mississippi river and the beautiful panorama of fields, rivers and forests for fifty miles around, making a sight in itself, of beauty and effectiveness, that is, not equaled by anything to be seen at the fair.

At night with its myriads of electric lights, one steps from the car with a feeling of fairy land; and speechless with the beauty and fascination of the ride, realizes that he has just passed through an experience which comes only once in a life time.

When you go to the fair, visit the Ferris Wheel.

## HOME SWEET HOME

One of the happiest of the many happy days that have been crowded into the history or experiences of the employees and firm of the Kitzelman Brothers, Muncie, Ind., manufacturers of woven wire fence, was that of Thursday, August 18, the occasion being the running of a special train of twelve coaches to the 16th annual Old Settlers' Meeting at Ridgeville, Indiana.

Ridgeville is the birthplace of the Kitzelman Brothers, as well as many of the employees who accompanied the plant on its removal to Muncie in 1900. For this reason the return of the firm and their employees was doubly significant. Free transportation was extended to all employees and their families, as well as to the employees and attaches of all the newspapers of Muncie.

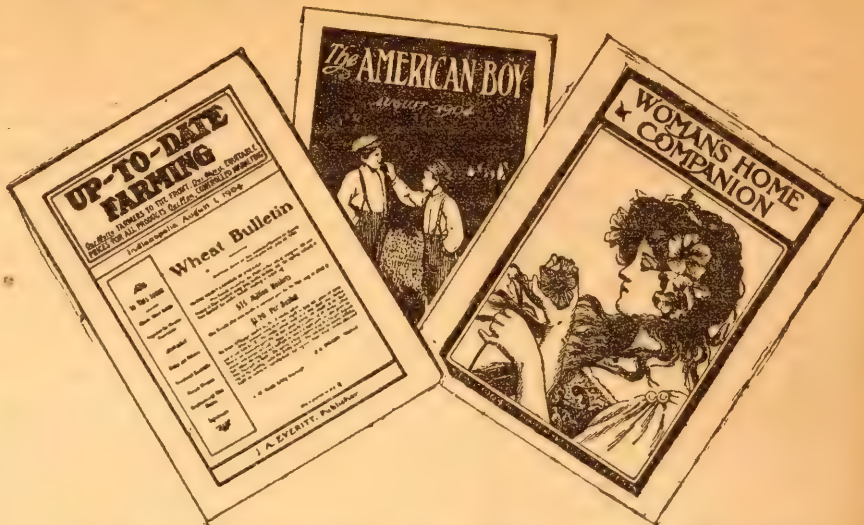
The special was accompanied by Sneff's Lady Military Band, of Indianapolis, and the Indiana Band, of Muncie, and on the train's arrival, a procession was formed, and the visitors, numbering over 700, marched through the streets of the town headed by the bands playing "Home Sweet Home."

There is a quotation which reads, "Home—speak but the word, and the child that is your merry guest begins to weep," and this was all but literally demonstrated on this occasion.

## A LITTLE WONDER

The "Mend-A-Rip" advertised elsewhere in these columns, is proving to be a wonderful success in the hands of enterprising people who are selling it, because it "makes good." It pleases the buyer and helps sell others. Any reader who will write the maker, J. W. Foote, Foundry Co., at Fredericktown, Ohio, will receive full particulars and a special agent's price by return mail.

## A YEAR'S READING SELECTED BY UP-TO-DATE FARMING



### FOR THE FARMER—HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN

Up-to-Date Farming (Semi-monthly) \$ .50

"The Farm Paper with a Mission," "Advocating Profitable Prices for Every Crop You Grow," "Official Organ of The American Society of Equity."

The Woman's Home Companion (Monthly) 1.00

"The most Practical Ladies' paper," "Just the thing for the girls," "Three hundred and sixty-five days of cheerful home reading."

The American Boy (Monthly) 1.00

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Boys' Paper." It lasts a whole year and gives lots of satisfaction every day. "The official organ of Two Boys' Debating Clubs." Every boy attending country school should have this paper. Total value

\$2.50

Big values at regular subscription prices, but we are enabled to offer readers "The Woman's Home Companion," "The American Boy" and "Up-to-Date Farming" each for ONE FULL year, to the same or different addresses,

For Only \$2.00

This is an offer that will give our readers big satisfaction, and is open to new subscribers and renewals alike.

A two-dollar bill enclosed in envelope, properly addressed, will reach us safely. Address, TABLE B,

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

### 5,000 WORKERS WANTED

#### APPLICATION TO ASSIST IN ORGANIZING

## The American Society of Equity of North America

To the National Organizer, Indianapolis, Ind.,

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned desires to become an organizer of Local Unions of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY in the following preferred territory:

(If you want to organize your neighborhood only, write the town or towns comprised. If you want to do more, write the county or counties. On receipt of this application, terms and full particulars will be sent. The best season for this work has arrived. We can give profitable and pleasant employment to capable people. All organizers must be or must become members of the society.)

all in the State of \_\_\_\_\_

I refer you to the following named people as to my ability for the work contemplated, and to my character and standing in this community.

1 A Farmer's name and address \_\_\_\_\_

2 A Business man's name and address \_\_\_\_\_

3 A Banker's name and address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

#### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIPS

## The American Society of Equity of N. A.

I, or we whose names are attached, desire to become members of the American Society of Equity, of North America, and accompany this application with the required fee of One Dollar

It is agreed that the payment of One Dollar herewith secures a membership in the National Union, with dues paid for one year from date, one members' manual emblem or badge, and one year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, (the official paper) to each.

I, or we further agree to join a local union if one is in existence in my or our neighborhood. If none are now formed, I will do what I can to secure ten or more members and organize a local union, as soon as possible

1 ..... 6 .....  
2 ..... 7 .....  
3 ..... 8 .....  
4 ..... 9 .....  
5 ..... 10 .....

POST OFFICE.....

NOTE 2.—This blank may be used to report one or more paid memberships. Always give correct post office.



# I Cure Women OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.



I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhoea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora R. Miller, Box No.

Kokomo, Ind.

**EC-ZINE**

Is the first and only specific discovered that will absolutely cure Eczema and other skin diseases.

**Fifty Dollars Reward**

will be paid for a case of pimples, piles, itching skin, or eczema that can not be promptly cured by EC-ZINE.

Enclosed find P. O. Money Order for which send me 50c bottle of EC-ZINE. I consider the remedy good—have only tried sample bottle and soap but find it all that you recommend it to be. My hand is almost well and with a few more applications I believe it will need no further treatment. I am sorry I did not write you sooner. Kindly forward immediately.

(Signed) Mrs. C. V. LEONARD,  
Martinsburg, W. Va.

Doctors and other remedies have failed to cure you. FORGET THEIR FAILURE and send to-day for a free treatment of EC-ZINE, SUFFICIENT TO CURE ANY ORDINARY CASE. If your druggist doesn't handle EC-ZINE send direct to **BOYD CHEMICAL CO.** Rand-McNally Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

**To Women Who Dread Motherhood!**  
Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, post-paid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

**CANCER** 30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 75 page book sent free. Address **Drs. GKATIGNY & BUSH**, 7th & Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.

**DEATH TO HEAVES** Guaranteed. **NEWTON'S** Heave, Cough, Utemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mailer Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**ITCHING SKIN** DISEASES QUICKLY CURED. Send Six Cents for Trial Box. **W. BULLARD**, 349 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE** \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. **DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd.**, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**100 CORN FARMS** for sale in North western Ohio. **MADDEN & MADDEN**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WE START YOU** in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. **AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY (U.F.)** Milwaukee, Wis.

**8,000** acres land for sale, 200 in cultivation. Convenient to R. R. station in Wayne Co., Ga. Apply to **C. C. GRACE**, Screven P. O., Wayne Co., Ga.

**WEEKS SCALE WORKS** BUFFALO, N. Y. The leading scale at moderate price. Will outwear any other. **RELIABLE, LASTING, CONVENIENT.** Does away with all loose weights. Send for catalogue and prices.

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY** and R. E. accounting—\$50 to \$100 per month salary. Endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. **MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**, Cincinnati, O., Elmira, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis.

**GINSENG** American Ginseng at half its actual value. Write, S. LONG, Union, Ky.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Household necessities; every home opportunity for sale; every sale a day's work profit. Write **KOKOMO IRON CO.**, Kokomo, Ind.

## UP-TO-DATE ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUIT

It is a good time now to look through the orchards for the scale insects. There are several kinds, of which the San Jose scale is the worst. You may find them very thick on the branches and twigs. They look like little scabs sticking tight to the bark. The lime, sulphur and salt wash is the best remedy. Lime, 30 pounds; sulphur, 16 pounds; salt, 12 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Don't let the wind falls go to waste. Dried fruit or vinegar.

Plant peach seeds in rows two feet apart, and three or four inches apart in the row. Seeds from seedlings are very apt to produce fruit true to the parent.

Louisville reports fair prices for apples.

I think it would be well to plan for stock pease or clover in the old orchards next year, and plan also to give the orchards a thorough dressing up between now and next spring.

It is a good plan to examine the young trees set last spring. It is probable that many of them are leaning too much to the north or northeast. They should be straightened up, and if anything, leaned a little to the southwest.

We want to repeat that the orchard trees must be fed. You must either have them in good pasture, or you must take the feed to them. Leguminous crops afford them pasture.

The fall and winter is the time to manure the garden. Barnyard manure, or well rotted chip manure is the best. If it is put on in the fall and well worked in before the ground freezes all the better.

There is some talk now of manufacturing sugar from sweet potatoes.

Another waste product is about to be utilized. It is the kernel of peach and

apricott pits. All right. The writer can remember when the idea of making oil from cotton seed was ridiculed. Now it is a leading industry.

### Pit the Apples

In the absence of cold storage, winter apples may be pitted and kept through the winter. When the writer was a boy we never thought of saving apples in any other way, and we seldom failed to have apples till late in the spring. Select a high, dry place, from which the ground slopes. Level a space as large as you wish the pit to be, say from four to six feet in diameter. Make a ridge of earth around it. Cover the bottom with straw. Pile the apples in the center, constantly building from the top. The apples will roll down and form a perfect cone. If they spread out too much at the bottom, pick up and throw in maintaining the cone shape of the pile. You may build up as high as the diameter of the base. Cover the entire pile with at least six inches of dry straw. Begin to cover at the bottom, working all around the pit, and make the cover at least six inches thick all the way up. Take the dirt from all around the pit, but never nearer than two feet from the edge. Leave a place open at the top for ventilation, merely throwing an old sack or something over it. Some put a ventilating pipe at the bottom, extending to the middle of the pit, but we have not found this necessary. If it should rain while there is still an opening in the top, it must be covered so as to exclude the water. Cover deeply before freezing weather—deep enough to exclude frost. Some put alternate layers of straw and earth, and this is not a bad plan where there is danger of heavy freezing. Finally close the ventilation and cover to a good depth on top. Drain the ditches from which the earth to cover the pit was taken.

## CROP REPORT BLANK

AUG. 1 1904

CLOVER

CLOVER SEED	
Acres Harvested in 1903	
“ Sown in 1903	
“ Harvested in 1904	
“ Lost by any cause	
Yield per acre in 1902	
“ “ 1903	
“ “ 1904	
(If not thrashed estimate the yield)	
Quality of 1904 crop, Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor	
Amount on hand of former crops	
Average price received for 1903 crop	

What would be a fair price for crop of 1904.....  
Must you market immediately regardless of price.....  
Can you hold until December if necessary to get your price.....  
Are you a member of the American Society of Equity.....  
Are you a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming.....

Non-members who have this blank may use it, but be sure to tell us if you are not a member. See question above.  
Please have report in by Oct. 1, so the result may be printed in next number.  
Reports may be sent through local union secretaries, or direct to The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. This blank may be used by Local Union Secretaries to report summaries of members' report

This report is from.....

R. R. .... P. O. .... State.....

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.



### 50 Different Bulbs all for 30c.

By mail with cultural directions, for garden or pots.  
1 Japan Lily. 3 Alliums, 3 sorts.  
1 Golden Sueded Lily. 3 Triteleia, whitestars.  
1 Tulips, 1 double, 1 single. 3 Iris, 3 sorts.  
2 Narcissus, " " 3 Sparaxis, 3 sorts.  
3 Cardinal Freesia. 3 Grape Hyacinths.  
3 Belgian Hyacinths. 3 Giant Ranunculus.  
3 Giant Crocus. 3 Spanish Iris.  
3 Star of Bethlehem. 3 Oxalis, 3 sorts, mixed.  
3 Giant Anemones. 5 Freesia, mixed.

All different colors, and fine flowering hardy bulbs. Also Free to all who apply, our elegant Fall Catalogue of Bulbs, plants and seeds for Fall planting and Winter blooming. Choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies, Shrubs, Fruits and Rare Plants.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y.

## Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)**  
for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

**Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure** is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## HUSK, CUT AND SHRED

Your Corn with the **ROSENTHAL** CYCLONE CORN HUSKER built for farmers own use. Only 6 to 8 H. P. required. Price reasonable. 8 years in the field. It pays to do your own shredding. Don't depend on others to do the work. SOLD ON TRIAL. Catalogue and prices FREE. Write to-day.

**The Well Clipper Drill** LATEST BEST  
The Drill That DRILLS Made at TIFFIN OHIO LOOMIS MACHINE CO.

**ALL ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH**  
The Bedford Breeze, a monthly magazine published at Bedford City, Va., by a former Iowa farmer, tells the exact truth about the Agricultural conditions in the South, and gives especial attention to the making of new homes by Western and Northern Farmers. It is one of the most sprightly and readable magazines devoted to the up-building of farms in the South. 25c per year—Send for a sample copy free.  
**THE BEDFORD BREEZE** Bedford City, Va.

## BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY

Our catalogue gives valuable pointers about Press construction and operation. Our 27 years' experience make the Gen and Victor Presses most durable, easily operated and least expensive. Send postal for book. **GEORGE ETELCO**, Quincy, Ill.

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO.**, Box 798, Detroit, Mich.

**ANDERSON AND GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS** Guaranteed to the user. Built to suit your particular requirements at remarkably low prices. We also manufacture Corrugated Iron and Steel Roofing, etc. Write for prices to-day. **GEDGE BROS. IRON ROOFING CO.**, 27 Gedge Street, ANDERSON, INDIANA.

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY**—\$50 to \$75 Monthly We teach you quickly and place you in a position when taught. Easy tuition. Expenses low. Big Catalogue free. **SHARP'S SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**, P. O. Box 224, HUNTINGTON, INDIANA

**BLACKBERRY** and **RED RASPBERRY** plants. Early harvest. Erie, Cuthbert and Miller's Red. Extra well rooted, true to name. Ready Sept 1. Prices Low. **A. R. WESTON & CO.**, RFD No. 6, Bridgman, Mich.

**REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO** Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We TO Urgently Request You to mention **UP-TO-DATE** every time you Write to Our Advertisers.

**NO MORE** BLINDNESS. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Blind Eyes, **BARRY CO.**, Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.



# UP-TO-DATE HOME ON THE FARM

It is strange, but it seems true, that we do not appreciate our blessings until we have lost them.

"Make the brain save the feet and hands," is an excellent motto for housekeepers.

See to the closets and unfrequented corners. From time immemorial these places have been used unwisely to frighten children into being good; but it is a fact that real dangers lurk in them in the form of bad air, mildew, and other poisons.

The tidy housemaid that hastily spreads up the beds so soon as they are vacated may not be the best housekeeper. A thorough opening up and airing may tend to reduce the doctor's income.

Malaria means bad air. Keep it out of the home by careful and constant ventilation, particularly of the sleeping rooms.

The evenings are getting longer now, and the time for the family reading circle is approaching, if, indeed, it is not always present. Up-to-Date's selection of "A Year's Reading" can not easily be beaten. It does not cost much, and there is abundant there for every member of the family, something specially adapted to each grade.

We can always recognize the homes of Our Up-to-Date People by their neat and progressive appearance. Dollars per acre may be added to the value of a farm by keeping things in good order and new and fresh looking. A whole neighborhood kept thus is an attractive locality.

We are in earnest in this matter, and we want a constant increase of Our Up-to-Date People. Don't you believe your neighbors would be benefited by the regular visits of Up-to-Date? If you were to succeed in getting an extra good bargain from the store you would be sure to tell your neighbors about it, and put them in the way of getting the same. Up-to-Date is a good bargain, isn't it? Now, tell your neighbors about it. Yearly subscriptions are in order at any time, and ten cents will bring it for three months into homes where it is not already known, because we want to get acquainted. Please introduce us.

Apple jelly is the easiest of all the jellies to make, and it does not take quite so much sugar. And few jellies are better.

We need not tell any one how to make bread pudding, for everybody knows, but we may remind the housekeeper that it is an old-fashioned dish which always finds a market on the farm table, and it utilizes what might not be otherwise turned to so good an account.

But this reminds us of that pig that was to eat the kitchen scraps. It must be a pretty good-sized hog by this time, and no doubt begins to look like money. Say you wasn't provided with one? Well, the lord of your household ought to be held responsible for that, and he should allow you enough of that \$1.20 wheat to buy you a new washing machine at least.

Did you ever try a "chess" pie? I don't know why they call it that but here is how they make it: Four eggs, two cups sugar, one-third cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, flavor with vanilla and bake like a custard.

Some of Our Up-to-Date People may like to try these two cakes. The same eight eggs make them both: 1. Yolk of eight eggs, one cup sugar, three-fourths cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one and one-half cups flour, and two heaping teaspoons baking powder. 2. Whites of eight eggs, two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three-fourths cup sweet milk, three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Flavor to taste.

## AN OFFER FOR A DISPLAY OF Skill and Ability

### AN ELEGANT PIN

# FREE



The figure within the above circles is a monogram containing three letters, which are the initials of three words, representing a condition or quality which we all like to have applied to ourselves. It also represents the name usually applied to what is doing more for the farmers than was ever before undertaken in the interest of agriculture.

We have also had that monogram reduced in size, made into a beautiful pin in blue and gold, in excellent taste, and suitable to be worn by any one. To the school boy or girl who will cut the three letters from the monograms (if no mistake be made the three can be cut from the two monograms) arrange them in the proper order and tell us what they stand for, accompanying their reply with ten cents, for one three months' trial subscription (their own or for some one else,) we will send them free, one of the monogram pins in blue and gold, for their success will clearly entitle them to wear it, and to be regarded as belonging to Our Up-to-Date People.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

### NOT OPPOSED TO MIDDLEMEN.

The A. S. of E. is not opposed to middlemen. We consider them necessary in the commercial business of the country and when farmers are organized they will be recognized as a great convenience.

When farmers are getting good prices which they will be when they market gradually and systematically, they will have enough to do to produce the crops and they will make enough money from the sale of the crops at home. They will be glad to let the middle men ship them to distant markets. The farmer's fight will be against the speculator and gambler and against the unfair middleman who takes too large profit, thus reducing the consumption.

## THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SERIES

This is the first number of THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SERIES. There will be six numbers and the special subscription price is 10 cents for the six.

The first special article is entitled "PRICES ON THE FARM AND PRICES AT PRIMARY MARKETS."

This article should be read, carefully, studied and pondered by every farmer in America. It clearly reveals a condition that, if applied to any other industry would kill it, and which has been largely responsible for giving to agriculture the paralytic strokes, from which it frequently suffers.

Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper that is working to kill speculation in farm products. It has already accomplished wonders as evidenced by the fact that for more than a year the cash price has kept above the speculative price on important crops. This is unusual and proves that farmers united, are stronger than united buyers, represented by millers, elevator combines and speculators.

The balance of the Special Articles will follow in the order named in "Important Announcements," elsewhere. Read all of them.

### The Third Power

Continued from page 7

bers, and in this way more accurate results will be secured than could be obtained in any other way. The crop reports and market conditions will be sent to each member, and thus all will be able to co-operate in asking and obtaining uniform prices. This is not only one of the strongest features of the proposed plan—it is an absolutely essential feature. With such trustworthy information, prices can be adjusted in such a way as to be equitable to both producer and consumer. Without this information such adjustment would be impossible.

But other information of an educational sort will be furnished by the American Society of Equity. Reference has already been made to the work of agricultural schools and colleges, but valuable as this work is, it does not meet the requirements. The time has arrived when more intensive farming must be practiced, and conditions will soon be such that our farms must produce two or three times as much as they do now, if they are to supply the ever-increasing demands of the world. It is a fact that the average of our staple crops can be raised to three times the present average. This has been done in European countries, and what is done there can be duplicated here. Intensive farming implies more intelligent farming. To farm more intelligently, the people must be educated in the mysteries of the science. To educate them schools must be established and maintained. There are, at present, many agricultural schools and colleges, but they are not sufficient for the almost universal education of the young people from the farms which will be required when the American Society of Equity is in successful operation. Nor do they fully meet the requirements of the advanced agriculture that must be practiced in the near future. The schools and other institutions which it is proposed to establish should be the meeting-place of farmers within the neighborhood, and they should be looked to for enlightenment on the intricate matters related to seed, soil, fertilizers and cultivation. Each farm should be plotted; there should be a chart giving the analysis of the soil in each field, or parts of fields; and recommendations should be made regarding the plant food needed to produce 40 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of corn and 250 bushels of potatoes, etc., to the acre. Such an institution could be of vast help in giving instruction concerning drainage, irrigation, breeding, stock, grain, fruits, vegetables; it could help in stamping out disease, fighting insects and blight, analyzing seeds for impurities, and guarding against and eradicating weeds. It could, and would, award prizes and medals for the best stock, the most successful crops, and in many ways it would guard and promote farmers' interests in the highest degree. The education which the sons and daughters of the farmer would get at these schools, at a merely nominal expense, would be of the greatest value, in that it would greatly increase their efficiency, and what is even more important, would give them a pride in and make them content with their lot in life. A membership of 5,000 for each such institution, and annual dues of \$5, would afford a revenue of \$25,000, from which enormous benefits would flow. And as agriculture is the foundation of our national prosperity, we should strive to promote the most intelligent conditions on the farms to the end that our maternal prosperity may be large and perpetual.

Yet the qualification that has already been made must not be forgotten. All this education, as far as it involves the raising of larger crops, would be calamitous unless the farmer also had the power to fix the price of his products. But with this power assured, and the American Society of Equity will assure it, the more education and the larger production there are, the better will it be for all. The two things hang together. The farmer must control the present supply before he devotes himself to the work of increasing it. And the greater his success in increasing it, the greater is the necessity that he should have the situation wholly within his own control.

Continued in next issue

## Why Plug Along On \$8 a Week

when you can earn \$10 just as easy. You can become a Show-Card Writer, Advertisement Writer, Newspaper Illustrator, Mechanical Draughtsman, Architectural Draughtsman, Surveyor, Stenographer or Book-keeper. If you can read and write and will study in your spare time as we direct, we guarantee to qualify you for a good-paying position. We have successful students in your neighborhood to whom we can refer you. The rise of many of them is like romance. Write for "1001 Stories of Success," stating what you want to become.

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God speed your work, Mr. Everitt, for none too soon can come the era when the profits of the products of farm labor are turned into their rightful channels, and not till then can the farmers' occupation become one that can be assured of success to the tillers of God's bountiful earth.  
THOS. W. BRAWER,  
Editor Herald, Howell, Mich.



## UP-TO-DATE WRITERS

LET IT GO TO \$2.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I shall let the chickens and pigs thresh my wheat, as it is no good. This means that I must buy flour for at least a year. But let the wheat go to \$2 per bushel. May be the wheat growers will then be able to buy some of my pork at a reasonable price, and thus help us all around.

Ackley, Iowa. DON M. LEACH.

### JOINT MEETING IN VIRGINIA.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Our local unions had a joint meeting in a grove near Burnett's school. We had a good attendance. Mr. C. Hays Taylor was on hand and gave us a very interesting talk. If we had more such workers as he is, we could soon accomplish great results. He has worked faithfully and with untiring energy to build up this great farmers' organization. Our county ought to organize more rapidly now, for we have two papers that are going to look after our interests—the Bedford Breeze and the Bedford Democrat. I think both deserve the hearty support of every farmer, especially the Bedford Breeze, edited by Mr. Taylor. I believe the local unions should have more joint meetings; they would be conducive to much good, as they would bring the farmers together, stir up more interest and awaken the people from the apathy that seems at present to exist. I think as soon as the crops are housed and the busy season is over the farmers will attend the meetings better, and take more interest in them. Now, brother farmers, let each one of us try to do our full duty. Let us try to do more in the future than we have done in the past—do all we can to bring this grand movement to success.

Cifax, Va. R. C. SAUNDERS.

### THERE IS NO OTHER WAY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have been so very busy that I have neglected to write you anything in regard to crops. We have had a drouth of three weeks (This letter was written Aug. 24), which has damaged the corn crop at least 30 per cent. The wheat crop is not over 20 per cent, and scarcely any of it will grade good No. 3. Hay crop about 80 per cent., and 30 per cent. of it of low grade. There is not enough oats to make an estimate on. Tobacco acreage is not over 20 per cent., and apples and potatoes not sufficient for home consumption.

I get a new convert occasionally. I can see no good reason why farmers are not tumbling over one another to get into the Society, as they have all to gain and nothing to lose by so doing. In no other way can they serve the best interests of their country, their families and future generations than by perpetuating the freedom handed down by the heroes of 1776, which the most stupid illiterate must see are slowly but surely passing down the line in the wake of the lost liberties of other proud and prosperous nations that have risen, flourished and fell under the merciless encroachments of the moneyed powers of the past.

Vicksburg, Ky.

[The above letter is from a very intelligent business farmer, and is highly appreciated, and is entitled to much consideration by our readers.—Ed.]

### GETTING LIVELY IN KENTUCKY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Now victory is coming, and our farmers are on a tare, but before we finish we'll get Owensboro in a snare. For our A. S. of E. is progressing fine. We meet every two weeks at Wolf Branch, and new members join. The farmers in Old Daviess county are waking up fast since this union has gotten \$1 per bushel for their wheat. The Owensboroites have the money; the Wolf Branch Union? Oh, they are sorter weak, but all the same our union got a dollar for their wheat. The rest of you farmers, wake up from your sleep; pay more attention to your business, and get a dollar for your wheat—and good prices for all your other crops.

MRS. W. S. WETHINGTON.

Handyville, Ky.

### GOOD TIME IN OKLAHOMA.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

We have here a local union of 40 good farmers, all of whom are loyal to the Society and good workers for the cause. Our local gave a picnic Aug. 11, which was attended by nearly every member, and it was a success not only in the good done in social lines, but in the impetus given the Society. We had good speaking, and as the result of our work, I send you five full memberships and 25 trial subscribers. We have also made arrangements to hold meetings in several other localities, and it is our intention to make Thomas local union No. 1 the strongest local in the or-

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ganization. If some of the larger unions don't watch our gait, we will do that very thing. Watch us for further reports.

Thomas, Okla. T. F. JETER, Pres.

### COTTON GROWERS HOPEFUL.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The A. S. of E. is all the talk in this part of the country, but we need a good speaker to give us a lift. We are in the cotton belt, and anything we see in Up-to-Date about cotton interests us. Cotton is our main money crop, and we are interested in securing profitable prices. We believe, by having the farmers organized, and all working in harmony in regard to feeding the market through a longer period, better prices could be obtained. Cotton here is two weeks late, but it is having a desirable season to develop. Corn is made (Aug. 22), and is above the average. Wheat, none raised for market. Hoping that Equity will be the farmers' watchword.

Brink, Ark. E. N. PRIM.  
[The Society having won its second fight for wheat is now engaged in a vigorous fight for cotton, which will be crowned with victory before the present season closes, if the cotton growers rally as the wheat growers did.—Editor.]

### GREAT DAMAGE TO COTTON.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I think I have the ball started in earnest. I have only found two business men in our town who are opposed to our organization, and they have not given it any investigation. Mr. J. W. George, a druggist, after I explained to him our plan, said, "From what I can understand now, I wish there were a local organized at every school-house in the county." Mr. R. F. Sessions, also a druggist, is highly in favor of it, and was so from the first mention of the plan. I think we shall have a membership of 40 when we are fully organized.

The boll worm, rust, and other insects and fungus diseases have ruined cotton here. We thought two weeks ago when they first commenced their destruction, that bolls already grown would not be injured, but I find fully 25 per cent. of bolls are affected, with no signs of a let up; and reports of damage come from all quarters of the cotton country. It is a deplorable fact that such destruction of cotton was never known before in these parts. We had flattering prospects up to Aug. 5; but now no man can estimate the loss. If the growers do not get together and make a price sufficient to at least cover some of their losses they will wish before another crop that they had done so. Let the A. S. of E. combine forces with the F. E. and C. U. and all other farm organizations in the cotton districts, and compel results. Unless we can do this it is doubtful whether we can get what our cotton is worth.

Winthrop, Ark. J. T. BOLAND.  
[The A. S. of E. is now inaugurating a vigorous campaign in the cotton States, and if the growers do not receive a fair price for this year's crop it will be their own fault. The National Union is anxious to correspond at once with every cotton grower who is not already a member of the A. S. of E.—Editor.]

### COUNTY MEETING IN ARKANSAS.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The different unions in Logan county, Ark., met at Prairie View, Aug. 11, to organize a county convention. S. D. McKenzie presided and P. L. Cummins acted as secretary. Six locals were represented by about 300 members. The convention decided that 50 cents per hundred pounds of lint would be a fair price for ginning cotton, and that 25 cents per bushel would be a fair price for cotton seed. We believe that with our 600 members we can maintain these prices. W. D. Wilson was authorized to work the southern part of Logan county for the A. S. of E., and E. F. Walker the northern part. We elected delegates to meet with Johnson county locals to discuss the subject of organizing a State convention. Our next meeting will be with Chismville No. 3, on Thursday night before the first Sunday in October. P. L. CUMMINS.

### ALL RIGHT IN MISSOURI.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I am a member of the F. M. B. A., and I think if these two societies will only join hands and work together we may soon have the wheel to rolling rapidly. I am local organizer, and president of lodge 103, and I will do all in my power for the farmers' unions. I think I can send you a large list of subscribers soon.

Lake Spring, Mo. C. H. SELLERS.

### BROOM CORN IN OKLAHOMA.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Our main dependence for a living here was wheat. That failed us. A dry winter left our fields almost destitute of wheat—we had none to market. But we seeded our wheat fields to broom corn and have an immense crop. We look to this broom corn for deliverance. Can not the A. S. of E. aid us as it is aiding the wheat growers and cotton and tobacco raisers? We want some advice as to how to cope with the broom corn sharks. The buyers seem to be strongly organized against us. We need to work together and act on the defensive. We have sold only to find out afterwards that we had received about half the market price. So we are unable to obtain even the market price.

Haskew, Okla. J. E. ROPER.  
[An article containing much information regarding broom corn appeared Sept. 1 issue, and we give other news in this issue. If the growers were organized and co-operating together they could easily get a fair price. Our advice indicate a very large crop, and from \$60 to \$80 per ton will likely be the ruling price in Oklahoma, but we do not give this as official.—Editor.]

### TOOK KINDLY TO THE PLAN.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I went to the picnic and distributed the samples you sent me. Many of the farmers had not heard of our plan, but when I explained it to them all took very kindly to it, and I think much good will follow.

Canal, O. W. R. YARKEY.

### TO GET AT EXACT CROP.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

We have taken this method of getting at the exact crop of tobacco now growing in this county. We will have a man at each polling place on election day, and as each voter returns from the booth he will report the amount of tobacco he is growing. These reports will be sent to the county seat for tabulation.

J. A. ALDRIDGE.

M. GRAYSON.

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Give name of stove (give all that appears); number of stove (as it appears on stove), usually found on pipe collar or front part of stove; latest date of patent; name of maker. State if lining in stove is brick or iron; if stove has a flat bottom grate or in two pieces; if fuel can be put in through front door or put in through covers. What kind of fuel does stove use? Parts wanted.

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### A DOLLAR STRAIGHT.

To Up-to-Date Farming: Wheat is selling here at \$1 right from the thrasher. One man sold 700 bushels right from the machine at that price. Corn is selling at 60 cents. We have made fair success with our local union.

What is the best plan for us to get equitable prices for our tobacco? Gishton, Ky. O. T. KITTINGER.  
[Unite, stand together, ask the price fixed by the growers through the Society, sell when you can get it, hold when you can't get it.—Editor.]

### GREAT PICNIC IN MICHIGAN.

To Up-to-Date Farming: The farmers of Livingston and Washtenaw counties have had one of the greatest picnics of the season to-day, at Whitmore Lake. The weather is ideal, the location picturesque, and the gathering of people, 3,000 and over, of the brainiest and best in the State. A fine program of music and speaking has been rendered. Senator James Barlow, of Indiana, delivered the principal address. He treated at length on the necessity for co-operation among the bean growers, this being in the bean belt of the State. He also demonstrated the power farmers can wield in the nation under the plan of the A. S. of E.

Geo. G. Winans, who had charge of the picnic, had a headquarters tent on the grounds for the A. S. of E., and it was constantly crowded with people seeking information about the Society. New members were added to the list, and many were set to thinking in the right direction who will become members soon.

The A. S. of E. has grown to such proportions in this State that politicians are now sidling around, and wondering what it all means; but we tell them to "possess their souls in patience," as we are simply out for business, and the social and financial elevation of the farmer, and through him of all humanity. Everybody felt an uplift at this gathering, and many expressed themselves as convinced that the A. S. of E. will unify farmers and business men both in their social and business relations. Many also who have been saying, "It can't be done," went away convinced that the farmers are really coming to the front.

Lansing, Mich. MILO E. MARSH.

Up-to-Date Farming is the official organ of the American Society of Equity and for a clear insight into the farmer's needs and a strong, dignified, practical and sensible advocacy of their industrial rights, it is decidedly in advance of any publication we have seen devoted to agricultural interests.

THE FARMERS JOURNAL, Abilene, Tex.

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Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.

J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis

### WOLVERINE NEST EGG.

The long felt want of farmers and poultry men has been something to rid their chickens of Lice and Mites. This egg we guarantee to cleanse the hen house and chickens of all Lice and Mites and disease germs. It makes the fowls healthy and produce more eggs and chickens than has ever before been experienced by chicken breeders.

Price, One Dollar a dozen, delivered.

They will positively put an end to all diseases among chickens thereby increasing your profits 100 per cent.

Endorsed by all leading poultry men.

THE SHASTA MFG. CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



# The Queen of the Wheat Field

## FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WINTER WHEAT

**STILL VICTORIOUS** is this grand variety. To say "It is Better than the Best" does not overstate its good qualities. IT BEATS THEM ALL wherever tested in competition with other varieties as proven by the reports printed below. If you have not procured seed of the Fultzo Mediterranean wheat you don't want to put it off another year.

**The Great Hardy, Productive Wheat, Withstands Freezes, Floods, Drought, Rust, Fly, Bugs and Blight to a Remarkable Degree. Stiffest Straw Fine Quality. Farmers and Millers Wild for it. Where first grown always sells for seed at Fancy prices. Will you introduce it in your neighborhood?**

The Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat was originated by crossing Fultzo on the Hybrid Mediterranean. Hence the name. All experienced wheat growers must acknowledge the parents as being among the hardiest, most reliable, and most valuable varieties of wheat ever grown in this country. A beautiful variety in growth, straw, head and grain, even surpassing the expectations of those who grow it for the first time. The plant is a strong grower, with a corresponding large root development. If sown thin or damaged in winter it will stool out and usually produce 20 to 100 stalks from one grain. If damaged in winter it usually makes a good crop at harvest on account of its wonderful vigor and recuperative properties. This quality was conspicuously shown this year, 1904. Farmers, by all means sow such a wheat and you will have extra bushels and extra dollars when harvest comes. Read the reports.

The stalks are large, short and very stiff, and stand up where nearly all other kinds would fall. We recommend it as the best that can be selected for very rich ground. The heads are thick and broad, broader at the top than at the bottom, looking at them edgewise. The meshes are compact and contain from three to five grains. Chaff white, heads smooth or beardless; grains large, color red. The Fultzo-Mediterranean is extra early. This wheat appears to be without a peer today for standing hard winters, wet weather, drought, rust, bugs, fly, etc.; in making a vigorous growth and heavy yields. It easily yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre more than the old Fultzo, Mediterranean, Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Clawson and other old favorites that have lost their original vigor. If you don't get yields like reported in letters below, you want to get rid of the corpses this year and get this vigorous variety with young blood that will stand hardships and produce a good harvest in the end.

**If for any reason you were dissatisfied with your wheat crop this year, obtain seed of Fultzo-Mediterranean. We have made low prices for large lots. You can afford to buy for a field or your entire crop**

## READ THESE REPORTS

The Like of this Wheat was never Known Before

### OVER 50 BUSHELS PER ACRE

"Under separate cover I send you a copy of our county paper. In it you can read an account of my Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. The two bushels my tenant obtained of you sown on 1 1/2 acres of ground and yielded 75 1/2 bushels. There is no mistake about this as the land was measured and the grain kept separate and weighed. Also I will say that a shower passed over the field just before threshing and I know much wheat was left in the straw.

Mrs. M. C., Mitchell Co., Kans.

### ONE BAG YIELDS 106 BUSHELS

We are well satisfied with your wheat. The sack had a hole in it and about a peck lost out. From the balance we raised 106 bushels; 2 1/4 bushels of seed.

B. H., St. Charles Co., Mo.

### 45 BUSHELS TO ACRE—HARDY AS RYE

This is my second year for Fultzo-Mediterranean having obtained a little of your seed two years ago. It has proved the hardest wheat I ever grew, and yielded last year at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, and this year will yield nearly or quite as much; winter proof; a great stooler; even grower; the field looking like a large level floor, heads large, broad and well filled.

J. L. M., Jennings Co., Ind.

### GOOD FOR 50 BUSHELS OR MORE

It was with some feeling of doubt that I sent you the order for Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat last fall, but I had had good success with other varieties of your introduction, that I thought I would try it. I am more than pleased now, and this is the finest variety of a 'l'. My 18 acre field is a grand sight, and good for 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Your delighted customer,

M. A. G., Mecosta Co., Mich.

### BEST FOR THREE YEARS

have raised Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat three years consecutively, and every time it has been the best wheat grown. This year it yielded 10 bu. per acre more than my other wheat. It is destined to become the most popular variety in this section.

J. C., Daviess Co., Ind.

### F.-M. 30 BU., OTHER WHEAT 11 BU.

The wheat crop in Sciota county is poor. Fultzo-Mediterranean obtained of you is by far the best in this section and will average 30 bushels per acre of excellent quality. The Fultzo-Mediterranean was a beautiful sight, while the next field adjoining, with only a wire fence between, only made nine bushels per acre. I am a friend of your seed.

J. S. V., Sciota Co., O.

### FARMERS COME EXPRESSLY TO SEE IT

I purchased of you last season two bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean which I sowed on 134 rods of ground on the 25th day of September. I sowed with the wheat 200 pounds of wheat fertilizer. I do not think I lost one plant in wintering, although our farmers complain of severe winter killing. This wheat was in head May 24 and will be in bundle before July 1, (extremely early for New York) It challenges the curiosity of a wide section and many farmers have come expressly to examine it. I expect at threshing not less than 45 bushels per acre. Every kernel that I have to spare is spoken for and I want to buy more.

Rev. J. W. L., Onondago Co., N. Y.

### AVERAGED 41 BUSHELS PER ACRE

We raised 15 acres of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and threshed 615 bushels of beautiful wheat. This is an average of 41 bushels per acre. This is the finest wheat I ever grew.

N. B. W. & Son, Harrison Co., Ky.

NOTE:—We do not give full address of our customers as that would divert trade from our house. Usually our customers sell all their surplus wheat at a high price in their neighborhood. We would print many more testimonials if space permitted.

### REQUIRED FIVE HORSES IN BINDER

I bought seed of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat to sow 16 acres last fall and now I am pleased to say it is the best wheat I ever saw. I usually grow good wheat, but this is the best ever grew. It is early stands up straight, and will surely yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre. It is unequalled in all this section I started in to cut it with three horses in my McCormick binder, but was obliged to put in five, and it kept four men jumping to shock it. It required 55 pounds of twine to bind the 16 acres.

J. M. F., Hancock Co., Ind.

### BETTER THAN FULTZ EVER WAS

Your Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat is giving entire satisfaction. I sold to a number of farmers and not one can pick a flaw in it. I consider this wheat better than the old Fultz ever was. It grows very vigorously; has a fine head in size, shape and structure, with very large grains. It will yield heavily. Will report when threshed.

A. R. S., Saline Co., Ill.

### A SIGHT TO SEE

My crop of Fultzo-Mediterranean is now in the shock and it is a sight to see how thick the shocks stand. I have 355 dozen, large bind, on 9 acres. In the balance of the 20-acre field I sowed Early Red Clawson, which averaged 15 dozen to the acre. I expect 40 bushels per acre of Fultzo-Mediterranean.

G. B. S., Montcalm Co., Mich.

### YIELD TWICE AS MUCH

Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat will yield twice as much as any other variety. It is not threshed yet, but it is the best wheat I ever raised. It is free from rust and fly.

O. C. HUTCHENS, Braxton Co., W. Va.

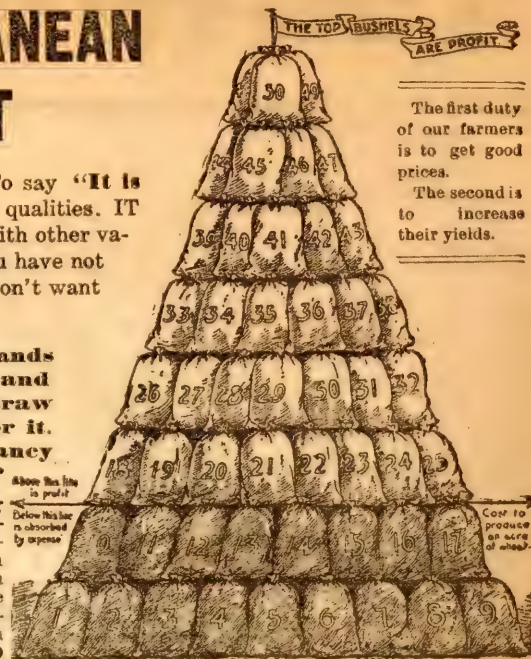
### 33 BUSHELS FROM 1

I threshed the crop from the bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat and had 33 bushels of fine wheat. Other wheat is about half crop. I am greatly pleased with it.

PARKS CAMPBELL, Daviess Co., Ind.

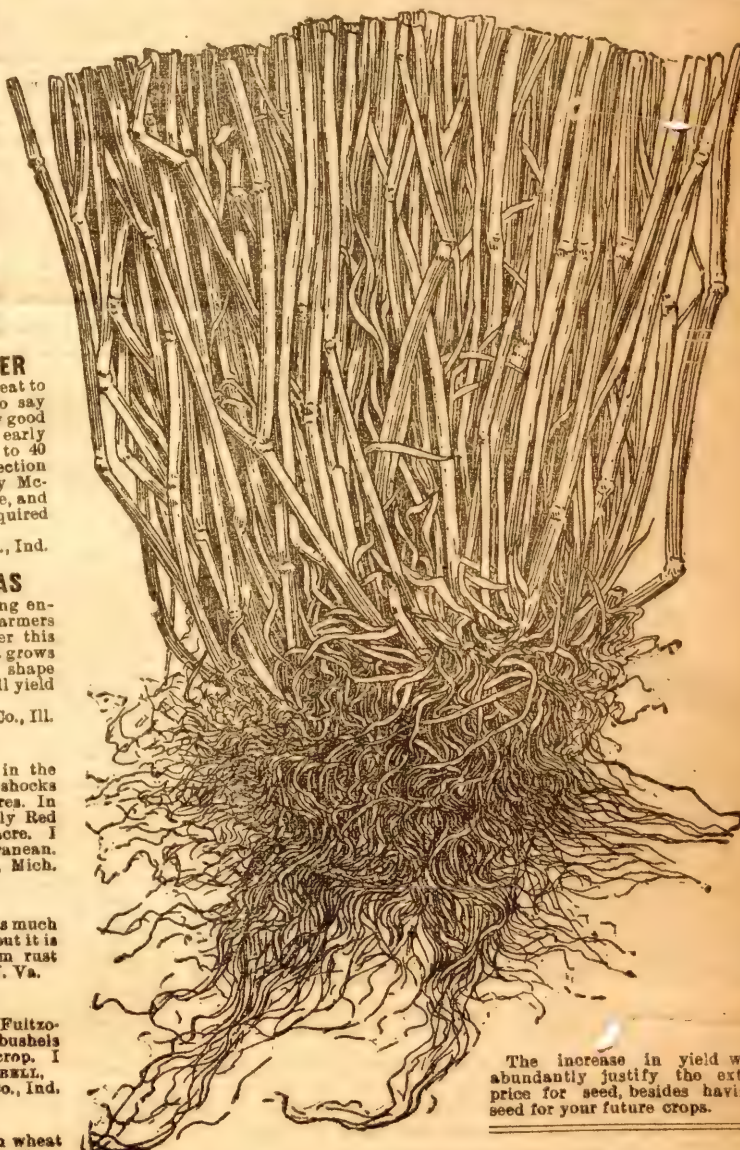
### DELIGHTED WITH F.-M.

From 2 1/2 bushels of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat sowed I threshed 64 bushels of fine quality. It is the best crop of wheat in the community. It has a stiff straw, stands drought, fly and rust better than any other wheat I ever raised. I am delighted with Fultzo-Mediterranean.



**THE TOP BUSHELS ARE PROFIT**  
Farmers, strive for the top bushels. There are several bushels extra per acre for you by sowing the Fultzo-Mediterranean.

The average yield of wheat is 13 bushels per acre. If every farmer sowed Fultzo-Mediterranean it would be much higher at once.



The increase in yield will abundantly justify the extra price for seed, besides having seed for your future crops.

### STOOL OF FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT

There were 94 developed stalks with heads in this stool. This shows the vigor of the Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat. Vigor is of immense importance in wheat. It oftentimes brings success out of what looks like failure. The F.-M. is unequalled in recuperative powers.

**ONE YEAR AGO I PRINTED AS FOLLOWS:** "I believe the 1903 crop of wheat is the last one that will be priced for the farmers by the speculators and gamblers, I believe that before another crop of wheat is raised that farmers will be co-operating, and will fix the price on their crops before they leave the farm, I believe the next crop of wheat will make the farmers more money than any crop they have ever raised, and I don't know of any variety of wheat that can be recommended above Fultzo-Mediterranean for seed." Has not this prediction come true? Farmers put the price of wheat at \$1.00 a bushel and have held it there. The price came to late to benefit the majority of growers, but all will get the benefit in the 1904 crop. Readers of Up-to-Date Farming know how much credit is due me for the good price of wheat. This is another reason why we should have your orders.—J. A. EVERITT.

**Price of Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat.** By mail post paid, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, 1 bu. 75c; 1 bu. at \$1.75 per bu. Bags are supplied free. Purchaser pays freight. Price subject to change.

Every Person who Contemplates ordering Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat at these prices SHOULD NOT DELAY

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO  
Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.



# You Are to Be the Judge!



## A BARREL

of VITAE-ORE is NOT NECESSARY to convince you that it is the best remedy in, on or out the earth for ailing people, to PROVE TO YOU positively that it will CURE YOUR ILLS, as it has the ills of so many others.

ONE OUNCE OF THE ORE (one package) mixed with a quart of water. ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT, is all that you need for the TEST. all the EVIDENCE we want to submit, and we want to send it to you at OUR RISK. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! One month's treatment with the NATURAL REMEDY will do for you what six months' use of other advertised treatments cannot. If it does not, YOU TO DECIDE, we want NOTHING from you!

## READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER

TO THE READERS OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader who writes us, mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full-sized One Dollar package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs or dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood-Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitae-Ore has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

VITAE-ORE will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. If the medicine does not benefit you, write us and there is no harm done. We want no one's money when Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try VITAE-ORE on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just what we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention Up-to-Date Farming, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

## YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!

### DON'T EXPERIMENT!

Some experiments are necessary for the advancement of civilization; and although frequently lives are lost and much damage done, the ultimate results and benefits are the cause of much good to humanity. Others result in loss of life from no apparent cause other than the obstinacy of the experimenter, who will not heed the advice of friends, and refuses to see that his experiment is impossible or impracticable for the results aimed at or intended.

As all experiments are dangerous, so it is a dangerous thing to experiment with worthless patent medicines and nostrums of the kind that spring up in the night, and "none knows from whence they came" or what their origin. It is seeking after an impossible result to look for health in a bottle of alcohol and sarsaparilla, or a package of scum and straw; and such experiments are often disastrous to the experimenter.

Vitae-Ore, Nature's Remedy, is not an experiment, and the sick and suffering person who seeks its aid is not experimenting. It has stood the test of the American public, a critical judge, for a generation of time, and is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, and has fully substantiated our claim to being the best thing in, on or out of the earth for afflicted people. Beware of experiments in medicine, and when you need a remedy let the experience of others be your guide. If you have been using other treatments without the results that were promised and that you anticipated, THROW THEM AWAY and begin with this natural healing and curing ORE. It will NOT FAIL YOU.

### A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Nervous Prostration and Anaemia
Lumbago	Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles
Bright's Disease	Catarrh of any Part
Diabetes	Female Complaints
La Grippe	Stomach and
Blood Poisoning	Bowel Disorders
Dropsy	General Debility
Sores and Ulcers	
Malarial Fevers	

### MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY PEOPLE SHOULD USE IT

As old age approaches the necessity for such a tonic as VITAE-ORE becomes each year more and more manifest. As is generally known, all through life there is a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system, marking the transition from the soft, gelatinous conditions of infancy to the hard, osseous condition of old age. These calcareous deposits naturally interfere with the functions of the VITAL ORGANS; and when they become excessive and resist expulsion, result in the dryness and stiffness of old age. In early life these deposits are thrown off, but age has not the power unless assisted by some outside stimulant. VITAE-ORE, apart from its powerful disease-curing, health-restoring action, is just the IDEAL STIMULANT for middle-aged, elderly people, in that it enters the blood, dissolves the hard, calcareous matter, and almost entirely eradicates the ossific deposits so much dreaded by old people. IT ENRICHES THE BLOOD with the necessary hematin properties, drives all foreign matter from the circulation and prolongs vigor and activity in both men and women to ripe old age.

## NATURE'S CREATIONS ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF MAN.

So Testifies Levi Votaw, Who Has Good Reason to Know—A Wonderful Change and Improvement.

I ought to be able to consider myself quite an authority on advertised medicines as I have spent during my long period of ill-health many dollars for so-called restoratives, tonics, etc., but I have found nothing to equal the Vitae-Ore remedy. I believe this remedy to be a true and worthy example of the fact that Nature's creations are superior to those of man's. I



have at the present time used two packages of Vitae-Ore, including the 30-days' trial treatment and one other, and am now on the third package, all three packages having cost me but \$2.60. When I began using the trial treatment I could only work about four hours a day, being so fatigued from my weakness that I would be compelled to stop off short. After using this medicine for only two months' time I can work the full eight hours a day and feel no more fatigued than the ordinary healthy man does after a hard day's work. I was troubled with shortness of breath and was so terribly nervous at many times that I could scarcely write my name; in fact, was completely run-down. It is almost impossible to write the wonderful change and improvement in my condition so that any person who has not experienced a similar change would understand and appreciate it. I believe that Vitae-Ore will restore any man to full vigor and strength of manhood. I am now 63 years old. I went through the hardships and exposures of the war of the Rebellion, coming out badly shattered in health as did many of my comrades, and consider a medicine that will benefit any one in this condition a blessing to mankind.

LEVI VOTAW,  
Buna, Tex.

## AT THE AGE OF 70

CURED OF DROPSY AND RHEUMATISM AFTER TEN YEARS OF FRUITLESS AND HOPELESS DRUGGING.

When Vitae-Ore Completely Cures In Such Stubborn Cases, Where Extreme Age is Against the Cure, Is It Not Reasonable to Expect That

IT WILL CURE YOU EASILY.

Vitae-Ore Cured me entirely of Rheumatism and Dropsy and made me almost a new woman

in my 70th year. On the fifth night after beginning the use of Vitae-Ore I could sleep without pain and have not since lost any sleep on account of pain in my body. I used to walk with a cane, but now I can go to church 1 1/2 miles and back again and don't mind it at all. I used different kinds of drugs for ten years, and the doctors said I was worn out and that they could only patch me up a little, so I gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I read about V.-O. and thought perhaps it would help me as it had others, for at that time I was in great agony. It is wonderful what it did for me. I hope all people who suffer will try Vitae-Ore. Many of my neighbors are using it and all are getting well. People are surprised that I can now do all my own work, except washing. There are five in our family.

REBECCA S. GIBBY,  
Holts, Pa.

## YOUR DOCTOR

may tell you that your case is incurable, that medical science is unable to help you, that all you can expect is temporary or slight RELIEF. Well, let HIM think so. He is certainly entitled to HIS OPINION. You need not think so unless YOU WISH TO.

Many people whose testimony appears in books and pamphlets of the THEO. NOEL CO., were told that their cases were hopeless, helpless, impossible, incurable, past all recovery, yet—READ THEIR TESTIMONY. Many were told that they had but a few short years—some but months—to live, yet—READ THEIR TESTIMONY. There are more things in HEAVEN and EARTH than are dreamed of in the Doctor's philosophy, and Vitae-Ore is one of them.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITTED.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL COMPANY UP-TO-DATE DEPT. VITAE-ORE BUILDING, CHICAGO



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 15, 1904

## READ

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Etc. Etc.



IF THAT DOG COULD ONLY WAKE HIM UP.



HE GOT HIM AWAKE

FOR THE  
CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA



# INVEST 10c

FOR  
A  
THREE  
MONTHS  
TRIAL  
SUBSCRIPTION  
TO  
UP-TO-DATE  
FARMING  
AND  
LEARN HOW  
TO GET  
A PROFITABLE  
PRICE FOR  
YOUR CROPS

This trial offer is for new subscribers only. See blank enclosed. Fill it up and help yourself, while helping the publisher.

## THE FIRST OBJECT.



Every reader of this paper should fix in his mind the first object of the American Society of Equity, viz:

TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL FARM CROPS.

This should be the chief aim of every American farmer and of every organization or institution for farmers.

## HOW TO ACCOMPLISH THE FIRST OBJECT.

First. Through the farmers paper Up-to-Date Farming the profitable price will be known by every farmer in the country.

Second. Market when you can get the price. Hold when you cannot get the price.

These two things are all you need to know and do. Simple, isn't it.

To know the price, to get the advice and follow every move of the society you must have the official paper.. Farmers cannot co-operate without it.. It is the vital part of the whole movement.

This plan is based on the fact that the world uses all the staple crops you produce; and the fact that for many years no surplus has been produced; and the fact that population and consumption is increasing very rapidly; and the fact that the world cannot do without your goods; and the presumption that the world will consume practically as much at a fair and profitable price to you as at an unfairly low or unprofitable price. In other words, if the buyers and consumers cannot get your crops at their price, they must have them at some price, and this may as well be your price.. Remember, the world needs all your products not only a part of them.. It don't consume them in a few days, weeks, or months, but a whole year is required.. The vital question is: Will you control YOUR OWN GOODS so you will have them to supply when the demand seeks them?

If the market won't pay your price at once, don't be alarmed. Those who hold will represent such a portion of any crop as to affect the whole industrial system of our country and sooner or later it will be felt. Note how sensitive the markets are to damages by flood, drought, rust, boll weevil or other causes that may not affect the total crop more than 5 to 15 per cent. Organized farmers, holding their crops, will represent more than this per cent. In fact they will produce the same results as a short crop and cause the demand to seek the supply instead of the supply overwhelming the demand as heretofore.

All don't need to hold at any time.. If those hold all, who can hold, and those who cannot hold all, will hold what they can, then those who cannot hold any can sell and get the minimum price at the beginning of the season and all will get the price, or more during the year.

CONTROLLED MARKETING is everything, and this paper is the only one printed that teaches Controlled Marketing.

Let these statements sink into your mind and keep them there.

YOUR  
SUBSCRIPTION  
HAS EXPIRED  
IF  
THIS PAPER  
CONTAINS A  
RED  
SUBSCRIPTION  
BLANK

LOOK AT YOUR  
LABEL ON  
WRAPPER AND  
SEND RENEWAL  
AT ONCE

SEE  
TERMS ON  
PAGE THREE

Please don't delay. If you don't comply with this request we will send a letter in a few days, but this should be a needless expense.

You will help us very much and yourself if you will induce others to subscribe either for a year or a trial. See blank.

Six Issues like this only 10 cents;  
or 50 cents a year.

J. A. EVERITT, Pub., Indianapolis, Ind.



# Up-To-Date Farming

Representing the Union or  
Co-Operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis  
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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 15, 1904

Number 20

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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher.  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.  
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ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrapper, informs you of the time your subscription expires. Change of Date indicates that your renewal was received.  
Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."  
Always state if a renewal or new subscription. Don't neglect this.  
Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R.  
**Renewals and Change of Address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

## ADVERTISING RATES

will be quoted on application.  
Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

## TEN (10) CENTS PAYS FOR THREE MONTH'S TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Good any time and all the time. If you want to convert your neighborhood to controlled marketing, co-operation and price making, now is your time. \$1.00 or more of your own money cannot be used for a better investment. But you don't need to use your own money. Any neighbor you ask for 10 cents will give it. After reading Up-to-Date Farming three months they will subscribe for a year and join the army of a million now forming.



## Minimum Prices

Below are the prices recommended by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, below which farmers should not sell, but any person may sell at higher prices. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. If those who can hold it will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price. This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at your price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Wheat, No. 2 red, Chicago, per bushel	- \$ 1.20
Hay, No. 1 timothy, " per ton	- 12.00
Oats, No. 2 white, " per bushel	- .40
Barley, No. 2 " per bushel	- .58
Barley, No. 3 " per bushel	- .52
Clover Seed, No. 2, Toledo, per bushel	- \$ 7.00
Cotton, New York, per pound	- .12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	- \$75.00 to \$85.00

This list will be extended as crops mature.

## SUGGESTIVE PRICES.

Bulletins will be issued for these crops as they mature and reports are received. The below prices are suggestive of what they may be. Farmers should keep these suggested prices in mind for their guidance until the bulletins appear.

Corn, No. 2, Chicago, per bushel	- - - \$ .60
Hogs, " per cwt.	- - \$6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, " per cwt.	- - 6.00 to 7.50
Potatoes, " per bushel	- - - 75c

## The Third Power

Read from this book in this number. Have you ever read anything like it before? You can get the book complete in paper cover for 50 cents, in cloth for \$1.00. 10c extra for postage.  
J. A. Everitt Pub.

## Unconsidered Views

### Farmers Are Asked to Help Hold the Millers Trade by Making Lower Prices

Mr. Herbert Bradley, traffic manager for the Millers' National Federation, if correctly reported in the press, is either very cunning or very inconsiderate. Represented as having recently returned from a trip that included all the flour importing centers of Europe, he is reported as having said in a report to the Indianapolis members of the federation:

"I found conditions favorable for a good export business, provided prices can be brought to a reasonable figure. Foreign stocks are light and crop conditions in other wheat producing sections—excepting Australia and India—very unfavorable. The continent has been subjected to a severe drought and the prospects are good for feed business in that section.

"Unless there are radical changes from the present market conditions at home and abroad, we will have a very small surplus for export. It will, however, take a long time to convince the European buyer that anything like the present prices are warranted and, although the quality of bread over there has deteriorated, I am afraid they will continue to avoid purchasing our product to the last extreme, rather than pay present prices.

"We can no doubt also secure the active support of farmers in holding our export business, as the price of American wheat will ultimately be lower if our export trade is cut off. American flour abroad has established the demand in that market for American wheat. Our price of wheat is always higher than other countries, and if the European millers do not have the American standard to compete against, they can lower their grades, using cheaper wheat from other producing sections, and thus remove the foreign demand for American wheat, which under normal conditions means a much lower level of prices in this country, and the farmer consequently suffers."

As a heading to the above report the publication from which we clip it, used the following unconsidered sentence:

"But prices must be brought to a reasonable basis—Farmers ought to help hold this trade."

The meaning of that declaration, taken in connection with the statements quoted before, is, that prices are not now reasonable, that they are unreasonably high, and that it is the duty of the farmer, benevolently and patriotically, to come to the rescue and voluntarily put down the price of his grain "to help hold this trade!"

The farmer is not the unthinking toiler he once was. He has learned to ask the reason why things are thus and so. In the first place, he would like to know what that export trade is worth to him. Last year he had a crop of about 638,000,000 bushels of wheat, for a good portion of which, through co-operative effort, he received \$1 per bushel. Of this crop he exported about one hundred million bushels, which was about half the export of the year preceding. Let us assume then, for argument sake, and only for argument sake, for the facts do not sustain it, that we lost 100,000,000 bushels of export trade on account of the higher price of wheat last year. Had the farmer come to the rescue of the millers last year, as he is requested to do now, and put the price of his wheat down to the so-called "export basis," he would have saved this foreign trade (if the position of our friends is correct)—saved a trade which he did not need, but he would have put the price of his whole six million bushels

down likewise at a loss of many times more dollars than the entire value of the grain he might have exported! If he had had that wheat to spare (which he had not) and could have made no sort of use of it, it would have been better for him, as a simple business proposition, to have burned it into ashes rather than to have purchased its export at such a price!

So of the crop of 1904. Mr. Bradley admits that "we will have a very small surplus for export," but argues that it would be better for the farmer to lower his prices to secure the export of this "small surplus." Better cut down the value of the whole of his crop, we may say rather, the wreck of his crop saved from the disasters of a peculiarly disastrous season—cut this down several hundred million dollars to hire foreigners to take "our very small surplus," which we have not got to spare any way.

But there is meaning in such reports. Mr. Bradley represents the Millers' National Federation. His federation is not interested in the wheat that goes to Europe, but in the wheat that stays at home. They are not exporters of wheat, but exporters of flour. If they can frighten the farmers to put down the price of wheat to "save this export trade," those same millers will be able to supply their mills with cheaper wheat, and thus secure for themselves a wider margin of profit on their export flour.

But sometimes even these wise men prove more than they intend to prove. They have all these years held as a scare crow before the farmers, that the farmers could not put a price upon their wheat, that all America could not do it, that the price of wheat was made in Europe, entirely independent of both buyers and sellers in America. "Liverpool makes the price of wheat." Every reader of this paper has heard it. Now, says Mr. Bradley, "it will, however, take a long time to convince the European buyer that anything like present prices are warranted." "I am afraid they will continue to avoid purchasing our product to the last extreme, rather than pay present prices," he continues.

What prices? Prices of wheat? Prices made in Liverpool? According to their own theory prices can be made no where else. What change has come over the spirit of their dream?

There is just one more fact in connection with the above quotation that we wish to notice, and then we shall turn the whole matter over to the farmers themselves. Such articles as we have quoted above are sent in lightning flashes all over the country by the associated press, and are taken up by the papers and published under scare heads and in double measure, while our bulletins and other articles warning the farmers of the tricks that are being played upon them by the speculative interests, are refused a place on their wires and in their columns. There must be a reason for this, and farmers are becoming a people who seek reasons, and they seldom fail to find them.

They may find a reason for the discrimination by the Associated press in complaints made by millers, because of higher prices they must pay for wheat to grind and because the farmer will no longer dance to THEIR music and protect THEIR markets to his own loss. But the leaven is spreading and we hope every farmer will see from this illustration the importance of doing his full duty to spread the movement.



# Capitalized Corporations No Relief to Farmers

## Shall Farmers Put Up Money at \$25.00 a Share to Buy the Crops They Already Own?

We do not like to see farmers exploited of their good money, and as we are constantly informed of efforts, small and great, in almost all portions of the country, to form stock corporations in which farmers must be the contributors, and in compliance with hundreds of requests for its republication, we have decided to republish the following article from the June 15, 1904, issue of this paper. The corporations specially referred to in the article we have not heard of for months, and we suppose they have quietly gone to sleep in the grave beside their numerous predecessors:

Up-to-Date Farming stands in glad support of whatever may serve well the best interests of agriculture, and of labor in general; but the mere claims of an institution, and the interestingly detailed results which, it is argued, must follow it, are not sufficient to warrant its support. Let everything come under the keen scrutiny of investigation, and what cannot stand the severest test of reason, may well be left alone.

A farm paper now lies before us which heralds the formation of what claims to be a giant corporation of farmers, with a capital stock of half a million, with the privilege of increasing it to five millions. This corporation is headed by reputed prominent people, and it proposes to knock out the farm machinery trust in the first round. Should it do so, who would probably be the gainer? The new combination would have to crowd out the old one before it could get the field, to do which it must become stronger than its antagonist, and, therefore, just as much of a monopoly. It would be crowded with salaried officers, managers and foremen, and perhaps be managed just as extravagantly and with just as little regard for the inner life and interests of general agriculture. Human selfishness is much the same the world over, and only awaits the opportunity to manifest itself. But this is only a suppositional view of the probable, we many say the natural, result of the corporation should it be successful.

Another view of the enterprise is a far more important one. A capitalized corporation is nothing without money. Capital stock is not money; it is something issued by the corporation presumably to represent an investment—is given out in exchange for money. This particular corporation invites farmers to take its stock at \$25 a share. The situation at present is this: The farmers have the money; the corporation has the stock. If the plans of the promoters be carried out, and they succeed in getting the stock taken by the farmers, the situation will be this: The corporation will have the money and the farmers will have the stock!

This is not saying the corporators are dishonest, or that they are inordinately selfish in their designs. They are men of business prominence. But this change of possession of money and stock must take place before a wheel of the corporation can move; then the future of the money and stock must depend upon the success or failure of the enterprise. Certain it is the money will never be swapped back for the stock, for it must be expended or absorbed before either success or failure can be reached.

We also have on our desk a circular outlining the formation of a corporation of tobacco growers and providing for a capital of \$5,000,000. It too has the names of prominent men at its head, not one of whom, however, so far as we know, is a tobacco grower. The money is to come from the same source as that of the former one, from the farmers, in this case the tobacco growers, and the same change in possession, the same change in relation to money and stock, must take place as outline in the case first recited.

Again we protest that we do not accuse these people of dishonesty, but their plan, if carried out, simply creates a rival to the tobacco trust, and involves the two in a fight to the finish. The new concern must take the money paid in by the tobacco growers as a fund with which to fight their antagonist on his own chosen ground. It is safe to conclude that the money would be thus absorbed, and the tobacco growers would be left where they began, minus some good money, plus a large amount of discouragement, and in the hands of a trust grown all the more arrogant because of its victory. "The man behind the gun" may be all right, we would not intimate that he is not; but it is the man in front of the gun, out in the field whence the money is to come, that is in danger. "We help farmers to help themselves," declare the promoters, but those same farmers are asked to "tote" the fuel—to furnish the money to buy their own tobacco, and to pay somebody a big price to show them how. They don't have to buy their own tobacco; it is theirs already. Why not simply hold it until some one else is ready to buy it at an equitable price? This is the plan of the A. S. of E., and it takes not a cent of capital stock. Besides, if the tobacco growers were able to put up five million dollars they would not need anybody to "help the farmers to help themselves"—they could help themselves without help even from "the man behind the gun."

A letter just received from a very intelligent gentleman writing from Kentucky, gives an account of the attempt to form a similar corporation among the growers of burley tobacco in that state. It was to be capitalized, it seems, at \$10,000,000. The tobacco growers were to furnish one-fourth of this, or \$2,500,000, and then capitalists were to furnish the remaining three-fourths, and the corporation was to buy up all the burley tobacco at 9 cents a pound, and after having been finally sold, net profits (profits after all expenses and salaries had been paid) were to be distributed as a dividend among the stock holders. Buying was to begin December 1. Nearly \$2,000,000 were subscribed by the farmers but fortunately none was paid in—it was not to be paid in until the whole scheme was completed, which proves that its promoters were sincere and honest.

The farmers held their tobacco until the time came for the company to commence buying; but the entire amount required to be taken had not been subscribed, and the big loan could not be secured. The time was put off three or four weeks, the farmers still holding their tobacco. Christmas came. Still the loan had not been secured, and still the farmers kept their tobacco off the market, still awaiting the success of their own effort. Along in January things began to happen. The market had run dry. The factories had no material to work upon, and could get none. The growers did not have to wait any longer; the country was full of buyers, and the growers named their price—better prices than they had received for years. Why?

Not because they had formed a corporation, for the corporation had absolutely done nothing, in fact was not completed. Not because they had subscribed for capital stock, for they had not paid in a cent. It was because they had held their tobacco off the market until the market had to have it, and then they made their price, or could have done so had they been organized to that end. Their corporation absolutely failed, but they scored a notable success on the plan of the A. S. of E. without knowing it.

And thus it goes. Great capital stock corporations never yet have brought relief to the farmers as a class. They must fight well drilled

armies that are already in the field; that have their batteries planted and masked, their gunners trained and masters of their parts, and victory in this way can only come to the farmers at the end of a struggle which shall annihilate these entrenched veterans. It never comes.

The West is being thickly sown with these mush-room corporations, and there are indications that a crop is being prepared for the South. Much effort may be thus wasted, and perhaps some good money lost, but no permanent good will ever be accomplished.

Now, we are entirely willing for the A. S. of E. to be measured by the same standard with which we have gauged these stock corporations, and the same arguments may be used where they will apply. We are incorporated to make us amenable ask no subscription to capital stock, because we need none; we have to fight no corporation, because we are arrayed against none; we are rivaling no business concern, because we are not in business in the sense that they are; we are not asking farmers to furnish money to buy tobacco or any other farm product, because they already own it all. We simply co-operate to hold what we have until the market calls for it at an equitable price—a price which compares justly with the prices of what we have to buy, and carries with it a reasonable profit. We court investigation, invite comparison, and challenge a denial of the efficiency of the plan.

## An Appeal that Touches the Heart

A postal card signed by "A Dependent," tells us that a paper sent to Ashland, Va., is sent wrong, but as that is all the information given us, it is impossible for us to make any correction. But the card says further:

"You are trying to run up the price of bread and dry goods, when all that many a poor woman has to get such things with is a little butter and eggs, and they so cheap! Butter scarcely sells for enough to feed the cow. I am glad of help to farmers, they need it, but I ask that you try to get better prices for butter, and thus not only help the farmer's wife, but also many a poor woman dependent on herself."

Such requests as the above appeal to us as few other things do. Even in our more prosperous communities there are many good women thrown upon their own resources, with whom life is a continual struggle. In less prosperous communities, more remote from market, or unfortunately situated as to market, this condition is intensified. And it is one difficult to relieve, and of sufficient importance to claim the tenderest sympathies and best efforts of lovers of equity for all humanity.

We protest, though, that the movement promoted by Up-to-Date Farming is not calculated to make the general supplies of the humblest consumer materially higher. If the profits now accumulated by the go-betweens, the tremendous corporations which compel these supplies to pass through their hands on the way from the producers to the consumers—if these could be cut out, and their tolls equitably divided between those who produce and those who consume, both of these deserving classes might be very greatly benefited.

Again: General prosperity among farmers must make general prosperity everywhere. Farmers are not hoarders of money, neither are they extravagant and reckless in expenditure, but they are builders and improvers. Increased ability with them means increased improvements and a constant upbuilding. Thus all classes around them must inevitably share their prosperity; local markets are bound to be improved, and the "dependents" themselves benefited.

We believe our correspondent will see in this a brighter outlook for such as she. Our very best reason teaches us so, and our fondest hopes center in such a consummation. "A dependent," should understand and keep in mind that the A. S. of E. does not stand for high prices on anything but fair prices for everything the producers from the soil have to sell. Neither to build any class up at the expense of another. Nor tear any down. BUT TO EQUALIZE OPPORTUNITIES BY EQUALIZING VALUES, SO ALL WILL BE ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS FOR REWARDS.



# The Distributive Side

## The American Farmer Has Bestowed all His Attention and Study on the Productive Side of Farming

It is gratifying to us to see so many farm papers and farm speakers take up the marketing side of the farmers' problem, but they seem to have such a vague idea of it as to be almost ridiculous. Their eyes, we presume, have only been once anointed, for they evidently "see men as trees walking."

For instance, in a recent issue of the Farmer's Call, we find the following very truthful paragraph:

"The American farmer has bestowed all his study on the productive side of farming. Our farmers' institutes, our farmers' clubs, our agricultural colleges, our agricultural fairs, have all been devoted to the productive side of farming. It has apparently been assumed that the only problem for the farmer is how to produce more and at least cost."

That is true certainly, but it might not be impertinent to ask, why has the American farmer thus bestowed all his attention and study? The American farmer has liberally patronized the agricultural press to which he has looked for guidance and counsel, and that press has never intimated to him that there was any way but to raise the largest possible crops and dump them upon the first open market at prices made without any regard to production and consumption, or the cost of production, and with positive knowledge that the crops thus dumped cannot be consumed. This is what the press—religious, secular and agricultural—and the institutes and colleges, have taught the farmers, and it is not to be wondered at that the teaching has been followed.

But the Call continues:

"The result is greatly increased production and therefore overproduction, for we have not endeavored to enlarge our markets as we enlarged our production. Our increased production has benefitted us little, because production increasing faster than the market capacity for absorption, has lowered prices."

That paragraph is as false and misleading as the other was truthful. There has been no greatly increased production. Take the statistics. The average production per acre has vacillated, but the general increase is imperceptible. So of the crops. Some years show greater, some smaller. BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO OVERPRODUCTION. Nor can there be until every man, woman and child in the world has had all he, she and it could use or consume. What is left after this point has been passed represents overproduction, and that point has never yet been reached. There has never been a crop that has not been consumed, hence, we repeat, there has been no overproduction. It follows, therefore, that the remainder of the paragraph is equally false. Besides what could enlarged markets avail, so long as producers dump the product of a year, which must supply the needs of a year, upon a two or three months' market?

But we still quote:

"Manufacturers have been wiser. They have been careful to see that they had enlarged markets as they produced more."

If manufacturers have been wiser it is because they have had wiser and more disinterested teachers. Not a trade journal in existence ever advised manufacturers to strain every nerve to get out the largest possible output, and then dump it all together upon a satiated market at the most inauspicious time of the whole year, and at prices fixed by other people. A trade paper that would do that would very soon find itself without a following. And yet that is exactly the instruction given by farm papers to the farmers.

But our neighbor concludes:

"It is high time that the farmers of this country studied the distributive side of farming."

To be sure. But in what light? Are the blind to still lead the blind into all sorts of inextricable paths? Or will the few simple propositions that

cover the entire field of successful farming, at last receive recognition and be taught by the agricultural press? to wit:

1. Produce as much as possible, as cheaply as possible, and of the best possible quality.
2. Through organization and co-operation fix upon those products an equitable price, fair to both producer and consumer, based upon the quantity measured by the normal annual consumption.
3. Sell when the price is offered and only then. Let the supply go on the market only as consumption requires it, keeping the amount not needed and the profits on the farm where they belong, and thus insure a year's market and steady prices, and guarantee agricultural prosperity. Have no fears of an unconsumable surplus. There has never been one; but if there should be, let it come at the windup of the season when the peculiar exigencies of the case may well take care of it. Up-to-Date Farming has fearlessly advocated all of these propositions, has proven that they are practical and demonstrated that they all can be done, because, under its teaching, THEY HAVE BEEN DONE.

### Can't Do It Without Organization

We have devoted considerable space in this issue of Up-to-Date Farming to urging Southern planters to hold their cotton for profitable prices, and to showing up the great possibilities of the South's immediate future.

But this cannot be accomplished without organization. With every industrial, financial and professional interest compactly organized, it is impossible for any unorganized interest to have a fair show in the solution of life's great problem. A fair reward for effort put forth.

Farm and other laborers constitute the masses, and the masses have always been regarded as the prey of the classes. With the classes organized and the masses unorganized the disparity of advantage is multiplied and intensified. The trade laborers were the first to note this great disadvantage, and they met it with counter organization, and are thus pretty well able to assert their rights and maintain them. But the farmers, conservative and slow, have struggled on with odds against them so great as to have crushed any other calling on earth. Until Up-to-Date Farming sounded the key note of Equity less than two years ago, there had been no definite proposition to organize the farmers for a specific purpose to regulate their own business and assert their position in the world of human effort.

Since then the wheat growers have come to the front and made their power felt in a way to compel its recognition even by those least inclined to recognize it. The tobacco growers also swung into line and won a notable victory, which they are following up for a more complete triumph this year. The bean growers of Michigan are lining up very rapidly, and in a short time will take their stand with the organized industries. So also are the broom corn growers, and other industries.

We are now appealing to the cotton growers. Their opportunity is at hand, and no people ever had a brighter prospect before them. The organized wheat growers, the organized tobacco growers, the organized bean growers and all the farm interests that are organized, stand in solid rank to support them, and organized union labor is extending a very friendly hand. This auspicious condition, and the very great interests immediately at stake in the South, ought to call forth the best and promptest effort of that people.

On the other hand, if it is true that the unorganized are the prey of the organized, and it cer-

tainly is, the South is almost standing alone now as the unorganized. Therefore, every feeling of self interest, as well as the stern demands of self-defense and self-protection, alike call upon the farmers of that section to spare no time in taking their place in the ranks of organized farmers.

The American Society of Equity certainly meets every rural necessity. It comes to each farmer's home with the assurance of steady and equitable markets, and it brings with it information which it is impossible to get from any other source, in the constant and always welcome visits of its official paper. It asks no buying of stock, requires no accumulation of capital, puts upon its members no burdensome obligation, and yet holds its great membership together by the unseverable ties of BENEFITS. Did ever a people have greater cause to organize, or were they ever offered a better opportunity? Do not lay this paper down until you have turned to the proper place and learned the simple conditions of membership and accepted them.

### Sunshine for the South

The future of the South is full of hope; indeed, we may say the outlook is bright. The cotton crop of last year, 1903, was 10,011,374 bales, and it sold for \$617,501,548, which is the largest sum ever before realized upon a cotton crop in the South. The crop of 1902 was larger than that of 1903, being put at 10,728,000 bales, but it sold for \$136,731,266 less than the smaller crop of 1903, another instance of "the smaller the crop the greater the value." The average value per bale of the crop of 1902 was \$44.52, that of 1903 was \$61.08. The crop of 1899 was the largest one ever produced, being 11,235,383 bales, but that crop, at the most liberal estimate, brought only \$460,650,703, falling more than a hundred and fifty million dollars below the smaller crop of last year. Need we any further argument to prove that price is of much greater importance to the grower than yield?

But our purpose in this article is to speak of the bright promise of the South's future. The cotton crop of the present year is estimated at 11,200,000 bales, and the price for middling cotton is put at 12 cents in New York, which should average not less than 11 cents in the South to the grower. Should the above estimate prove correct and the above price be reached, (of the latter we have not the slightest doubt as the price has already gone to 11.65 in N. Y.), the 1904 cotton crop should bring to the planters of the South not less than \$616,000,000. This latter, it is true, is not yet realized, but it cannot fail to be if the cotton growers rise equal to the emergency by being true to themselves and stand up in their own behalf.

But what of future crops and prospects? Bright, and bright only. When farmers once learn that their crops are their own, to be disposed of as other people dispose of their property, on their own terms, they can never again be brought to submit to the disastrous price making schemes of those who fill their coffers by gambling upon the results of honest toil. But aside from this the future of the cotton interest (and that is the future of the South) is bright.

While it is true there was not quite so great a consumption of cotton in 1904 as there was in 1903, present conditions of the mills and supply depots indicate that there is to be a rapid increase in consumption in the very near future. The world's consumption of American cotton last year was put at 10,198,000 bales, and the American consumption was 3,809,000 bales, which was about equally divided between the North and the South. This latter fact is highly encouraging to the South. In 1890 of the American consumption, the North took 76.7 per cent. and the South 23.3 per cent. Now the North gets 51.36 per cent. while the South takes 48.64 per cent. With the South raising fair crops of cotton upon which by simple business methods, growing out of co-operation, the growers may be assured of a fair price, and one-half of it taken by their own factories, thus saving the freight both on the raw material and the finished product, there need be no fears for the future prosperity of that section.

To make this assurance doubly sure, it is only necessary to bring the tobacco industry, the rice industry, the peanut industry, and the trucking and fruit interests under like happy conditions.



## Responsibility of the Agricultural Press

They Ignore the Important Matters of Crops, Prices, and Markets.

At the time this article is written, several days in advance of the publication of this issue of Up-to-Date Farming, a strenuous effort is being made to force down the price of wheat in the spring wheat region of the northwest. Farmers who are not advised of the wheat situation are made to believe that the recent high prices were the result of a speculative combination; that, while there may be a slight shortage in this country, there is an excessive supply abroad, and that prices must reach a lower level. This is but a desperate scheme of the speculative interests to drain the spring wheat region at the lowest possible price before the truth of the wheat situation may reach the growers. Our private advices gave us information of this scheme some days before it was sprung, and the National Union of the A. S. of E. made a prompt effort, employing the very best means in its power, to warn the wheat growers of what was to be attempted, and thus, if possible, save them loss and prevent the wrong that was to be done them. Circulars were sent to all the leading newspapers of the northwest, informing them of what was to be undertaken, and urging their co-operation in informing the public. A few published our appeal, but from many of them we have never heard.

A like attempt is being made to rob the broom corn growers, especially those in the outlying broom corn areas. With broom corn selling in Chicago at from \$75 to \$100 per ton, growers in Oklahoma and Nebraska have been offered from \$40 to 50 per ton, and those who did not know better, have been made to believe that said offer was the top price, and that the price was liable to go lower. Up-to-Date Farming, which, happily has an extensive circulation among the broom corn growers of Oklahoma, put them on their guard, and we believe saved them many thousand dollars, but other papers absolutely refused to join us in such warning.

A like attempt was made with the cotton growers of the South, but we caught on to that in time to get ahead of the speculators, and the A. S. of E., seconded by some powerful independent organizations in the cotton states, we believe has succeeded in heading off that movement before serious depression of the cotton market was accomplished. Little aid, however, was rendered by the general or agricultural press.

We revert to these things now to call attention to the fearful weight of responsibility which rests upon the press, especially upon the agricultural press, in this great matter. The farm papers, especially the farm papers of the North (a more kindly spirit was manifested by those of the South), have held aloof with an indifference or stubbornness which is simply amazing and which make them particeps criminis with the organized hordes of speculation that would thus wilfully and deceptively plunder their unsuspecting patrons.

Intelligent editors of agricultural papers must confess that farmers have been greatly wronged by manipulated markets, they must concede that our contentions in their behalf are just and reasonable, that the plans we propose are fair and efficient, that the arguments we have produced to sustain them are sound if not unanswerable. Why, then, do they so doggedly refuse to lend their aid to a movement fraught with such great possibi-

ties for good to those upon whom they depend for support of their publications? Continued refusal, it seems to us, would justify their patrons in merited retaliation.

## Farmers' Institutes

Farmers' institutes are now being held in all the States of the Union. The farmers are taking a lively interest in these meetings, and are seeking to be benefited by them. The practical and scientific ability of the nation is attending them and honestly endeavoring, let us say, to contribute to their usefulness, hoping to leave information and influences behind them which shall result in great good to the rural interests of the country.

Heretofore in the programs of all these institutes there has been an amazing absence of anything relating to the marketing of rural products. Sometimes the farmers are told how to fatten, or how to pack and how to ship, but never a word as to how to get prices. Let us urge program makers and institute speakers to give more attention to marketing. It is little use to raise fine products, it is little use to have a surplus, if there be no remunerative market. So long as prices are made months in advance of delivery, always depressed prices, current prices must likewise be depressed without cause, and the farmer can have no assurance of the results of his labor and little hope of the future. Those who set themselves up as teachers of the farmers, owe it to themselves and the farmers they would teach, to deal more with the question of marketing and price-making. Right here, this paper gives notice that farmers will demand that this great and vital question be discussed at the institutes. Enough has been published already to prove that it is a live issue and results have been obtained through the efforts of farmers to prove that price making by them is not a visionary unattainable desire.

As this paper will probably reach every community in the country where institutes will be held we advise farmers themselves to see to it that one of the subjects is "How to Control Marketing to Compel Profitable Prices for Farm Crops." If none of the professional speakers can handle this subject let it be taken by some reader of Up-to-Date Farming and member of the A. S. of E., or send to headquarters for a form of address.

## Irrigation in the Producing Regions

Reference has been made a few times in Up-to-Date Farming to irrigation in regions that are more or less productive without it, even in the great producing States of this country to which we look for the bulk of our agricultural products, and the suggestion was looked upon as unwise, and the thing itself as impracticable and unnecessary. People are so apt to scoff at things they do not understand.

Irrigation of any kind is comparatively new in this country, having been employed for the first time less than fifty years ago, and it is considered only a means of reclaiming arid or desert land; but Italy has practiced it more than 500 years, and on other than arid land.

Take, for instance, the valley of the Po river. The annual rainfall at Milan, the chief city of Lombardy, is more than forty inches, which exceeds the annual rainfall at Cincinnati, Ohio; or Omaha, Nebraska; both of which are situated in regions where irrigation is never thought of in connection with agriculture. The climate of Lombardy is not different from that of the Mississippi Valley, and the crops raised with few exceptions are the same. Notwithstanding this large rainfall, which enables crops to be raised as they are here without irrigation, the plains of Lombardy are a network of canals and drains. A single one of these canals cost \$6,000,000, a sum equal to \$37.50 for each acre of ground that can be served by it. It supplies water to 8,000 farmers, who pay from one to two dollars per acre per year for the

water. Some of this land supports as many as 800 people per square mile, and the land has increased in value since the building of the canal from \$100 per acre to \$200 per acre. One canal in this region uses the sewage from the city of Milan, and meadows irrigated from it yield an annual crop worth \$300 per acre. We make this statement on the authority of Dr. Edward Mead, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who passed a recent summer in Italy investigating these very things.

In Piedmont, a region which has an annual rainfall of about thirty inches, or about the same as has eastern Nebraska and Kansas, the Italian government has constructed an irrigation canal at a cost of \$20,000,000, and from which it receives an annual income of \$600,000. The farmers pay a water rate which sometimes reaches \$16 per acre, and it pays them to do it.

There is in Italy, says Dr. Mead, one co-operative organization of farmers with 14,000 members who operate 9,600 miles of ditches, have 266 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, supply water to 141,000 acres, and do an annual business of \$600,000. Lands thus watered are double the value of adjoining lands not so watered, and the yield is more than doubled, while the certainty of a crop is absolute. Bear in mind this is all in a region having as much rain as has most of the producing portions of the United States.

We write this article to show the possibilities of irrigation even in those portions of the United States already almost solidly devoted to farming. But our mission is to secure more equitable prices and steadier markets rather than heavily increased yields. When the better prices come, and markets which may be relied upon throughout the year, these other problems will promptly be solved. The increased wealth of agriculture, its freedom from the plundering power of speculative price-makers and produce-holders, and the independence growing out of that freedom, will quickly bring an answer to all these other questions. God speed its coming.

## Alarming New England

The certainty of the ability of the South to control the marketing and the price of cotton is alarming both the milling and the financial interests of New England. Heretofore the eastern banks have looked upon the South as their legitimate pasture ground, and upon the cotton crop as their own peculiar harvest. It took money to move, store and hold that great product, and the eastern banks have always planned to furnish the money and reap the reward. The New England mills have seconded the plans of the banks, and have taken their supplies leisurely and unconcernedly, thus prolonging the harvest reaped by the financial institutions.

These things are now changing, and the New England interests are beginning to realize it. Holding the crop in the South destroys the speculative prospects in the East, and relieves the South from the necessity of using eastern money, while the increase in southern manufactures, leading to such a marvelous increase of cotton consumption in the South, threatens even the manufacturing interests of New England.

But after all, this is being done largely with New England capital. Most of the largest mills in the South are owned by the strongest New England manufacturers. They saw the magnificent opportunities of the South and the advantages of mills in the center of the raw material supply; hence they are transferring their interests from the distant Northeast to the South. This is no relief to New England, however, but it rather intensifies her danger, as it shows she is not only losing her hold upon her southern harvest field, but that her own capital is being transferred to her rival. The South's opportunity is here. Will her million planters prove themselves equal to the emergency, hold their cotton for fair prices always and secure these greater things. Two words tell them what is necessary to enable them to do so, and we would be glad to whisper those words in the ear of every cotton planter—ORGANIZATION and CO-OPERATION.

*\$1.00 A Year*  
Beginning with 1905 this paper may be made a weekly and the subscription price advanced to \$1.00 a year. Much may be gained by advertising now.  
J. H. Curran, Pub.



## The Wheat Situation

This paper does not attempt to bull the market for wheat, or any other crop. It does, however, try to advise the farmers of the true conditions and show them what they should do about marketing prices, etc. With its broad and comprehensive view it can come nearer to forecasting what will occur than the individual farmer. Here again we want to make a little explanation. If farmers were sufficiently organized we would not need to predict for the future. Then it would only be necessary to announce a price and the market would go to it at once. Now we tell what appears inevitable and those farmers who act on our advice will profit.

The A.-S. of E. has recommended a minimum price of \$1.20 for No. 2 red winter wheat on the basis of the Chicago market. This grade of wheat has not quite reached the price, although No. 1 Northern has sold above it, and No. 2 red winter has sold at \$1.20 in St. Louis, and we have known of this price being paid by millers in interior points. This price was set in a bulletin issued before the spring wheat was harvested, and the society will not issue another even though the spring wheat crop is much below the early estimate. Through Up-to-Date Farming, however, we intend to advise farmers of the conditions as they develop and they can use their own judgment about holding for more than the minimum price. We will, however, say that the conditions are so unusual that we don't see how any set of men, artificial or natural conditions, can prevent wheat from going to extreme high prices. How high, we will not attempt to predict, but farmers may as well have the benefit as any set of people.

Here are a few points for all to consider:

The winter wheat crop is short about 100,000,000 bushels.

The spring wheat crop is short approximately 100,000,000 bushels.

There is so much low grade wheat that the short crop must be discounted 50,000,000 bushels or more to put it on a flour making basis.

DON'T THESE FIGURES INDICATE ALMOST A FAMINE CROP?

The 1903 crop sold for about 25 cents a bushel more the last six months of the crop year than the first six.

The market has advanced, this year, about 30 cents a bushel from the beginning of harvest to the end of harvest. Something that was never known before since records have been kept.

Europe has a short crop also and will need to import more wheat than for years.

DON'T THESE FACTS INDICATE ALMOST FAMINE PRICES?

Consumers will have bread if wheat sells for \$2.00 a bushel. At this price bread will be cheaper as food than almost anything else that goes on the table.

There is not enough wheat in the world to bread it at moderate prices. This means very high prices and no man or set of men can stand against the tide.

Somebody will have the wheat when the price settles at a point where consumption will be economized to equal the supply.

We want farmers—the growers—to have the wheat when the price settles on a production and consumption basis. We don't want it to be in the hands of speculators and elevators.

False reports that have been circulated and lack of reliable news bewilder farmers and keep them in the dark. Therefore we advise one and all who have wheat to wait a while until the market settles on a production and consumption basis. You will lose nothing by waiting. You will gain nothing by selling now.

\* \* \*

### BINNING WHEAT.

"In over seventeen years of close observation I have never seen such general binning of wheat by the farmers as there is this year in Kansas and Nebraska," says T. L. Ewan, of the W. T. Kemper Elevator Company of Kansas City. "Millers in those States have played upon the farmer's natural inclination to hold by assuring him that his wheat would be worth more money next spring. The miller does not want the wheat to leave the country. The belief is fast gaining ground that the crop or that section was underestimated. Kansas has a big crop and is getting good money for it. In far western counties of Kansas, where wheat ordinarily sells around 30 cents a bushel, the farmer is now getting about 90 cents."

Does not this prove our claim, as made when first giving publicity to the plan of the A. S. of E., viz., "If farmers will hold their crops there will be a constant stream of supplies flowing from the farms to the consumers instead of through large elevators and central markets, thus benefiting millers, merchants," etc.?

\* \* \*

### GRADE OF WHEAT.

Minneapolis reports: "Since this crop began to move the following is what it grades to date: Ten per cent., No. 1 Northern; 15 per cent., No. 2 and No. 3 Northern; balance, No. 4 and under."

Does this not confirm our claim that the wheat crop must be discounted 50,000,000 bushels to put it on a flour making basis? No. 4 grade is very poor wheat, and according to this report, it is a large part of the crop.

\* \* \*

### TO BREAK WHEAT PRICES.

The following from Chicago is significant, seeing that the spring wheat is now ready to market. The motive—considering the shortness of the crop—is clearly apparent. All we need say is, "Farmers, don't be stampeded."

Chicago, Sept. 30.—A combined effort, it is said, will be made to break the wheat market. Millers in the Northwest and the largest speculators here, as well as part of the cash handlers, are bearish. All markets are out of line, and an effort is under way to force an adjustment to a legitimate basis. The tip is distributed that prices will decline 10c from the present level. It is the most peculiar wheat situation ever known. Every market in the country is on its own basis, independent of others. The best low grades are selling up even with futures. Stocks are phenomenally low, and the markets have no balance wheat.

"Every market in the country is on its own basis." This is the natural result of no exportable surplus.

## Europe Needs a Share

"The United States must help to feed the densely inhabited districts of Central Europe, on account of crop failures there caused by the great drought." So says Consul General Mason, of Berlin. He further says that there is a great shortage of spring wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, pasture, potatoes and root crops of all kinds, dairy products, fruits and meats.

Another report from Vice-Consul General Murphy, from Frankfort, says:

"The governments of Bulgaria and Roumania have issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn and other cattle feed. Servia and Austria-Hungary have also issued decrees prohibiting exportations of corn, hay and other foodstuff. The decree of the Austro-Hungarian government is most surprising, as it includes also bran, barley, potatoes, beans, clover and everything that can be used as food. As Hungary has been the principal source for corn and feed stuff for Western Europe these countries—Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and England—must depend principally on America."

Outside of wheat this country will be glad to share her abundance at profitable prices. As the foreign demand is not likely to come until their short crops are used up, our farmers will do well to not sacrifice their crops to the first buyers.

## Farmers Raise the Price of Hops

Readers should commit the statement of the first object of the A. S. of E. to memory. It is: To obtain a profitable price for every farm crop. Also the plan, which briefly is as follows: A known price and controlled marketing.

The trend of events is constantly proving that the object can be accomplished with every crop and that the plan is practicable. Not only are the chief staple crops amenable to this principle of price-making, but subordinate crops are as well, as shown by the following dispatch:

Portland, Ore., Sept. 30.—The Oregonian today says: "The farmers have sent the hop market up to 30 cents by their determination to hold their crops. When the growers withdrew from the market Wednesday 29 cents had been offered and 1,055 bales have been sold since then at prices ranging from 28½ cents to the top figure reported of 30 cents, this figure being paid for extra quality."

From the last census report we learn that in 1899 there were 55,613 acres devoted to hops. The yield was 49,209,704 pounds. The average yield per acre 885 pounds. The average price received for the crop was 8 cents per pound, and the total sum received \$4,059,697. New York is the first State in production; Oregon second; California third; Washington fourth. California produces the best yield per acre, 1,469 pounds; Washington second, 1,287 pounds; Oregon third, 951 pounds, and New York fourth, 630 pounds. In 1899 the United States produced 20.6 per cent. of the hops of the world.

The price of hops varies greatly from year to year. The average price of the 1879 crop was 37 cents per pound. From 1880 to 1885 the price ranged from 8 cents to \$1.13 per pound. The average price for 1889 was 10 cents. About 1895 the price went as low as 6 cents, and as stated above, the price in the census year, 1899, was 8 cents. Never until this year does it appear that there was any systematic attempt to regulate the price by controlling the marketing.

## The Corn Crop

Nature has favored the corn crop by withholding frosts to give the late fields a chance to mature. A large crop is now (Oct. 1st) insured. Attempts will be made by buyers of real corn and sellers of wind-fiction-corn to force the price to a lower level. Don't be stampeded. We believe this crop of corn is worth 60 cents a bushel on basis of the Chicago market. When our reports are in and the society issues its bulletin we believe this is the price that will be recommended. If corn growers everywhere were readers of Up-to-Date Farming there is not a particle of doubt that the price could be put to 60 cents at once and maintained; also that the crop would go into CONSUMPTION just as fast and as completely as it will at a lower price. Elevators, however, might not contain as much.

Corn is consumed or marketed quite differently from wheat. There is not the proportionate export demand, although this year there will be much more than usual because of the failure of crops in Central Europe. The price of corn is not so completely under the control of the Chicago market as wheat, and we often find other cities and even country district paying more than Chicago. In this respect each locality largely sets its own price, depending on the urgency of the demand for feed. Local unions of the A. S. of E. and members will do well to size up the crop in their section of the country and the possible home demand based on the amount of feeding that will be done.

Our readers should remember that consumption of all staple crops has increased and is increasing very rapidly, while production has reached about its limit, until through steadily maintained good prices more intensive farming will result.

## Co-Operative Buying

This paper has said very little about co-operative buying. The reason has frequently been given, but we will state it again:

When farmers are co-operating and are getting good prices for their own products, with the ability to push them up whenever necessary, they need not be particular about the prices they pay to their merchants for necessary supplies. Compare the benefits that will result from good prices on what you sell to a slight saving that might be made by co-operative buying and you will not want to beat down the price of the retail merchant.

Organize and co-operate in selling your own goods and let the other classes do the same. You can always be certain that at this game no other class will hold a stronger hand because your goods are the most desired.



# We Offer \$1,000

**For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill. A 50c. Bottle Free**

Don't you know that a germ disease must end when the germ is killed? And that it cannot be cured until then? Then why use medicine for what medicine cannot do? Liquozone alone can kill germs. Will you let us buy you a 50c. bottle to try?

On every bottle of Liquozone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that Liquozone does kill germs.

Think what that means. Every modern physician knows that nearly all sickness—the little ills and the big ones—are caused by germ attacks. They know that those germs must be destroyed before the sickness can end. And they know that drugs never kill inside germs.

Those modern physicians are now using Liquozone. And millions who were sick—like you, perhaps—are well to-day because of it. The cured ones are everywhere; some are your neighbors, your friends. Won't you ask them about Liquozone?

Don't cling to the old ways blindly, when your health is at stake. There is a new way to cure sickness, by destroying the cause. And we will gladly pay the cost while you try it.

## What Liquozone Is

Liquozone is not a medicine. It is not made by compounding acids or drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process, which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The main result is to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless, germicide. Another result is to create a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

## Acts Like Oxygen

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is the blood food, the nerve food, the

scavenger of the blood. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs; that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Too little oxygen always causes lack of vitality. An excess of it gives strength to every function of Nature.

Oxygen is also a germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Liquozone acts like oxygen. But it does more than oxygen, because it is stable. It carries its virtues into the blood to go wherever the blood goes. It is a remarkable tonic—the best thing in the world for you.

The discoverer of Liquozone has solved the great problem of killing germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And there is no other way. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Liquozone is the only way that any man knows to end the cause of any germ disease.

## We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights of Liquozone, and the British Liquid Ozone Co. paid the same sum for the rights in Great Britain. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We tell you this fact because it best indicates the value of Liquozone. Claims are easily made, but men of our class don't pay a price like that save for a product of very great worth to humanity.

Before making this purchase, we tested Liquozone for two years through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. We tried it in all kinds of germ diseases, in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We saw it cure hundreds of sick ones with whom everything else had failed. And we saw many a patient brought back from the verge of the grave by it.

We proved, to the satisfaction of the best physicians, that in germ

troubles Liquozone did what nothing else could accomplish. We proved it to be of more value to sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined. Then we staked our fortunes and our reputations on it.

Every member of this company uses Liquozone daily in his family to prevent sickness, and millions of others are learning to do likewise. Liquozone is now employed by hospitals everywhere, and by the physicians of nearly every nation.

## One Million Dollars

Have been spent by us to give Liquozone away. Our offer to buy the first bottle has been accepted by 1,800,000 people. And we have spent this vast sum to publish the offer and to fulfill it.

The result is that millions now use it. These people have told others about it, and the others told others. Your own neighborhood, wherever you are, is full of Liquozone users. And half the people you meet know some one whom Liquozone has cured. Ask a few what they think of it—ask them what it does. If they say it is wonderful—that it does all we claim—then let us buy you a 50c bottle. Try it at our expense; see what it does for you. If you find it effective and needful, tell others about it, as we have told you.

## Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs, or the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. When drugs were prescribed for these troubles, nobody knew of germs. Now every good physician knows that they call for a germicide.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wher-

ever the blood goes. No germ can escape it, and we have found no disease germ which can resist it. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	LaGrippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Malaria—Neuralgia
Bowel Trouble	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Colic—Croup	Rheumatism
Constipation	Scrofula—Syphilis
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Stomach Troubles
Dandruff—Dropsy	Throat Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fever—Gall Stones	Varicella
Goitre—Gout	

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## First Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c. bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you, to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results: you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to-day. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co. 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

.....  
.....  
.....  
M 115 Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



## Made Millions in Wheat

A dispatch from Chicago, Sept. 28th, explains how one board of trade operator—Adolph J. Lichstern—made \$2,500,000 in two deals. One deal, it is stated, was in May wheat and the other in September wheat.

Lichstern may have taken his cue from Up-to-Date Farming, because, early in the year he believed in high prices in May wheat, when nearly the whole speculative contingent was determined to break the prices that were prevailing. He took advantage of them and accumulated a line of five to eight million bushels. When the speculators wanted to buy Lichstern would sell them wheat that he had bought of them at lower prices until the market broke enough, then he would buy it back again. This was repeated several times in May and September, with the results as stated. It serves to show how the markets can be manipulated by a party who has the money or a large line of wind grain or produce to dump or withhold. This man never had as much real produce as the farmer with forty acres of land, yet he put the price of wheat up or down 10 cents a bushel at his will.

We urge every reader to turn to the exhaustive article in this number entitled, "Speculative 'Futures' and 'Options' and the Farmers' Welfare," and study it carefully.

## Hold Broom Corn

Secretary Thoburn of Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, Tells How the Speculators Manipulate the Market.

J. B. Thoburn is a good member of the A. S. of E., believes in its plan of marketing crops and urges growers of broom corn to not part with their holdings at present prices. He said in explanation of an article that has been going the rounds of the press as follows:

"I was asked recently for an estimate of the probable acreage of broom corn in Oklahoma, and within three days thereafter I was quoted as stating that the Oklahoma broom corn acreage probably amounted to 300,000 acres, and this gross misrepresentation, still credited to me, is being published in numerous papers throughout the West. The speculative interests are making a determined effort to force down the price, regardless of the cost of production and the natural relationship of supply and demand. There is an impression among these speculative inter-

ests that many Oklahoma farmers are in need of ready cash and that they are, therefore, forced to accept any price offered as soon as the crop is harvested. There is reason to believe that the broom corn crop if the United States is short this year and that, therefore, there is a splendid opportunity for the speculator to bear the market and buy up the bulk of the broom corn at a low price and then hold for an advance, which is certain to come a little later on. In view of the fact that the broom corn crop in all States outside of Oklahoma is estimated to be 35 per cent. short of what it was a year ago, the Oklahoma broom corn grower can well afford to hold his crop for a time."

## Boys Leaving the Farm

A question that has long troubled thinkers is the tendency of young people, especially boys, to leave the farm. One of our esteemed agricultural contemporaries sees a reversal of this tendency, and rejoices to believe that the trend is now from the city to the farm rather than from the farm to the city, as it has so long been. That editor ascribes this happy change to "the good profits in farming the past few years, the farm telephone and rural mail delivery."

We doubt if the trend over which our friend rejoices has yet set in from the fact that the attractiveness of farm life has not yet been brought to the point of satisfying aspiring youth, but we note with pleasure that we are moving in that direction.

The point which surprises us most, however, is that able papers devoted to the farm and its interests, and whose editors realize that farming must be made profitable if the brighter boys be kept in that business, still ignore the one vital element that is necessary to make it so—the element of price. We care not how many telephones nor how many rural deliveries the farmers may have, nor how good their crops, nor how easily grown, if his products are subject to be priced and taken, taken by the purchaser at the purchaser's price, the farmer cannot be independent, and his son cannot see an honorable and prosperous future before him on the farm. Give the farmer a right and ability, however, through organization as others do, to put a price upon his products, and then teach him to so put his stuff upon the market as to command the price, then add to this just and reasonable privilege, the telephone and rural mail, and the young man and young woman may well see in the farm's future a picture bright enough to win them from any other allurements.

## Bean Growers Organize

The bean growers of Michigan are taking the lead in organizing that industry for profitable prices. They have had numerous meetings and organized many unions recently. We have before us a booklet containing constitution and by-laws of the Livingston County Association, headquarters Howell, Mich. They start out with the following preamble:

Whereas, We, the bean growers of Livingston county, feel aggrieved at the prices set on our product by speculators and others who seem to have no regard as to the cost of production and amount of investment necessary to produce farm products; and,

Whereas, We believe that by organization and co-operation great good can be accomplished in securing a just reward for our toils and hardships;

We therefore resolve ourselves into an organization.

\* \* \*

From the by-laws we print as follows:

Article 1. Section 1—The name of the society shall be known and hailed as the Livingston County Bean Growers' Association of the American Society of Equity.

Article 2. The objects of this association shall be to enlist every farmer in the society for their mutual benefit.

To gather all data and crop reports possible and tabulate the same if necessary.

To place as far as possible an equitable price on our crop.

To ascertain the best markets and, if necessary, to ship our output to the best advantage and to aid as far as possible the organization of the State of Michigan and of the United States.

\* \* \*

From Section V we print as follows:

Article 1. The membership fee shall be \$1.25, which shall include membership in the American Society of Equity, with official paper and one year's dues in this association.

The balance of the by-laws is copied very closely after those governing plain local unions of the A. S. of E.

As an aid to others who want to organize for the same or a similar purpose complete copies of the constitution and by-laws can be obtained by sending a stamp to George G. Winans, State organizer, Lakeland, Mich., or the publisher of Up-to-Date Farming.

# Speculation in Futures and Options and Farmers Welfare

[This article is based on tables and statistical research by Eugene Matrosow, D. C. L. It may be considered a companion article to "Prices on the Farm and Prices of Farm Products Elsewhere," as printed in Sept 15th number.]

The influence of speculation in so-called futures and options on farm prices and farmers' welfare constitutes undoubtedly the most important and the most vexed problem of American agricultural economics of to-day. We say American agricultural economics because it is a well-known fact that the system of dealing in futures and options had been originally introduced in the United States, and afterwards adopted from this country by England and continental Europe.

We will attempt, however, to solve this problem of such tremendous importance as far as the limited space allowed for the subject will permit.

As wheat is undisputedly the genuine representative and best exponent of the grain trade as a whole, the statistical data relating to this grain will constitute a basis for our calculations, inferences, deductions and conclusions.

By farm prices is meant in this article the net values of farm products to the producer upon delivery at the local market. When the farmer is shipping to a distant market the net price is the price at destination, costs of shipping and other charges incident to placing his products on the said market being deducted therefrom. So farm prices are the lowest prices for farm products. Between the farmer and the wholesale market the local buyer usually intervenes. The price which the local buyer pays is regulated by the wholesale centers to which he ships his surplus. The local buyer bases his prices on the wholesale centers. The price to be paid the producer for a given day is determined by the price at the large receiving centers. The wholesale buyers, sometimes individually, but as a

rule collectively, in sending out their quotations to country buyers, stating the prices they will pay for products of the character in which they deal. Thus farm price constitutes simply a share of the cash price upon the primary markets, determined by the buyers on the latter. Usually farm prices, or in other words, the producers' share in terminal values, amounts to about 70 per cent. of the cash price on terminal or central markets. The relation between cash prices and future prices upon the primary markets is, therefore, clearly indicative of the influence of speculation in so-called futures and options on farm prices and the welfare of the farmer.

As Chicago is undoubtedly the most important and typical primary grain market of the country, the comparison between cash prices and future prices for wheat on this market for the same months of a series of years will constitute a safe basis for proper conclusions. Selecting for this purpose the decade of 1888-1897 we have to point out right here that a proper comparison of cash and future prices of any American grain has never been made heretofore. It should also be remembered in this connection that the future prices of grain are composed of the price of the grain and accruing commercial charges, as storage, insurance and others which dealers have to earn out of their sales of futures. Therefore, in order to define the variations in farm prices caused by speculation in so-called futures and options on wholesale markets of the country, cash prices should be compared, not with absolute future prices, but with the latter diminished by the amounts of the said accruing commercial charges. Thus in order to make a proper and correct comparison of the average monthly prices, spot cash and futures, of wheat in Chicago for the decade of 1888-1897, the following table has been prepared from the reports of the Chicago Board of Trade.

As storage charges alone amount, in Chicago, to 1.25 of a cent per bushel for a month, 2 cents for 2 months, 2.75 cents

for 3 months, and 4.25 for 5 months, we will take all the accruing commercial charges aforesaid into computation as equal to 1.50 cents per bushel for a month, 2.50 cents for 2 months, 3.50 cents for 3 months and 5.50 cents for 5 months. As the months of May, July, September and December are the months during which the trading in grain futures mostly takes place, we will compare the spot cash and future prices of wheat in Chicago for the said month, during the years 1888-1897, deducting from the latter, i. e., from the May bids for July delivery, July bids for September delivery, September bids for December delivery, and December bids for May delivery, 2.50, 2.50, 3.50 and 5.50 cents respectively. Thus our table will appear as follows:

Explanation: The top figures in future column are the future price and the charge to be deducted, giving net price under.

From the foregoing table it appears that if we exclude from the future prices the elements which do not enter at all

into cash prices and have nothing to do with the price of grain in the strict sense of the deals, or which would be operative if the dealer represented grain, out of which the producer receives his share as a farm price the cash prices in ALL seasons of the year are invariably higher than the future prices. For the decade referred to the average future prices have been lower than the average cash prices by 2.75, 2.51, 1.17 and 0.30 cents per bushel for the months of May, July, September and December, respectively, i. e., for July, September, December, and May deliveries respectively. It would be more instructive to show these differences in percentages.

The per cent. of differences between spot prices and future prices are obtained the best by subtracting the average cash price for a given month from the future average price for that month and dividing this difference by the future average. The differences are prefixed by a minus

Continued on Page Thirteen

YEARS.	MAY		JULY		SEPTEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Cash.	July Future.	Cash.	Sept'ber Future.	Cash.	December Future.	Cash.	May Future.
1888	85.65	87.17-2.50	82.60	81.60-2.50	116.55	117.03-3.50	102.81	103.78-5.50
		84.69		79.10		113.53		103.28
1889	82.42	77.79-2.50	80.14	77.48-2.50	78.26	78.99-3.50	77.91	82.80-5.50
		75.29		74.98		75.49		77.30
1890	94.92	94.24-2.50	88.46	90.41-2.50	99.20	102.81-3.50	90.18	99.07-5.50
		91.74		87.91		95.31		93.57
1891	104.15	101.24-2.50	89.48	86.29-2.50	95.20	97.56-3.50	91.23	97.45-5.50
		98.74		83.79		94.06		91.95
1892	83.55	82.76-2.50	78.07	77.47-2.50	72.92	74.83-3.50	71.56	72.46
		80.26		74.97		71.23		67.74-5.50
1893	72.03	72.89-2.50	62.88	67.51-2.50	66.61	65.60-3.50	61.91	62.24
		75.65-2.50		65.01		62.10		58.81-5.50
1894	56.25	55.13	53.84	55.73-2.50	52.66	52.84-3.50	54.29	53.31
		69.09-2.50		53.23		49.34		59.31-5.50
1895	68.47	66.59	67.68	69.45-2.50	58.62	60.54-3.50	56.02	53.81
		62.23-2.50		66.93		57.04		81.02-5.50
1896	61.47	59.73	55.90	57.07-2.50	60.00	70.97-3.50	77.81	75.52
		71.23-2.50		54.57		67.47		91.84-5.50
1897	72.31	68.73	74.75	70.72-2.50	93.83	92.96-3.50	88.62	86.34
				68.22		89.46		
Av. 10 years..	73.12	75.37	73.38	70.87	79.39	78.22	77.33	76.97



Educate. Agitate.

I'm for the Farmers' Union.—Everybody.

Controlled marketing compels the price.

The masses must understand controlled marketing and price-making.

Wheat prices will be higher. Write this down where you will see it every month and see if we missed it.

This country has not grown a crop in many years that would not sell for a profitable price on the plan of the A. S. of E.

Read every word of this paper. It teaches what you can not get from any other paper or from any other source whatsoever in the country.

Beware of all farmers' capital stock corporations where farmers are expected to put up the money to buy the crops they already possess.

There will be an export demand for potatoes and potatoes will bring a good price. Remember last year, but don't expect such high prices as this spring.

Dollar wheat has come to be a watchword of prosperity. As wheat is not likely to sell for less than a dollar for a considerable length of time, does it portend uninterrupted prosperity in the future? We believe it does.

We urge all readers of this paper to mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write to our advertisers. If you are a member of the A. S. of E., please also say so. We tell you honestly that to do these things will do you good.

Spring wheat growers will do well to learn a lesson from the winter wheat growers. The former are warned in time by this paper; the latter sold much of their crop on the dollar basis before they heard of the \$1.20 equitable price.

Oh, how we wished we could have spoken to every spring wheat grower about the middle of September when they began to market their crop. We would have fixed them so they would have waited until the truth was known about the crop.

The size of India is about half that of the United States. The population is about 300,000,000. The world can not depend on much increase in exports of food products from that country. It would appear that they have enough to do to take care of their own population.

One dollar and twenty cents is the minimum price set for wheat. It is a profitable price for any person who has a crop to sell. But the price will be higher and no power can prevent. Therefore the person who has the wheat first may as well get the higher price. "Forewarned is," etc.

The A. S. of E. does not attempt to guess what future prices will be. It undertakes to name a fair price for a crop, based on production and consumption—a price that the crop ought to sell for. Whether the crop will sell for that price depends on the producers themselves.

The local union is the logical unit for the development of the A. S. of E. What are you planning to do? Are you increasing your membership? Is there a place where you can organize a new union? It's all with the farmers themselves whether they will complete their organization and how quickly.

Spring wheat growers be warned. The price will be put down while you are threshing, to frighten you into selling. Wait a while until the truth is known and the market settles. You will lose nothing by waiting; you will gain nothing by selling. But if you hold your crops you can force your price.

Are you reading The Third Power? One more instalment and Part One will be finished. If you have preserved the back numbers you should take them all up and read it through again. This book is worth a careful study.

The week September 12th to 17th, opened with the wheat market advancing by leaps and bounds of 3 to 4 cents a day and closed with losses of 3 to 5 cents a day. Did supply and demand regulate the price in either case. Let the advocates of the "Invariable and absolute law of supply and demand" theory answer.

If Liverpool makes wheat prices for this country, how does it come that when the price goes up in our markets one day Liverpool prices advance the next day, and when prices go down here Liverpool prices go down the next day? Don't this look like Liverpool following the markets in this country? Will some of the millers or speculators explain?

Every new member to the A. S. of E. receives a booklet giving the plan, objects and constitution and by-laws of the A. S. of E. in full. Also other important information and advice. These things together with the semi-monthly visits of the official paper will soon make any farmer understand agriculture in a truer light and see new attractions and possibilities in the business.

If in doubt about crops hold until the truth is known. Since consumption has overtaken and gone ahead of production, the latter end of the crops is likely to bring the best price. This is being proven in the case of cattle. Those feeders who refused to market and take their loss when prices were extremely low are getting the best price that prevailed for months, and we predict better prices will come later.

One dollar and twenty cents wheat—30 cents rise while harvesting was going on in this country. A parallel case was never known. What does it mean? Interpreted it means three things: First, it means the crop is short. Second, it means buyers are anxious to get the first run when the poor farmer or the unenlightened farmer sells, just as we predicted they would be. Third, it means that a large number of growers are holding.

The prosperity that has come to farming through better prices is being felt in the East, where many farms were operated at a loss or abandoned while the fertile farms of the West were producing crops so cheaply. These abandoned farms are being taken up again and are paying, not only operating expenses, but a profit. This is one of the innumerable benefits that come to the nation through fair prices for farm products.

Four hundred fifty farm papers, aided by many colleges and experiment stations and supplemented by almost innumerable farmers' institutes, to teach farmers how to raise crops, but only one paper to teach them how to get a good price for what they raise. This is about the size of the matter at the present time. The 450 papers have not succeeded in increasing the yields one iota, but the one paper has increased the farmers' earnings hundreds of millions of dollars. Take your choice.

A certain farmer in southern Indiana had about 800 bushels of wheat. Dealers offered him 85 cents a bushel when he threshed and told him this was the top of the market for the season, but that they would soon put the price down to 75 cents. He was finally persuaded to sell.

About four weeks later he attended a meeting of the A. S. of E. near his home. The price then was \$1.08 and the society had stated the minimum price at \$1.20. He joined the society and was looking for something else. When asked what he was looking for he replied, "I want to buy a jackass to kick me for the next twelve months so I won't make a d—n fool of myself again."

## Can Act as a Unit

Farmers can act as a unit through a central head and with the aid of a medium of communication. This is the idea and plan of the American Society of Equity. Simple, isn't it? The chief value of the local union arises in local matters. You need it for local business and social reasons, and a local union should be organized in every community. In the meantime and until ten or more can be got together, roll up the members to the National Union and subscriptions to the official paper which will do the work.

## Change of Order for Special Issues

Because we have added one more feature article to our list for special issues, we will postpone the great article, "The United States Department of Agriculture: What It Is and What It Should Be," until November 15th.

In its place, November 1st, will be printed a full official report of the proposal of the Russian government to maintain profitable prices, for farmers, on the chief farm crops, with the proposed plan. This publication will come on the eighth anniversary of the proposal, and will be the first publication of the important document.

## \$7.00 Clover Seed

Farmers who have clover seed to sell are cautioned to not let go of it except at a good price. Seven dollars per bushel has stood in our "Suggestive Prices" list for several weeks and we will transfer it to the "Minimum Prices" list with this issue.

There is bound to be a large export demand to Europe because of their great drought. While farmers' clover rarely grades "Prime" without good recleaning, yet there is oftentimes too much difference made by the buyers at this season of the year. We think nothing will be lost by asking, and if necessary holding, for a good price.

## Hold Potatoes for a Good Price

We see by one of our Pennsylvania country exchanges that potatoes are selling in that part of the State at 25 cents per bushel. This is quite unnecessary. There is not a place in the country where potatoes need to sell so low. We predict all the potatoes grown will go into consumption at 75 cents a bushel on leading markets, and for export to central Europe, where the drought ruined the crop. This will mean from 60 cents to 75 cents to the grower, depending on his location. Don't dump your crop. Don't squander your legitimate profit. There is not a particle of doubt of the price going to the mark if a fair proportion of growers subscribed to this paper, when they would do what is necessary.

## Disgruntled Farmers

We believe the subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming are the best, most progressive and most intelligent people in any community. The proposition that this paper takes to its readers requires intelligence to understand and the person who will undertake to rise above the bad environments that have surrounded him for decades can not be accused of being non-progressive. We make this statement because an individual has accused us of catering to the "disgruntled" farmers. If "disgruntled" is allowed to mean dissatisfied, we plead guilty, and as we estimate over 90 per cent. of farmers have cause to be dissatisfied with the way the world goes with them sometimes, we would rather cater to this class than the other 10 per cent. As our mission is to do good, it is mete that we should offer our service to those people who need us. Yet we will maintain that our readers are among the best, most progressive and most intelligent in any community.

Honest now, who would you rather be; the man who has the wheat or the man who sold it?



## Mr. Ward's Policy on the Cheap-Goods Question

During the hard times period of 1894-95, when nine persons out of ten were finding it difficult to make both ends meet, many manufacturers of different articles began to produce cheap, worthless goods of the most disgraceful quality, which were put upon the market by not over particular merchants at glittering prices,—prices so low and tempting that fortunes were soon made from the sale of such goods. The theory was, that if a person only had \$15.00 to spare for a kitchen range it was useless for a merchant to try to sell one for \$20.00, so a special range was built to sell for \$14.99; \$10.00 bicycles were produced for those who could not afford to pay \$18.00 or \$25.00; \$7.00 sewing machines appeared in countless numbers. Even top buggies were offered at \$26.00.

Needless to say that such goods are worthless and dear at any price. They are built only to sell at a low price, and nobody but the unfortunate purchaser ever dreams that

they will give satisfaction. A \$26.00 buggy with a paper top—any sensible person might know that it is worthless. The cheap-goods bugbear still inflicts the country, but Montgomery Ward & Co. still adhere to the policy laid down by Mr. Ward when the pest first appeared.

The Policy of Mr. Ward—"When the quality of any article is sacrificed to the point where it will not satisfy its purchaser it becomes worthless, and no matter how low the price, the purchaser is justified in harboring a grievance against the merchant who made the sale. If a person, through either ignorance or poor judgment, desires to invest in shoddy, second rate merchandise, it becomes the duty of my firm to protect him (or her). We have enjoyed the confidence of our customers for 27 years (this was in 1898), and I will not take advantage of them now by selling them anything that I know will not prove a profitable investment. Undoubt-

edly many persons know the risk they assume and are satisfied to make the experiment, but I cannot sanction my firm catering to their trade, and much as I dislike to lose a customer, I know that in the end they will see the folly of their

## Your New Stove

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methods, and in time will restore their patronage to my firm."

This far-sighted policy has not been in the least influenced by the cheap goods epidemic so much in evidence during the past seven years. The ever growing trade we enjoy proves that, after all, the people of the country are not such fools as some merchants and manufacturers seem to think they are. Our buyers are instructed to get the quality first, and then think about the price. We want your confidence and respect—we also want your trade, and we believe that our well known reputation for honest goods at honest prices should appeal to you more than a glittering something for nothing proposition. Remember all is not gold that glitters.

P. S.—We shall continue in the future as in the past to handle only the better grades of merchandise—the kind that will please you even if it does appear at first glance to cost a trifle more. You can render us a great favor by explaining our policy to any of your friends or neighbors with whom you discuss our business.

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# The Tobacco Growers at Guthrie, Ky.

## Four Thousand Refuse to Follow Politicians and Want the Real Co-Operation of the A. S. of E.

The meeting on the fair grounds at Guthrie, Ky., on Sept. 24, to consider the tobacco price question from the growers' standpoint, exceeding in attendance anything before seen in that part of the country.

The meeting had been given much publicity, the demand for action on the important question and the need of a remedy against evils that had existed in the past were so widespread that the people began to pour into the town from all directions in vehicles and every train brought great crowds. Estimates vary and are from 4,000 to 6,000.

From the conversation among the people and the look on their faces it was evident that they had come for a purpose and were determined to accomplish it if a way was offered.

In this last fond hope, however, they were almost doomed to disappointment as it became apparent when the program was announced and as it was carried out. The people had come together, not to hear their troubles rehearsed, but to find a way out of them. This was a thing, however, that the prime movers had not given much thought to, and it has been the rock on which so many movements for the farmers' welfare has been wrecked. We will, however, defer further comment and give the reports as sent by representatives of the A. S. of E. on the ground.

Report by Hon. H. B. Sherman, assistant national organizer of the American Society of Equity:

Guthrie, Ky., Sept. 24, 1904.

Dear Mr. Everitt:

I came to Guthrie, I saw, I was not recognized by the powers behind this movement, but we have conquered. The prime movers for this meeting ignored me; refused me an interview; or to be interviewed and refused to let me address the meeting. It was a cut-out affair and the meeting must fit the pattern that was prepared in advance.

As soon as I saw there was to be no co-operation with us, I set to work with Mr. Hamill and Mr. McCowan and other members of our own society. We circulated copies of Up-to-Date Farming and literature, exhibited the map of Kentucky showing the organization of our society in the State and urged them to stay for a noon meeting. By the time an ex-Governor, three Congressmen and other ex-moguls had spoke their pieces and retired from the platform for dinner we had a crowd of 2,000 anxious to hear the true way to co-operate for profitable prices for their tobacco.

I made them a speech and exhibited the map showing the wonderful growth of the A. S. of E. in the tobacco districts, and told them if this new organization proposed to take matters all into their own hands they would first have to sweep us off of the earth or organize on top of us, for we had the field practically covered and organized already. I let the people assembled know that we came to this meeting to co-operate with tobacco growers in any and every way that had for its object the securing of a fair price for their crop, and to oppose all plans that, from our large experience, were impossible and impracticable. I showed them how our society could accomplish what they needed and that it had already largely accomplished it.

By this time the great moguls were returning, so I retired in good order. But from the moment I left the platform I was besieged by crowds of tobacco growers who were deeply interested. They asked questions about the A. S. of E. and showed the most intense interest in all that I told them to the neglect of the general proceedings on the ground. Finally I concluded to leave the fair grounds and return to town, when, wonders to relate, a vast crowd followed me like you would imagine the people on a former occasion followed Moses out of the wilderness.

Everybody was talking about my speech and there was a great clamor for another speech, so a great crowd followed me over in a grove across from the hotel. Here I gave them a talk for their business, their freedom and life.

It was a great day for the farmers of Kentucky and Tennessee as well as for our great and beloved society. The promoters of the new association are left flat on their backs, where they ought to be, because they offered nothing that would bring relief to the farmers. Their meeting was a political gimmick, while I convinced the people that ours had no politics in it and there was no chance for any to get in.

Organizers Hamill and McCowan have worked like Trojans all day. Also our members, and there were many here, lent yeoman service. The people all over this section are stirred to the quick. The people are in earnest and nothing but the plan of the A. S. of E. will ever satisfy them.

Report by D. T. Hamill, Deputy President of the A. S. of E.:  
J. A. Everitt, President:

Dear Sir:—The meeting of tobacco growers at Guthrie, Ky., was gotten up and managed by people from Robertson county, Tenn., Montgomery county, Tenn., and Todd county, Ky., had nothing to do with it in its inception. The promoters wanted an independent association and were opposed to joining in a national movement.

During the noon adjournment Mr. Sherman got a chance to speak a short time to a large and attentive audience.

The result of the meeting was that they organized, or at least they thought they did, and adopted a constitution but not one in fifty heard one-tenth of it. The speakers were all politicians. Ex-Governor McMillin, Ollie James and others, all distinguished and eloquent orators. They knew how to define a trust, but could not tell the people how to compel a trust to pay a fair price for tobacco. They told them how badly they were treated, but presented no remedy. They were men who are not personally interested in farming or growing tobacco and never were, and had not given this subject the study it deserves before they can lead the farmers.

The plan of the independent organization (if one was launched) is to have a commission to supervise the sale of tobacco, grade it, etc. It is proposed to offer some advancement to farmers until sold, but there don't appear to be any way to raise capital for this advancement. Perhaps the farmers will be asked to contribute it. No salaries are to be paid to officers, but expert graders and inspectors would be paid. This expense to be borne by the members. Nothing was to become operative or binding until 70 per cent. of the tobacco was secured. This, in my opinion, will prevent it from ever becoming operative.

There was a large crowd in attendance.

I must now tell you about the A. S. of E. aftermath. When Mr. Sherman left the fair ground a large crowd left also and when he got down to town he was called upon for a speech. As one of the hearers expressed it, "He tore everything wide open." He made a great speech and a mighty impression on the people in favor of our plan of co-operation. The people got then what they came for and what they failed to get on the fair grounds—a remedy.

This meeting, although it was not intended to let our society in, will do our society great good. The people see that in the A. S. of E. only will they find the remedy for their troubles.

The map you sent was an eye-opener and it did a great deal of good. It was an object lesson that could hardly have been taught by words alone. I am in this work to win for the A. S. of E., and we have certainly heated the iron to a white heat in this part of Kentucky and adjoining territory of Tennessee. Yours for to bring farmers to the front.

D. T. HAMILL.  
Guthrie, Tenn.

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## Speculation in Futures

Continued from Page Nine

sign (—) because the average future prices are less than the average spot prices for the same month. Thus the per cent. of differences between the average spot and future prices for the decade referred to is the following:

May ..... -3.7 September ..... -1.4  
July ..... -3.5 December ..... -0.4

As the demand for cereal surpluses in the United States is directly affected by the procession of the world's cereal harvests and the latter reach their climax during the months of June and July, it would be extremely important as well as instructive to compare prices of wheat in this country in the said months before and after the advent of modern speculation, i. e., speculation in "futures" and "options." For this purpose two tabular statements have been prepared. The first one compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863, gives average prices of wheat at New York on the first day of each month for a period of twenty years before the advent of modern speculation (1840-1859), while the second one, composed from the Reports of the Chicago Board of Trade, gives the average monthly prices of cash wheat in Chicago for a period of fourteen years after the advent of "futures" and "options." Although the average prices on the first day of each month are not the monthly averages, these, as obtained on a uniform plan for the whole of the period of twenty years, can safely be used as average monthly prices for each of the respective 240 months. As the 1897-1898 cereal year was one of exceptionally high prices for wheat, it is excluded from the whole of the period of 1885-1900, thus making the latter 14 years. Having pre-

lation in "futures" and "options" depresses prices to the producer.

Such a wild confusion exists not only in the minds of ordinary mortals, but even of so-called experts, in regard to the nature and essential features of "futures" and "options" that we feel it necessary to give here a proper definition of both these dealings in agricultural products.

"Option," as established and developed by the common practice of the American boards of trade and "bucket shops," is any contract or agreement whereby a party contracts or agrees to sell and deliver to another a certain amount of agricultural product at a future time or within a designated period, but is not thereby obligated to make such delivery, the right thus acquired by the seller being merely optional with himself.

"Future," as established and developed by the same practice is any contract or agreement whereby a party contracts or agrees to sell and deliver to another at a future time or within a designated period a certain quantity of an agricultural product, of which the seller at the time of making such contract or agreement is not the owner or the right to the future possession of which has not theretofore been acquired by purchase from the owner therof.

From a "future," as defined above or a speculative "future," a regular "future" must be distinguished, which is any contract or agreement whereby a party contracts or agrees to sell and deliver to another at a future time or within a designated period a certain quantity of an agricultural product of which the seller at the time of making such contract or agreement is the owner or the right to the future possession of which he has theretofore acquired by purchase from the owner therof.

From the foregoing definitions of "fu-

tures" and "options," as they have been established and developed by the common practice of the American boards of trade and "bucket shops," it appears that they are absolutely fictitious dealings in agricultural products. They have nothing to do with the right to buy property of any kind for future delivery and to sell it again before or after delivery. They represent the buying and the selling of mere fictions. Legitimate trading is the selling of that which one owns not that which one does not own. In other words, of

ings on the boards of trade in the United States are such fictitious dealings in agricultural products; legitimate trade in the products is almost extinguished by such transactions in agricultural fictions. They certainly do compete with legitimate transactions in the most vigorous manner. As they outnumber the latter at the ratio of one hundred to one, as there is no competition among them so far as actual consumption of agricultural products is concerned, the 100 bushels of "wind" grain competes with one bushel of actual grain in regulating the market price of the article. As furthermore, these fictitious offerings keep the market uninterruptedly overburdened with an apparent oversupply and to the same extent as if it were an actual product; these offerings of "wind" agricultural products, which might be and usually are illimitable, inevitably and fatally depress the prices to the agricultural producer. We say inevitably and fatally, for while such selling of "wind" farm products naturally depresses the prices of real and substantial ones; buying them back constitutes an essential feature of established gaming and gambling in the products in this country can not enhance these prices to the producer to any extent whatsoever, as such fictitious buying has no relation whatsoever to the actual consumption of the real products.

It was always considered a well established law of political economy that, an increase in production of any product, with consumption unchanged, resulted in a diminution of price of the product in proportion to the square of the increase in the amount of product per capita. As the consumption of agricultural products increases so slowly, that it remains nearly constant; even a seemingly insignificant excess in production causes a great diminution in prices. Therefore as the excessive offerings of illimitable quantities of agricultural products on boards of trade, etc., in their effect on prices are absolutely identical with an excess in production, they lower the prices of the products to the producer in a positively tremendous degree, which is practically proportionate to the square of the whole amount of such fictitious sales of the product. To realize what this amount is it is enough to state an illustration in New York. Domestic requirements of wheat in 1892 amounted to about 3,250,000 bushels, and exports to 4,250,000 bushels, the short sales so called, or fictitious sales of wheat amounted to nearly 84,000,000 bushels. It over ten times exceeded the amount of actual grain received at that metropolis of the United States for both domestic consumption and export. The amount of the cereals sold on the American exchanges is practically aggregating ten times the amount of production of the whole world, which shows undoubtedly that an overwhelming majority of such sales are purely fictitious and constitute in fact mere gaming and gambling transactions. Meanwhile such mere gaming and gambling transactions on the American exchanges where no more than one-tenth of the grain annually produced in the United States is marketed, are determining prices for the entire product and usually months in advance of the requirement by consumers.

By the foregoing showing it is self-evident that the economic law of supply and demand, or using broader and more corresponding terms, of production and consumption, at present has nothing to do with determining prices of agricultural products in the United States, of such agricultural staples at least as come within certain grades. The "short seller," i. e. fictitious seller, goes into the market with millions of bushels of his agricultural fictions and fixes prices before any one knows what the supply will be. In this way the organized army of these pirates of commerce forestall the market and turn off the buyer before he meets the producer, thus robbing the latter of his natural right to the whole buying capacity of the country and depriving the farmer and planter of that voice in fixing the price to be received for his product, which is accorded to every other producer. By the pernicious and criminal system of fictitious selling, more money is tied up in margins than would pay for the entire supply of the cereals. All this immense amount of money is thus being withdrawn out of the legitimate channels of American commerce.

This is the way in which absolutely abnormal conditions have been created for agricultural products on American exchanges and have artificially kept on during several decades already. These conditions defeat entirely the economical law of production and consumption commonly known under the name of the law of supply and demand. This economic law would be perfectly operative under normal conditions of the market. This law, as far as agricultural products are concerned, is dead and inoperative in the United States. Meanwhile the legion of professional gamblers, or more properly speaking of professional swindlers, in American produce, grain, cotton and live stock exchanges, have the impudence to try to hide themselves behind that very law for the purpose of justifying their fictitious and economically (though not legally as yet) criminal transactions, thus reckoning upon the presumed ignorance of the American people in regard to economic matters and problems.

While the seller of an actual product has no interest in the lowering of the price after his sale, a fictitious seller's interest lies in depressing prices after he has sold, for that is the very way he makes his gain. The actual seller of an agricultural product tries to sell on the

top of the market, while the seller of an agricultural fiction tries to sell when the market is the weakest, thus systematically depressing prices of agricultural products. In this country during the time gambling has been permitted the dealers in agricultural fictions have robbed the United States, or more correctly speaking, the farmers of the United States of hundreds of millions of dollars per annum.

Though the foregoing statistical tables are quite sufficient to support and to prove all the assertions advanced in this short article on the subject of such tremendous importance to the farmers of the United States, as well as to the country as a whole, and of such extremely complex nature we will add however to them a little more statistical data.

Though no records of "short sales" so called are kept in Chicago, they are kept in New York. The records show that the short sales of wheat in the metropolis of the United States exceed the whole amount of wheat which reaches the city for both local consumption and export to foreign countries by ten times.

As the period of 1893-1897 was one of the most remarkable for agricultural and general depression ever known to this country, it will be extremely interesting as well as instructive to know the figures relating to production and consumption of wheat in the world during the decade preceding the said terrible depression. It appears that while the wheat crop of the world increased during the decade preceding only at the rate of 4 per cent. and the population of the globe increased at the rate of fully 27 per cent. the price of the staple decreased at the rate of fully 32 per cent. It proves that it is not the so much abused law of production and consumption that regulates and fixes prices, but some other arbitrary force. It is needless to say that "short selling," so called—fictitious selling of agricultural products—dealing in agricultural fictions, swindling in farm products, is that force, and it will continue to control until Congress kills gambling in agricultural products by making it a penitentiary offense to sell something that is not possessed by the seller, or until farmers themselves control their marketing to correspond with the legitimate demand, i. e., market their crops over a year to meet a year's demand, thus keeping the supply out of large elevators, warehouses, etc. The farmers can do the work and they will be wise to not depend on Congress.

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YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1840	106.0	120.0	107.5	113.0	104.0	101.0	96.5	106.0	112.0	100.5	102.0	109.5
1841	103.5	101.0	102.5	95.0	97.5	107.5	137.5	127.5	140.0	142.5	132.5	132.5
1842	125.0	125.0	127.5	123.5	122.5	119.5	127.5	112.5	102.0	92.5	85.0	94.5
1843	90.5	87.5	84.5	92.5	102.5	105.0	119.0	102.5	101.0	94.5	97.5	103.5
1844	100.0	102.5	105.5	104.0	109.0	96.5	90.0	91.5	87.5	87.0	100.0	97.5
1845	102.5	97.5	100.0	102.5	102.5	105.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	92.5	95.5	133.5
1846	131.0	125.0	120.0	121.5	107.5	98.5	98.5	92.5	82.0	110.0	107.5	107.5
1847	102.5	152.5	158.5	142.5	150.0	129.5	148.0	110.0	115.0	110.0	121.0	128.5
1848	125.0	127.5	130.0	138.5	127.5	116.0	103.5	90.0	....	112.5	108.5	105.0
1849	122.5	127.5	134.5	122.5	124.5	123.5	127.5	122.5	126.5	121.0	120.5	122.0
1850	125.0	127.5	128.0	129.0	133.5	150.0	149.0	....	113.5	116.0	113.5	118.0
1851	120.0	120.0	115.0	112.5	114.0	108.0	108.5	103.0	100.0	100.5	94.5	99.0
1852	109.0	112.5	114.0	110.0	109.5	112.0	112.5	108.5	112.5	108.5	111.5	111.5
1853	132.0	132.5	128.0	123.0	131.5	119.0	120.0	134.5	140.5	154.0	164.5	177.5
1854	204.0	242.5	197.5	199.0	225.0	245.0	230.0	237.5	217.5	176.5	242.5	237.5
1855	257.5	250.0	260.0	270.0	277.5	280.0	....	....	200.5	204.0	221.0	220.0
1856	214.5	216.5	201.5	195.0	177.5	144.0	155.0	152.5	152.5	165.0	169.0	170.5
1857	175.0	175.0	175.0	182.5	....	187.5	192.5	192.5	198.5	180.0	147.5	147.5
1858	137.5	137.5	140.0	137.5	132.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	125.0	142.5	135.0	140.0
1859	140.0	145.0	152.5	147.5	....	....	....	....	140.0	135.0	145.0	145.0
Av'ge	136.5	141.5	139.1	137.25	136.0	139.6	130.3	123.0	128.0	124.7	132.5	134.5

Annual average, \$1.3358.

sented to the reader these necessary explanations. We produce now the tables themselves. The first, or non-speculative period, shows as follows:

It will be seen from the above that while the annual average for the whole of the period of twenty years was \$1.3358 per bushel, the average price for the months of June and July for the same period was \$1.3495 per bushel. In other words, the average price for the two months aforesaid (harvest months) exceeded the annual average for the whole

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1885	80.88	79.88	78.38	76.44	75.75	74.25	76.12	76.88	74.62	72.19	74.75	77.44
1886	78.69	75.31	76.00	80.13	84.81	79.69	69.66	68.12	69.50	70.75	74.12	77.25
1887	77.00	75.50	74.00	76.38	85.19	82.38	82.31	87.75	77.50	110.19	108.75	101.75
1888	97.06	100.75	100.56	89.06	81.88	78.75	80.88	77.12	79.19	80.06	79.94	78.38
1889	96.31	75.38	78.38	83.75	91.88	88.62	89.50	98.43	100.12	99.81	94.56	90.44
1890	91.62	95.31	98.88	107.38	103.88	96.75	89.67	106.12	95.38	95.75	94.00	91.44
1891	87.50	87.94	83.44	81.19	82.88	81.88	78.00	77.06	73.12	72.00	71.28	71.00
1892	75.12	73.94	76.00	79.25	72.25	65.06	60.32	59.62	66.19	63.28	60.83	61.81
1893	61.12	57.50	57.56	60.62	56.12	57.00	54.38	53.94	52.75	51.39	53.69	54.83
1894	51.94	50.75	53.62	58.69	71.06	75.00	66.44	63.83	58.69	59.56	57.00	56.75
1895	61.31	66.62	65.44	66.12	62.38	60.31	58.25	58.06	62.50	73.38	82.69	83.88
1896	77.00	74.50	73.50	71.50	72.38	70.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	76.88	70.25	65.38	66.12	67.00	66.38
1898	71.25	72.12	70.25	73.06	73.94	75.25	72.00	71.75	72.75	71.56	65.69	63.75
1899	62.70	65.34	63.88	63.96	62.25	78.90	....	....	....	....	....	....
Av'ge	74.96	75.77	74.99	76.27	77.12	75.89	74.45	74.45	73.48	76.72	76.55	75.82

Annual average, 75.57 cents.

of the period by 1.37 cents, or by 1.01 per cent. The table for the second or speculative period shows as follows:

It will be seen from the above that while the annual average for the whole of the period of fourteen years was 75.57 cents per bushel, the average price for the months of June and July was 75.17 cents per bushel. In other words, the average price for the two months aforesaid was lower than the annual average for the whole of the period by 0.40 cents, or by 0.5 per cent.

The three foregoing tables, compiled from official sources, show quite conclusively and beyond any dispute that:

Firstly, before the advent of modern speculation in grain, fluctuations of prices in the United States never were so frequent as since such advent.

Secondly, during the period when the world's cereal harvests reach their climax, i. e., the months of June and July, prices of American wheat under the modern speculative system are lower as compared with prices at other seasons of the year, and also much lower than in earlier years when "futures" and "options" were unknown, which means that modern speculation decidedly depresses prices to the producer; and,

Thirdly, future prices of the American grain are invariably lower than spot prices for the same months, which shows again that the modern system of specu-

that which exists, not that which does not exist. The party who sells a thing before he acquires it is, in fact, a swindler in that transaction. In such sales no deliveries are made or are even contemplated. The settlement of the differences is the only purpose of such dealings. If the market advances the fictitious seller is required to deposit the amount of the advance of the stipulated quantity of his fictions. But if the market goes down, the fictitious buyer must make the deposit amounting to a decrease in value of the stipulated quantity of his fictions. Thus the fictitious contracts are kept margined up or down until they reach their maturity, and one of the two parties to the fictitious transaction is swindled out of an amount of good and genuine money. A man who fails to carry out his fictitious "contracts" on the boards of trade, etc., is expelled.

It should be understood that when such a fictitious seller, or as they usually are called, "short seller," offers for sale a fancied quantity of an agricultural product there is nothing tangible or detectable either in the manner of his offering or in the sale itself to suggest even to an actual and legitimate buyer that the thing offered is not in actual existence and that the party thus pretending to sell what he does not own is simply attempting to collect the money under false pretenses. Over 90 per cent. of all deal-



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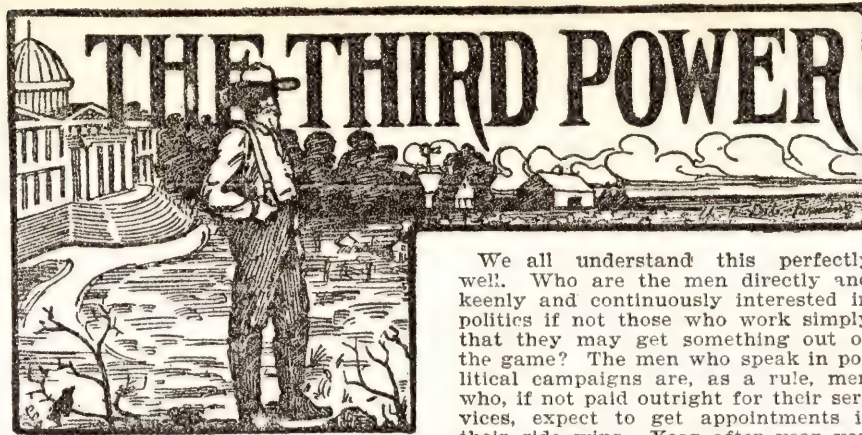
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One Way Second-class Colonist Ticket at very low rates on sale **Tuesday Sept. 20th, Oct. 4th and 18th, 1904.**

For full information and particulars as to rates, tickets, limits, etc., call on Agents "Big Four Route," or address the undersigned

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Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Or **H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.,**  
INDIANAPOLIS.



**[THE THIRD POWER. (Farmers to the Front)]** is a book of 275 pages, by J. A. EVERITT, President of the American Society of Equity. It began in June 15th issue and will continue until completed. Back numbers may be obtained by embracing the special three months offer in this number for 10c. The book may be obtained complete at \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding, 50c in paper cover, 10c extra for postage. Send orders to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.]

It is, of course, quite impossible to consider this question apart from politics. Few questions in this country can be considered in this detached way. In this case it happens that there is a very direct and intimate connection between the reform proposed and politics—not party politics, but politics in the larger and more scientific sense. The abuses, injustices and oppressions incident to the business of government in this country are dwelt on with much emphasis. All know that corruption abounds on every hand, that graft is almost the law of our political life, that extravagance is the rule, that favoritism is prevalent, and that those with the strongest "pull" get the greatest consideration. There is discrimination everywhere, and it is in favor of the strong and against the weak. The law itself is too often the mere agent of the rich and powerful for carrying out their doubtful schemes.

Why is all this true in a country in which the people are supposed to govern? None of us can be made to believe that the people are corrupt or that they deliberately prefer bad to good government. The people are not corrupt, and so far from preferring bad government it is they who chiefly suffer from it. The trouble is that the people do not govern. Nominally a democracy, this government is the oligarchy controlled by a comparatively small class in its own interest. The people simply take what is given to them. Thus we have turned our system upside down and are false to the fundamental law of our political being. When a scoundrel in the postoffice department is caught with money in his hands that does not belong there we all know that it is the people's money that he has stolen. When a rascally law is enacted taxing the people for the benefit of a few greedy and grasping individuals, it is not the people who are guilty of the oppression, for it is they that are oppressed. Divided into parties, the respectable and decent men of our cities are powerless to checkmate the rogues who prey on all alike, no matter what party they may belong to. The combination between men in office and corporations seeking franchises and favors is a combination in the interest of the politicians and the corporations and against the interest of the people. The people everywhere suffer, not because they govern, but because they are governed, and really without their consent. Pulls, influence, money, party trickery, corporate corruption in politics practiced by our leading citizens—these are our rulers. And to this perversion of our government from its true aim and purpose are due all the ills from which we suffer.

And it is only those who make something out of government who have any constant and effective influence in public affairs. President Hadley, of Yale University, writes:

"Except in those grave crises when a wave of patriotism sweeps over the community the support on which a democratic government relies is spasmodic and accidental. No man except the professional politician feels that the government is being run in his particular interest. On none, therefore, except the professional politician can it rely for continuous activity in giving effect to its decrees."

We all understand this perfectly well. Who are the men directly and keenly and continuously interested in politics if not those who work simply that they may get something out of the game? The men who speak in political campaigns are, as a rule, men who, if not paid outright for their services, expect to get appointments if their side wins. Year after year you see the same men hanging around the polls, and hoping through their connection with the organization, to be "taken care of." Gradually the government has been wrested from the hands of the people, and more and more—and as a consequence—the people have lost interest in it and influence with it.

Now the proposition is to restore to the people that supremacy which is rightfully theirs, and which they must have if this is ever again to be a government of the people. As this is even yet pre-eminently an agricultural country, the farmers are the people. With the millions of men directly interested in furthering their own interests, which are those of the people, and bound together in an organization, the usurpation of the politicians and corporations would be broken, and the real rulers would govern. Considered in this light the American Society of Equity—the Third Power—is an instrument for the restoration of true democratic government in the United States, regardless of name or party. No administration would dare to disregard such an influence, or would think of tying itself up to the politicians and those who now use them. Under such a system nothing would or could be done without the freely expressed will of the people. If they governed themselves badly, they would still govern themselves, and would be responsible for all mistakes and crimes. With this power and influence the people would regain their old interest in public affairs, and the government would no longer be forced to rely on the professional politician "for continuous activity in giving effect to its decrees." In a word, it is proposed to broaden the base of government and to put the power and responsibility in and on the people. Favors enjoyed by all are not favors, but rights. A favor is something enjoyed by one at the expense of others. If we can secure the granting of justice to all and the withdrawal of privileges enjoyed only by the few, we shall destroy the "pull" and the whole system based on it. So this is a movement for democratic government—government for all and by all, in which all shall participate. With this secured most of the evils from which we are now suffering would disappear. The pull would not work when there is nothing to be gained by it. The people would not be interested in stealing from themselves. If there was nothing for corruption to win there would be no corruption. In brief, the remedy is to be sought in a simple adherence to what is the true American system, from which we have so widely departed, and in a loyal adherence to the old American ideals.

One other point is made by President Hadley that bears directly on this discussion. He calls attention to the fact that business and politics are now both regarded as games, and he says:

"A wider discretionary power for good or ill is placed in the hands of those by whom the public affairs of the city or state are conducted. These affairs will not be safe while politics is regarded as a game. \* \* \* Under an imperialistic policy our government can not remain what it is. It must grow either worse or better. It can not remain a game in which the struggle for success is as far as possible dissociated from the moral sense of the participants. It will involve either a direct breach of trust or a direct acceptance of trust."

How widely this "game" theory of politics is held we all know, or if we do not we can easily learn by a few minutes' talk with a ward worker. Perhaps we ourselves have held to the theory. However this may be, the the-

(Continued on Page 17.)

## Are You Poorly Paid?

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more machines to him. Write for special agent price.  
**J. J. Foot, Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.**  
The Great Agents Supply House.

[Note—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.]

**SAW MILLS**  
Pat. and m'd only by us. Also Lath, Shingle and  
Stave Mills, Planers, Water Wheels, etc. Cheapest  
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is Pig Tight. Its bottom spaces are only 2 inches.  
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MADE. Built  
strong chicken-  
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We can qualify you to pass them. The places pay  
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Monthly. We teach you quickly  
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**DEATH TO HEAVES**  
Guaranteed  
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-  
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A veterinary specific for wind,  
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**FREE** We give you  
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Blowing at 10 cents. It is a beauty.  
Has 10 keys, two stops, chromatic case,  
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Low steel wheels, wide tires, make  
loading and handling easier. We fur-  
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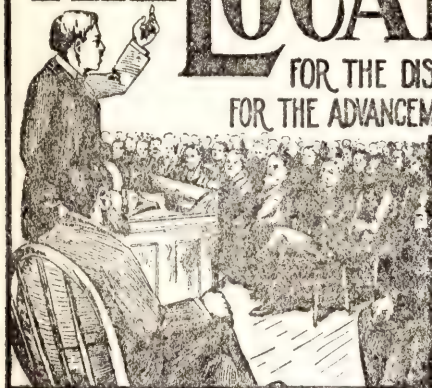
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Three months, 6 issues, 10 cents, to  
make converts.



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



## THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up. The supreme body is

### The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The unit of organization is

### The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shaped the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society. Where co-operation may be facilitated and strengthened thereby

### County or District Unions

May be formed, to be composed of representatives from the local unions of the county, and to be organized and officered the same as local unions.

### The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



### The Membership Fee

Is \$1.00, and each member is entitled to receive a certificate and manual, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, one year, paid for by the National Union.

### The Union Label

Is intended to designate the products of Union or Co-operative farmers. It should be used wherever possible on farm produce, crates, on letters, advertising matter, etc.



It will be supplied to members of the A. S. of E. and members of other farmers' organizations that have for their chief object Profitable Prices for Farm Products. They are supplied on gummed paper and on tags.

### How to Organize a Local Union.

We assume a meeting is assembled for the purpose of organization. Some one will call the meeting to order and move that another person be chosen temporary chairman. This motion will be seconded and put to vote. The person elected will take the chair. On assuming the chair, he may speak, explaining the object of the meeting, or may at once declare that the choice of a temporary secretary is in order, whereupon one should be chosen as above. It will now be in order for those present to discuss the object of the meeting, and to choose permanent officers as soon as possible. The by-laws provide for officers to be filled. Elections may be made by ballot or by acclamation, that is by aye and no votes.

It would then be in order to call upon some one to speak. This may be done by a motion and a second, or by merely calling the proposed speaker's name. If desired, several may be so called upon in turn. It is not best, however, at this stage of the proceedings, to take up too much time in discussion, for we assume that those present are already convinced of the necessity of forming a local union, and that they have met for that purpose.

A motion to choose permanent officers, a president, treasurer and secretary, or a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, would now be in order. This may be done by taking up each office separately and calling for nominations therefor. Should only one nomination be made, election may be had by acclamation.

This completes the organization of the union. It is now in order to adopt a name (see directions in by-laws) and fix the time and place of subsequent meetings, and any other action may be taken which may be deemed of special interest to the union. The organization must be reported to the National Union by the organizer or secretary. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the organizer in charge of district or the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members. If complimentary, write comp. in space for fee. The membership fee is \$1.00. Study the by-laws carefully.

### How to Conduct a Meeting—Order of Business.

We must have system, an orderly proceeding in our local meetings. A certain amount of parliamentary dignity is necessary to the maintenance of good order and decorum. With this object in view, we would suggest the following system of conducting a meeting of the local union:

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Call the roll of officers, and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.
3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
4. Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Call for applications for membership.
6. Reports of committees.
7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress in the neighborhood that needs special attention?
8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
9. Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?
10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?
12. Have any communications been received of interest to the members?
13. What is the condition of the markets affecting products of the neighborhood?
14. What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood?
15. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
16. Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting?
17. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.
18. Adjournment.

## Annual Meeting of A. S. of E.

The annual meeting for the election of officers and transaction of business for the American Society of Equity, will be held on Thursday, December 8, 1904, at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. The meeting will cover more than one day if necessary.

Nominations of candidates for the various offices are now in order. The officers to be elected are President, Secretary, Treasurer, statistician, organizer, attorney and seven directors. The board of directors shall consist of the President, Secretary and four others. Candidates' names must be published in the official paper at least six weeks before the election. This makes it compulsory that the names be proposed and received at headquarters by or before October 20, when the November 1 number will close.

It is desired that all the officers for the next year shall be men who can give as much of their time to the development of the Society as necessary. Salaries commensurate with the services performed and the time devoted to the Society will be paid. Any member or local union can put names in nomination, and the nomination should be accompanied by a statement showing the fitness of the party for the position.

Votes will be cast on blanks to be supplied for this purpose, and which will be printed in the official paper in due time. Nominations may be made on the below blank:

For President .....

For Secretary .....

For Treasurer .....

For Statistician .....

For National Organizer .....

For Attorney .....

For Directors .....

Above nominations were made by .....

(Member or local union.)

Address .....

Date .....

## Local Price Making

Johnson county, Ark., has about 25 local unions of the American Society of Equity, and these in joint convention have made prices on almost every conceivable agricultural product. We are glad to have their price list to print, which we do below as a sample of the possibilities of local farm organization and co-operation:

Article.	Price.
Cotton, per lb .....	15
Watermelons, per lb .....	01
Muskmelons, per lb .....	01
Cabbage, per lb .....	03
Butter, per lb .....	20
Chickens, weighing 1½ lb., per lb. ....	07
Geese, per lb .....	07
Beef by the quarter, per lb .....	4 and 05
Beef cut in small chunks, per lb. ....	3 to 10
Pork, per lb .....	7 to 10
Bacon, per lb .....	8 to 12
Sage, per lb .....	75
Table peas, per lb .....	03 1/2
Grapes, per lb .....	04
Mutton, per lb .....	8 and 09
Dried apples, per lb .....	06
Squashes, each .....	02
Cantaloupes .....	5c each or 5 for 20
Corn, per bu .....	65
Wheat, per bu .....	1.00
Oats, per bu .....	50
Cotton seed, per bu .....	33 1-3
Apples, per bu .....	50c to 1.00
Peaches, per bu .....	50c to 1.00
Sweet potatoes, per bu .....	50c to 1.00
Sweet in winter yams, per bu. ....	50c to 1.00
Irish potatoes, per bu .....	60c to 70
Tomatoes, green, per bu .....	75
Onions, per bu .....	1.00
Turnips, per bu .....	50
Peas, stock, per bu .....	1.25
Peas, green, per bu .....	60
Walnuts, per bu .....	1.00
Peach seed, per bu .....	75
Cow and calf .....	\$10 to 25.00
Stove wood, per cord .....	4.00
Cider, per gal .....	40
Sorghum, per gal .....	40
Cherries, per gal .....	40
Blackberries, per gal .....	15
Plums, per gal .....	20
Muscadines, per gal .....	25
Beans, green, per gal .....	10
Pickles, per gal .....	25
Wild grapes, per gal .....	25
Milk, per gal .....	10c and 20
Roasting ears, per doz .....	1
Eggs, per doz .....	15
Tomatoes, ripe, per doz .....	10
Cucumbers, per doz .....	10

We assume that local price making will always be undertaken with a great deal of care and consideration for equity for the consumers. Prices should be made reasonable, always keeping a fair profit to the first owner in mind. It will be well to confer with the local merchants and if possible and agreeable have them to co-operate in making the prices. You will then be sure of no antagonism when attempting to enforce them, but will have reasonable certainty of ability to maintain them.

## The Local at the Crossing

We have been having meetings all summer at the Crossing, but we have not taken time to report them. Our last meeting struck us just about solid and I can't hold back any longer. The President of our local sounded the keynote when he said:

"Gentlemen, I have been watching the farm papers all summer, and I notice they have nothing to say about controlling markets and prices. I notice they begin to edge around the question of keeping products longer on the farm, but not a word against city price-making nor in favor of farm price-making. They remind me of an old gray rat that thinks age has made him wise and cunning. They see something that looks attractive, something they'd like to get between their teeth, but they are not quite sure there may not be some poison wrapped up in it somewhere. So they sneak up towards it and then jump back. Sometimes I think somebody may have a string tied to them, and every time they get near those great questions they are jerked back."

Joe Riley couldn't sit still any longer. He was on his feet almost before the

## Life Size Doll FREE

2½ FEET HIGH.

Girls, here is a Great Big Doll big enough to wear your outgrown baby dresses, which you can put on and off, button and unbutton, to your heart's desire. It is the most popular doll made. Dollie has an indestructible head, golden hair, rosy cheeks, brown eyes, kid colored body, red stockings, black shoes, and will stand alone. It is an exact reproduction of a hand printed French Doll, beautifully painted on desirable material to be stuffed, and will live in your memory long after childhood days have passed. We will give this beautiful doll absolutely free as a premium for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold and Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send Tablets by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money (\$1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high, and can wear baby's clothes.

### EXTRA PREMIUMS.

If you send us the money within one week after receiving the Tablets, we will send with the doll, 2 smaller dolls as described above, as extra premiums for prompt work. We take back all goods not sold. Address,

NATIONAL MEDICINE CO.  
38 White Street,

Doll Dept. K, 139 New York, N. Y.

## MOST POPULAR DOLL MADE

The satisfaction you get in many ways from good seeds makes them worth more than the common kind. O. K. SEEDS satisfy.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

24th year.

J. A. Everitt, Seedsman Inc., Indianapolis

**WANTED, AN HONEST MAN** To manage a branch factory for the manufacture and sale of Poultry Mixture. A big money maker and honest. \$100.00 a month sure and a lot to a hustler. Investigate this, reference exchanged.

E. C. SINGERS, East St. Louis



### GET LAMBERT'S

Death to lice—the kind that successful poultrymen have used for twenty years. It kills lice anywhere—just the thing for sitting hens. Never disappoints—always sure. Sample 10c. 100 ounces \$1.00. "Pocket Book Poultry" free. D. J. Lambert, Box 400, Appanage, E. I.

## \$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 798, Detroit, Mich.

## STARK FRUIT BOOK

Shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

## MAKE YOUR OWN INCUBATOR

With Our Plans and Fixtures. Free Catalog. OAKS MFG. CO., Box 24, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

**REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO**  
Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We TO Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

## PATENTS "KNODIG" PENDING

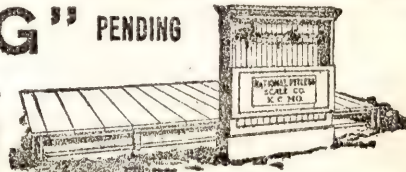
### OUR LATEST PATENT PITLESS SCALE

possesses every quality to commend them to the Farmer and Stock Raiser.

### FROM \$30 TO \$50 SAVED

the purchaser at the start; there is no pit to be dug, and no expense for bricking up or planking the same. THE "KNODIG" portable Scale; it can be taken to and set up near the work, thus saving hauling. Working parts of the "Knodig" are ALWAYS ABOVE GROUND and always accessible; cannot be clogged with ice in winter; no wooden parts to rot with water. Made of the best steel and iron obtainable; 8 inches over all; steel frame. GUARANTEED FOR ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY. With the exception of floor planks, Scale is complete when it leaves the factory. We carry in stock a full line of Boulton Stock Rack Irons. Our illustrated catalogue, with prices, mailed free on request. Address

NATIONAL PITLESS SCALE CO., 2130 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.





President had done talking, and said: "Mr. President, that's just it. There are two strings tied to them. One is the string of popularity among the big bugs, and the other is the financial string. They are afraid if they take the farmers' side in this matter the gamblers and speculators, the bulls and bears, the stock exchanges, would give it to them about the fifth rib. This is the first string. Then they are afraid if they should offend these high muck-a-mucks of speculation, the big financial institutions and corporations would give it to them where the hatchet kissed the chicken, and they'd lose some financial prestige. This is string No. 2. Yes, sir, there's strings to 'em, and these silken strings are stronger in their estimation than the common tow lines that connect them with their farmer subscribers."

Jim Denny, who always has a peculiar drawl and never does anything in a hurry, slowly unfolded himself until his head and feet had attained their greatest distance apart, and said:

"Mr. — President, — if — that — is — so, — I — am — in — favor — of — cutting — the — tow — line, — and — let — the — other — two — strings — jerk — 'em — clear — off — the — farm."

It took more than one rap of the gavel to stop the laugh that followed, but Jim Denny was in earnest. What he meant was that if the fear of gambling concerns and corporations, and their devotion to a system that had held rural life in thrall for centuries, was stronger in the old-line papers than was their concern for the farmer's welfare, the farmer might lose nothing by cutting loose from them and thus save them the pangs of divided love. And so thought we all. There is a strong disposition in this local to patronize our known friends, and to do it more abundantly. We really have nothing to lavish on those of doubtful uniform.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION OF TOBACCO GROWERS.

At Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 10 and 11, 1904.

Tobacco growers, associations and local unions of associations are requested to make arrangements to attend this convention or to send delegates.

So that adequate arrangements may be made to care for the people it is desirable that a report be sent to us as soon as possible. Use the blank below or write a letter.

We hope nothing will prevent a large attendance at this meeting. At that time of the year work will be slack, hence time will not be an object. While the good each individual can do will be considerable and collectively will be incalculable.

Remember, this convention is not for any one society or association, but for all that have for their chief object "profitable prices," and for every individual grower who wants profitable prices to prevail.

We hope to announce special railroad rates in next issue, and will send full particulars to all who will send in the report blank below.

To the American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen:—There will be an attendance at Lynchburg convention from our district, comprising .....

(write the town or towns) of .....  
(write the number who will attend)  
and as many more as can be influenced  
to go before the date of convention.  
You may send full particulars to .....

(name and address).

We want the name and location of every tobacco growers' society in the

#### REQUEST OF EDITOR.

We would like every reader of this paper, to write and say if he or she could make use of any of the following named articles. A Buggy, Sewing Machine, Organ, Piano, Stove, Carpet, Cream Separator, Furniture, Set of Dishes, Gun or Watch. On a postal card or in a letter say which one of the above named articles you could make use of and you will receive by return mail the most astonishingly liberal offer ever heard of. You will get a special new catalogue describing the goods you mention, you will get a Free Trial Offer and a most surprisingly new and fair proposition, will all go to you by return mail, free, postpaid. Say which one of these articles you might possibly find use for, MENTION THIS REQUEST, and address your postal card or letter to

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

country at once, with address of president or secretary. We have some, but there may be more. Send all that you know and we will cut out the duplicates.

#### BROOM CORN BUYERS.

Our members and subscribers in the broom corn areas, especially in the outlying ones like Oklahoma and Nebraska, report so many attempts to get their product at unfair prices that we are prompted to give them the ad-

resses of the leading factories of the United States that use broom corn, in the hope that they may thus find direct and more advantageous markets: Tell them that you are a member of the A. S. of E. and stick a union label on your letter if you have them.

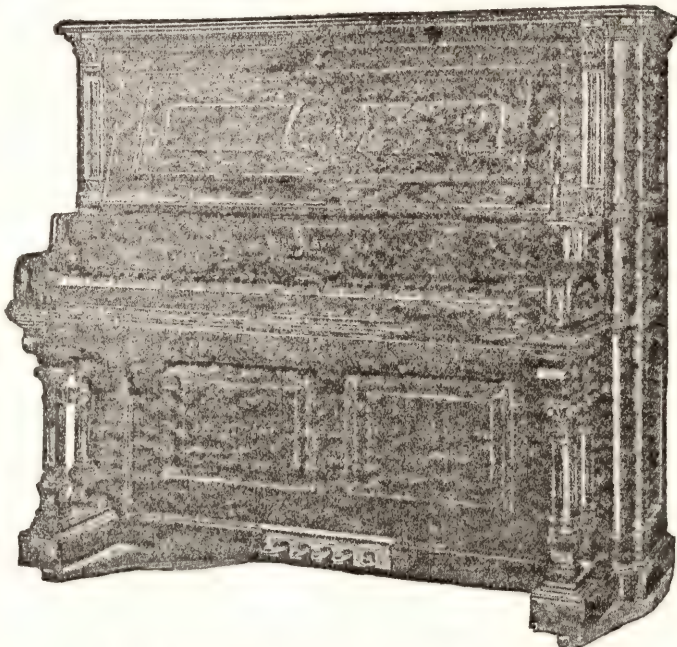
L. C. Abraham, 106 Canal st., Cleveland, O.  
Amsterdam Broom Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.  
Bachtel & Portius, Akron, O.  
T. E. Brigham, North Adams, Mass.  
D. J. Chamberlin & Son, Lafayette, Ind.

Evans & Liddle, Lockport, N. Y.  
E. D. & J. C. Howard, Columbus, O.  
Lang & Shepard, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Paris Broom Factory, Paris, Ill.  
Perry & Prince, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Union Broom Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.  
John Wendling & Bro., New Orleans, La.

**CASH** for your FARM, BUSINESS, HOME or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY C 313 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

"36 YEARS A STANDARD PIANO"

# The Wing Piano



A Wing style—45 other styles to select from.

**You need this book** IF YOU INTEND TO BUY A PIANO, A Book—not a catalogue—that gives you all the information possessed by experts. It makes the selection of a Piano easy. If read carefully it will make you a judge of tone, action, workmanship and finish; will tell you how to know good from bad. It describes the materials used; gives pictures of all the different parts, and tells how they should be made and put together. It is the only book of its kind ever published. It contains 116 large pages, and is named "THE BOOK OF COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT PIANOS." We send it free to any one wishing to buy a Piano. Write for it.

**SAVE FROM \$100 to \$200** We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our wholesale profit. This profit is small because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve to twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from \$100 to \$200 profit on each. They can't help it.

## This Piano

is a representative Wing style, being our concert grand, with longest strings, largest size sound-board and most powerful action, giving the greatest volume and power of tone. It has  $7\frac{1}{2}$  octaves, with over-trung scale, copper-wound bass strings; three strings in the middle and treble registers; "built-up" wrest plank, "dove-tailed" top and bottom frame, "built-up" end case construction; extra heavy metal plate; solid maple frame; Canadian spruce sound-board; noiseless pedal action; ivory and ebony keys, highly polished; hammers treated by our special tone-regulating device, making them elastic and very durable; grand revolving fall-board; full duet music desk.

Case is made in Circassian walnut, figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonized; ornamented with handsome carved top mouldings and handcarving on the music desk, trusses, pillars and bottom frame.

## In 35 Years 36,000 Pianos

We refer to over 36,000 satisfied purchasers in every part of the United States. WING PIANOS are guaranteed for 12 years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material.

## WING ORGANS

are just as carefully made as Wing Pianos. They have a sweet, powerful, lasting tone, easy action, very handsome appearance, need no tuning. WING ORGANS are sold direct from the factory, sent on trial; are sold on easy monthly payments.

For catalogue and prices write to us.

## SENT ON TRIAL.

**We Pay Freight No Money in Advance**

We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory *after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense.* You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

**EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

## Instrumental Attachments

A special feature of the Wing Piano; it imitates perfectly the tone of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by an entire orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us, and cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

# WING & SON

355-376 W. 13th Street  
1868—36th Year—1904

NEW  
YORK



## THE THIRD POWER

(Continued from Page 14.)

ory is wholly pernicious. For what is a "game" except something at which some one must win and some other one lose? It is the risk of losing, the hazard, that gives the game all its charm. There would be no betting on horse races if it were positively certain that every one would win. If success were sure for all, our gambling laws would enforce themselves—for there would be no gambling. What, therefore, are we to think of a political system administered by, or in the name of, a free people, which is avowedly based on the theory that some of the people must win at the expense of others of the people? Yet that is the present situation. It should be ended. An honest government is one under which every citizen, even the humblest, would win—that is, it is not a game. It is a business, and a business conducted for the benefit of all. And that is the sort of government that is advocated by the American Society of Equity. Politicians do not struggle, and plot, and bribe in order that they may secure justice and equity; what they seek is privilege. They play the game, and they play it for rich stakes. So it is proposed to uproot this game theory, for, as President Hadley truthfully says, our "affairs will not be safe while politics is regarded as a game." If we make it impossible, as we intend to do, for one man to win at the expense of another, we shall end the game business and destroy the interest in politics now shown by men who ought to be banished from politics. With the people in power, and with the government, which is now a great gambling affair, turned into an honorable business enterprise, corruption, bribery and extravagance will disappear, and elections, instead of being fierce and degrading struggles for spoil, will be, as they ought to be, sober consultations regarding questions of principle and policy in which all will have a legitimate interest.

(To Be Continued.)

## Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

WILL you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. We hope such will read this. The Tubular talks for itself and is bought for itself.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret.

We will sell you a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other from the same milk to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the whole cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Pierpont Morgan is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife. A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalog A-136 explains better.

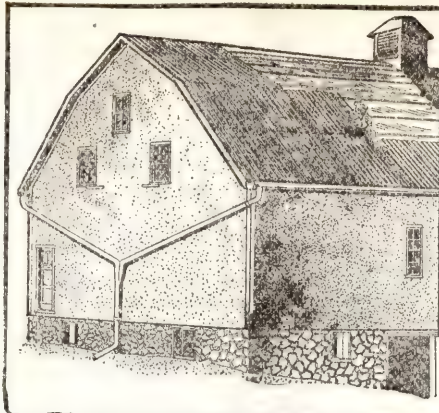
Sharples Co.  
Chicago, Illinois

P. M. Sharples  
West Chester, Pa.



## CANCER

30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 75 page book sent free. Address Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.



## New Steel Roofing and Siding

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for roofing, siding or ceiling for residences, houses, barns, sheds, elevators, stores, churches, poultry houses, cribs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other material. Cheaper than shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer or hatchet are the only tools needed.

**\$2.00 PER 100 SQUARE FEET**

for our No. 10 grade, flat, semi-hardened. \$2.10 per 100 square feet for corrugated steel roofing as shown in cut, V-crimped or standing seam. \$2.25 for brick siding and beaded ceiling or siding. Our catalogue contains full particulars of these materials. Thousands of buildings throughout the world are covered with this steel roofing, making their roofs

**FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.**

Send in your order for as many squares as you may need to cover your new or old building. Time will prove its enduring qualities. Withstands the elements, best of all roofings.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

to all points east of Colorado, except Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. Write today for further particulars. Immediate shipment if you mail us your order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Down Spouting, Lave Trough and Fittings, all kinds at low prices. Write for Free Catalogue No. K 204 on Building Material, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing Material, Sash, Doors, Furniture, Household Goods, etc. We buy at Sheriff's and Receivers' sales. **CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.**

## Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)**

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

**Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure** is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scarring. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.**

## \$25,000 PROFIT GINSENG

One man made that large sum. Others have done as well. Any farmer can make a handsome profit growing this valuable root. It is a fact that the supply is decreasing while the demand is increasing. There is money in Ginseng growing for you if you want it. Circulars and particulars free. Root and seed for sale.

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.**

## Gold Watch FREE AND RING

An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 years. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cluso Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2 and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain. Address: **TRIE MFG. CO. Dept. 33 CHICAGO**

## This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75

Before you buy a watch out this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75. Double hunting case beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for ladies or vest chain for gents. If you consider it equal to any \$35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent \$3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gold or Ladies' size. Address **H. FARRER & CO., 657, 25 Quincy St., CHICAGO.**

## FREE GOLD WATCH

This watch has SOLID GOLD LAID ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted to keep correct time equal in appearance to SOLID GOLD WATCH guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold, send us \$2 and we will POSITIVELY SEND you the WATCH AND CHAIN. **LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept. 452 CHICAGO**

## FREE HAIR GROWER.

A trial package of a new and wonderful remedy mailed free to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to thinning scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes. Send your name and address to the Altemheim Medical Dispensary, 2216 Foss Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2c stamp to cover postage. Write today.

**RUPTURE CURED** while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay. **ALEX SPEIRS, Box 265, Westbrook, Maine**

**WE WANT YOU** in Mail Order Business. Particulars and samples free. **AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY, (U.F.) Milwaukee, Wis.**

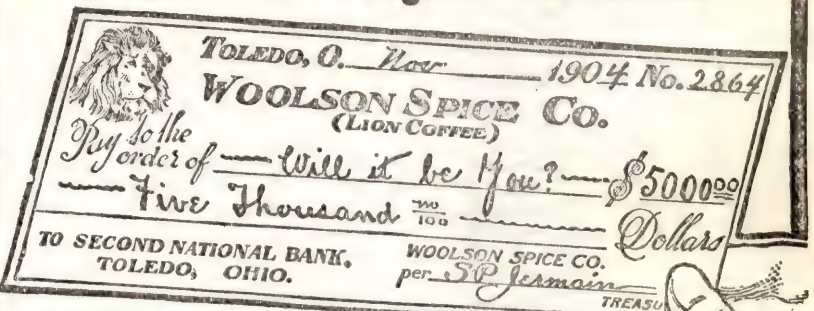
# \$50,000.00

## Cash Given Away

TO USERS OF

# Lion Coffee

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums



## How Would You Like a Check Like This?

**WE HAVE AWARDED \$20,000.00**

Cash to **LION COFFEE** users in our great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

## Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

**Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00**

Will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocery Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes of all candidates combined) at the election November 8th, 1904? In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 6, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00	2,500.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00
<b>2139 PRIZES,</b>	<b>TOTAL, \$20,000.00</b>

## How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use **LION COFFEE** long enough to get acquainted with it you will be suited and convinced there is no other of such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a profit. Hence for your **Lion Heads**

**WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES**

Complete Detailed Particulars In Every Package of

# LION COFFEE

**WOOLSON SPICE CO. (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.**



## LOCAL UNIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Below is a partial list of local unions of the A. S. of E. Further installments will be printed each issue until the entire list is published. Then we will print lists of new unions as organized.

Our reason for printing these is to give members and non-members some idea of the developments of this farmers' movement with the hope that this showing will encourage organizations in localities not now supplied.

Understand, this is only a small part of the unions in any State. If these partial lists are preserved a complete list can be had and maintained. If members or local unions want to correspond with each other the addresses will be supplied from headquarters. Send a return card or stamp.

Besides the local unions there are many thousand members of the National Union not belonging to locals yet. These members should see that a local is organized at once. Much good in many ways comes from the local unions.

If any of these local unions have not been meeting during the busy summer time we urge them all to become active at once. Let each member take it upon himself to demand and secure activity.

The list follows:  
Arta L. U. No. 1, Arta, Ala.  
Grannis L. U. No. 1, Grannis, Ark.  
Chismville, L. U. 1, Chismville, Ark.  
Crystal Springs L. U. No. 1, Crystal Springs, Ark.

### New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved a certain cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the kidneys or urinary organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood, kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria.

Among the many testimonials received is one from the Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D. of Washington, testifies in the *New York Christian Witness* that Alkavis completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Many ladies also testify to curative powers in disorders peculiar to women.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free sample by mail to every reader of *UP-TO-DATE FARMING* who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gavel, Diabetes, Pain in back, difficult or too frequent passing water, or other affliction due to improper action of Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis entirely free. Address Church Kidney Cure Co., No. 401 Fourth Avenue, New York.

### WE WANT INTELLIGENT FARMERS' SONS.

\$2.50 Per Day. All or Spare Time. Guaranteed to Start. Fine Opportunity to double your salary in short time. Experience unnecessary. Business honorable and educational. Full information free.

HERTEL, JENKINS & CO.,  
110 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**STUMP PULLERS** WE PAY THE FREIGHT  
SEVEN SIZES CATALOG FREE  
\$17.50 UP  
DEPT 4 W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LACROSSE WIS

**RURAL MAIL BOX FREE** To the first person sending us the address of any one canvassing for petitions for a new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. **OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.**

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY** and R. R. accounting. —\$50 to \$100 per month salary. Endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue.

**Morse School of Telegraphy.**  
Cincinnati, O. Elmira, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis.

### TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also, how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

**NO MORE BLIND HORSES.** For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other Sore Eyes, **BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa.** have a sure cure

**"THE CURE THAT'S CURED"**  
**CATARRH**  
Cold in the Head, Headache or Loss of Smell, Deafness and Ringing in the Ears  
**FOR SEVENTY YEARS IS**  
**Dr. Marshall's**  
**CATARRH SNUFF.**  
Contains no Cocaine or other Injurious Drugs.  
25c. Per Bottle at All Druggists' or by Mail, Postpaid.  
**F. C. KEITH, Prop., Cleveland, O.**  
Dept. A. Write for Booklet.

Hartman L. U. No. 1, Hartman, Ark.  
Prairie View L. U. No. 1, Prairie View, Ark.

Boonville L. U. No. 1, Boonville, Ark.  
Coal Hill L. U. No. 1, Coal Hill, Ark.  
Barber L. U. No. 1, Barber, Ark.  
Washburn L. U. No. 1, Washburn, Ark.  
Montana L. U. No. 1, Montana, Ark.  
Mazarn L. U. No. 1, Mazarn, Ark.  
Ludwig L. U. No. 1, Ludwig, Ark.  
Davis L. U. No. 1, Davis, Ark.  
Clarksville L. U. No. 1, Clarksville, Ark.  
Cline L. U. No. 1, Cline, Ark.  
Belya L. U. No. 1, Belya, Ark.  
Olmstead L. U. No. 1, Olmstead, Ark.  
Toccoa L. U. No. 1, Toccoa, Ga.  
Shattuc L. U. No. 1, Shattuc, Ill.  
St. Rose L. U. No. 1, St. Rose, Ill.  
O'Fallon L. U. No. 1, O'Fallon, Ill.  
Summerfield L. U. No. 1, Summerfield, Ill.

Sandoval L. U. No. 1, Sandoval, Ill.  
Buxton L. U. No. 1, Buxton, Ill.  
Herrin L. U. No. 1, Herrin, Ill.  
Baden Baden L. U. No. 1, Baden Baden, Ill.

Carlyle L. U. No. 1, Carlyle, Ill.  
Greenville L. U. No. 1, Greenville, Ill.  
Jamestown L. U. No. 1, Jamestown, Ill.  
Fuller L. U. No. 1, Fuller, Ill.  
Marion L. U. No. 1, Marion, Ill.  
Huey L. U. No. 1, Huey, Ill.  
Troy L. U. No. 1, Troy, Ill.  
Germantown L. U. No. 1, Germantown, Ill.

Alvin L. U. No. 1, Alvin, Ill.  
Centralia L. U. No. 1, Centralia, Ill.  
Sherrard L. U. No. 1, Sherrard, Ill.  
Metropolis L. U. No. 1, Metropolis, Ill.  
Albers L. U. No. 1, Albers, Ill.  
Damiansville L. U. No. 1, Damiansville, Ill.

Boulder L. U. No. 1, Boulder, Ill.  
Aviston L. U. No. 1, Aviston, Ill.  
Highland L. U. No. 1, Highland, Ill.  
Milan L. U. No. 1, Milan, Ill.  
Selma L. U. No. 1, Selma, Ill.  
Willow Hill L. U. No. 1, Willow Hill, Ill.

Trenton L. U. No. 1, Trenton, Ill.  
Carterville L. U. No. 1, Carterville, Ill.  
Tamaroa L. U. No. 1, Tamaroa, Ill.  
Odin L. U. No. 1, Odin, Ill.  
Parrish L. U. No. 1, Parrish, Ill.  
Lebanon L. U. No. 1, Lebanon, Ill.  
Breeze L. U. No. 1, Breeze, Ill.  
Fairman L. U. No. 1, Fairman, Ill.  
Plum Hill L. U. No. 1, Plum Hill, Ill.  
St. Jacobs L. U. No. 1, St. Jacobs, Ill.  
New Baden L. U. No. 1, New Baden, Ill.

Boonville L. U. No. 1, Boonville, Ind.  
Bohley L. U. No. 1, Bohley, Ind.  
Crandall L. U. No. 1, Crandall, Ind.  
Newburg L. U. No. 1, Newburg, Ind.  
Lafayette L. U. No. 1, Lafayette, Ind.  
Velpen L. U. No. 1, Velpen, Ind.  
Huntingburg L. U. No. 1, Huntingburg, Ind.

Duff L. U. No. 1, Duff, Ind.  
New Albany L. U. No. 1, New Albany, Ind.

Chandler L. U. No. 1, Chandler, Ind.  
Cedar Wood L. U. No. 1, Cedar Wood, Ind.  
Pikeville L. U. No. 1, Pikeville, Ind.  
Degonia Springs L. U. No. 1, Degonia Springs, Ind.

Tennyson L. U. No. 1, Tennyson, Ind.  
Royal Center L. U. No. 1, Royal Center, Ind.

Prairieville L. U. No. 1, Prairieville, Ind.  
Scottsville L. U. No. 1, Scottsville, Ind.  
Rob Roy L. U. No. 1, Rob Roy, Ind.  
Montezuma L. U. No. 1, Montezuma, Ind.

Hedrick L. U. No. 1, Hedrick, Ind.  
Jasper L. U. No. 1, Jasper, Ind.  
Central L. U. No. 1, Central, Ind.  
New Augusta L. U. No. 1, New Augusta, Ind.

Everly L. U. No. 1, Everly, Iowa.  
Kellogg L. U. No. 1, Kellogg, Iowa.  
Bartlesville L. U. No. 1, Bartlesville, Ind. Ter.

Bristow L. U. No. 1, Bristow, Ind. Ter.  
Kully Chaha L. U. No. 1, Kully Chaha, Ind. Ter.

Wester L. U. No. 1, Wester, Ind. Ter.  
Wagoner L. U. No. 1, Wagoner, Ind. Ter.

Edna L. U. No. 1, Edna, Kan.  
Chelsea L. U. No. 1, Chelsea, Kan.  
Cobb L. U. No. 1, Cobb, Ky.  
Bromley L. U. No. 1, Bromley, Ky.

Bewleyville L. U. No. 1, Bewleyville, Ky.  
Scottsburg L. U. No. 1, Scottsburg, Ky.

Henderson L. U. No. 1, Henderson, Ky.  
Princeton L. U. No. 1, Princeton, Ky.  
Dukes L. U. No. 1, Dukes, Ky.  
Patesville L. U. No. 1, Patesville, Ky.

Glade L. U. No. 1, Glade, Ky.  
Matanzas L. U. No. 1, Matanzas, Ky.  
White Oak L. U. No. 1, White Oak, Ky.  
Liberty L. U. No. 1, Liberty, La.

Richmond L. U. No. 1, Richmond, Minn.

### A CHAT WITH OUR READERS.

By the Advertising Man.

I once had the most pleasant experience of a visit to the International Correspondence Schools, Box 875, Scranton, Pa. I wish I had the time to write and you to read all about it. Suffice it to say that you have at your very door, through their system of teaching by mail, the most thorough and practical education in any line you might desire. Let them send you a booklet the reading of it, in which they tell you what they have accomplished, if nothing more comes of it, will afford you the keenest enjoyment. Tell them you saw it in *Up-to-Date*.

As we farmers advance in knowledge in our chosen line, as all other occupations and professions advance in theirs, we get more and more to believe in the value of cooked-food for stock of all kinds. It may seem expensive at first thought, but the added market value, when we come to sell, the saving by making of all of our stock first class, will amply repay the outlay. Let E. F. Freeland Sons Co., Box 170, Sturgis, Mich., tell you about it in their booklet. Send postal and mention *Up-to-Date*.

When you come to think of it you have often wished you had some kind of a scheme to open and shut that gate without having to climb out of your wagon, lead the horse through, shut the gate after you and climb back in again. The actual time lost in such a transaction in a period of a few months would more than pay for one of those Thorpe gates—to say nothing of relief from temptation to say bad words. I have been there. Address Thorpe Broom Co., Wapella, Ill.

I don't care who the man is, he likes something good to eat when the bell rings for meals. Ask your wife what contributes as much as anything to the smoking-hot, palatable dinner. If she don't say the stove, I'll buy. Maybe some days, tho', the dinner, in spite of her skill, is a failure—you need a new stove! The practical stove and range man, Chester D. Clapp, 204 Lynn street, Toledo, is making an offer in our advertising columns on which you can't lose. Mention *Up-to-Date*.

## I Cure Women OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhoea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 137 Kokomo, Ind.

**Solid Yukon Silver Sugar Shell FREE**

For the purpose of introducing our

**SOLID YUKON SILVERWARE**

Which is as bright and more durable than Sterling Silver, we will mail ABSOLUTELY FREE postpaid to every lady sending us her name and address, a full size Solid Yukon Silver Sugar Shell that sells regularly for 50 cents.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED.**

No capital or experience required. We furnish a handsome case of samples. Write today.

**RAYMOND MFG. CO., Dept. 18 Natick, Ind.**

### MUSIC LESSONS FREE

Cornet Violin, or Mandoline, (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and FREE tuition contract, address:

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 365, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

**If You Want a FENCE**

That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire, That is Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion, That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion, That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal, That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs, That staples to the posts as you would nail a board, That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces, That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain.

That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station, That you can examine at your railroad station and return if it displeases you in any particular, That you can erect and Use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money, Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address:

**KITSELMAN BROS, Box 259 MUNCIE, INDIANA.**

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost. Stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

## WHAT IS CATARRH?

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms, Send Your Name and Address To-day

Is your breath foul? Is your voice husky? Is your nose stopped? Do you snore at night? Do you sneeze a great deal? Do you have frequent



pains in the forehead? Do you have pains across the eyes? Are you losing your sense of smell? Is there a dropping in the throat? Are you losing your sense of taste? Are you gradually getting deaf? Do you hear buzzing sounds? Do you have ringing in the ears? Do you suffer with nausea of the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, loss of ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs



attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and a dress to-day and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write to-day, you may forget it tomorrow.

C. E. GAUSS, 2520 Main St., Marshall, Mich.



# Oh! the Beautiful Flowers

## DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

There will be no failure if grown from our bulbs. They are easier to grow than potatoes, as they are not affected by drought, insects, etc. Simply stick them in the ground and in Spring you will have the most Beautiful Flowers. Or plant in pots, and they will bloom in the winter. We send directions with each order.

**MAY BE PLANTED ANY TIME BEFORE THE GROUND CLOSES UP FOR WINTER**

We deliver in lots of 1 doz. or less at prices quoted. 1/2 doz. at doz. rates. 50 at 100 rates.

### DUTCH HYACINTHS.

For house or open ground. They are the rage with flower lovers. Sure to succeed. As easily grown as potatoes.

#### CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES.

Price by Mail, Postpaid. Each 8c, dozen 85c. Dozen orders may be made up of several varieties not less than 3 of a kind.

NORA—Single, Pink, large bells, fine spikes. GERTRUDE—Single, Deep Pink, very fine truss. BARONESS VAN THUYLL—Single, Pure White, very large truss. PAIX de l'EUROPE—Single, Pure White drooping bells. REGULUS—Single, Dark Porcelain Blue, striped with white. GEN. PELLISSIER—Single, Deep Crimson, compact, fine truss. LA PLUME d'OR—Single, Pale Yellow.

**SINGLE MIXED HYACINTHS:** Price by mail, postpaid, each 6c, doz. 65c. Not prepaid \$4.50 per 100. Orders may be made up of more than one variety, not less than 3 of a kind. Red, Rose, White, Pure White, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow.

**DOUBLE MIXED HYACINTHS:** Same price and conditions as Single.

Rose, Pure White, Blush White, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Red.

### ROMAN HYACINTHS.

For house or open ground. They are beautiful for blooming in the house through the winter. Also bloom very early in the garden.

Price, each 5c; doz. 50c, by mail, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per 100.

### TULIPS.

The Tulip is the popular flower for the millions. They may be had so cheaply, and the flowers are so beautiful that they ought to be grown by everybody in country, town and city. For house or open ground.

#### CHOICE NAMED TULIPS.

Each, 4c, 3 for 10c, doz. 30c, postpaid. Per 100 not prepaid, \$2.00. 50 at 100 rate.

**Double:** LACANDEUR—Pure White, one of the finest. REX RUBRORUM—Scarlet, very fine. TOURNESOL—Bright Red and Yellow.

**SINGLE MIXED TULIPS:** Price, each 3c, 4 for 10c, doz. 20c, postpaid. 100 not prepaid \$1.25. Red, White, Striped, Yellow.

**DOUBLE MIXED TULIPS:** Price same as Single Mixed. Red, White, Striped, Yellow.

### NARCISSUS.

For house or open ground. of easiest culture, vies with the Hyacinth for popularity and easy of culture. VON STON—Double Yellow, finest. Price, each 4c, doz. 40c, postpaid. Per 100 \$2.50. ALBUS PLENUS—Double, Pure White, very sweet scented. Price, each 3c, doz. 30c. Per 100 \$1.50. INCOMPARABLE—Double, Sulphur Yellow, sweet scented. Price, same as above. MAJOR—Single, large, mixed. Each, 4c, doz. 40c. MIXED VARIETIES—Double; each 3c, doz. 30c, per 100 \$1.50.

### CROCUS.

The first flowers to bloom in spring in the open ground. Also very nice for growing in the house. Price, 3 for 5c, doz. 10c, 100 60c, postpaid. Blue, White, Striped, Yellow. All colors mixed.

### MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

**Jonquils**—Bright Yellow, deliciously fragrant flowers. 2 for 5c, doz. 20c, 100 75c, postpaid.

**Campanelle**—Produce freely large yellow flowers. 2 for 5c, doz. 20c, 100 75c, postpaid.

**Scilla Siberica**—One of the prettiest with sprays of exquisite rich blue flowers. 2 for 5c, doz. 25c, 100 \$1.00, postpaid.

**Oxalis**—Very attractive for house or greenhouse. 2 for 5c, doz. 20c, 100 75c, postpaid.

**Grape Hyacinths**—One of the prettiest for early spring flowers. When once planted they will take care of themselves for years. Also suited for indoor. 2 for 5c, doz. 20c, 100 75c, postpaid.

**Allium Neapolitanum**—Has a large cluster of white starry blossoms. Sure to bloom in any window. 2 for 5c, doz. 20c, 100 \$1.00 postpaid.

**Snowdrops**—GIANT. The first to bloom in spring before snow is gone. Will last for years. 2 for 5c, doz. 15c, 100 75c, postpaid.

**Ranunculus**—Plant in a cool, moist situation. Strikingly beautiful. 3 for 5c, doz. 15c, 100 65c.

**Ixias**—For blooming in the house. Beautiful flower, brilliant colors. 3 for 5c, doz. 15c, 100 75c.

**For \$1.25** we will send 100 Bulbs as follows: 2 Mammoth Bulbs Chinese Sacred Lilly, 5 Dutch Hyacinths (separate varieties and colors) 12 Tulips (separate varieties and colors), 3 Roman Hyacinths, 12 Crocus, 12 Jonquils, 12 Iris, 15 Oxalis, 3 Narcissus, 3 Campanelle, 3 Ranunculus, 3 Ixias, 3 Allium, 6 Grape Hyacinths, 3 Sparaxias, 3 Freesias. Total, 100 Bulbs. All Collections Sent Postpaid.

**Chinese Sacred Lilly or Oriental Narcissus.** All orders should include these bulbs, as they have become most popular through their own merits. Flowering in water and gravel in 5 to 8 weeks from the time of planting. They grow well in pots of soil, but the most popular way of blooming them is the Chinese method, as follows: Put about one inch of sand in a shallow bowl, or some similar vessel, about four inches deep; place the bulb on this, and pack it firmly with small pebbles or pieces of rocks; then fill it with water to the top of the pebbles, and place in a warm, sunny window. The bulb will at once commence a rapid growth, and bloom in five or eight weeks. Add fresh water as often as necessary. For a window ornament they are unexcelled, and lend to an interior a cheerful aspect when all outside is frost-bound and dreary. The effect is heightened when several are put in a large dish. They can be planted at different times, and have a succession of flowers all winter. Flowers often double and single from the same bulb. Large bulbs, 15c each, 3 for 35c, postpaid. \$1.00 per dozen, by ex. rates, not prepaid.

**SEND ALL ORDERS TO**

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis, Ind.**

**JAPANESE SACRED LILY.**

and have a succession of flowers all winter. Flowers often double and single from the same bulb. Large bulbs, 15c each, 3 for 35c, postpaid. \$1.00 per dozen, by ex. rates, not prepaid.

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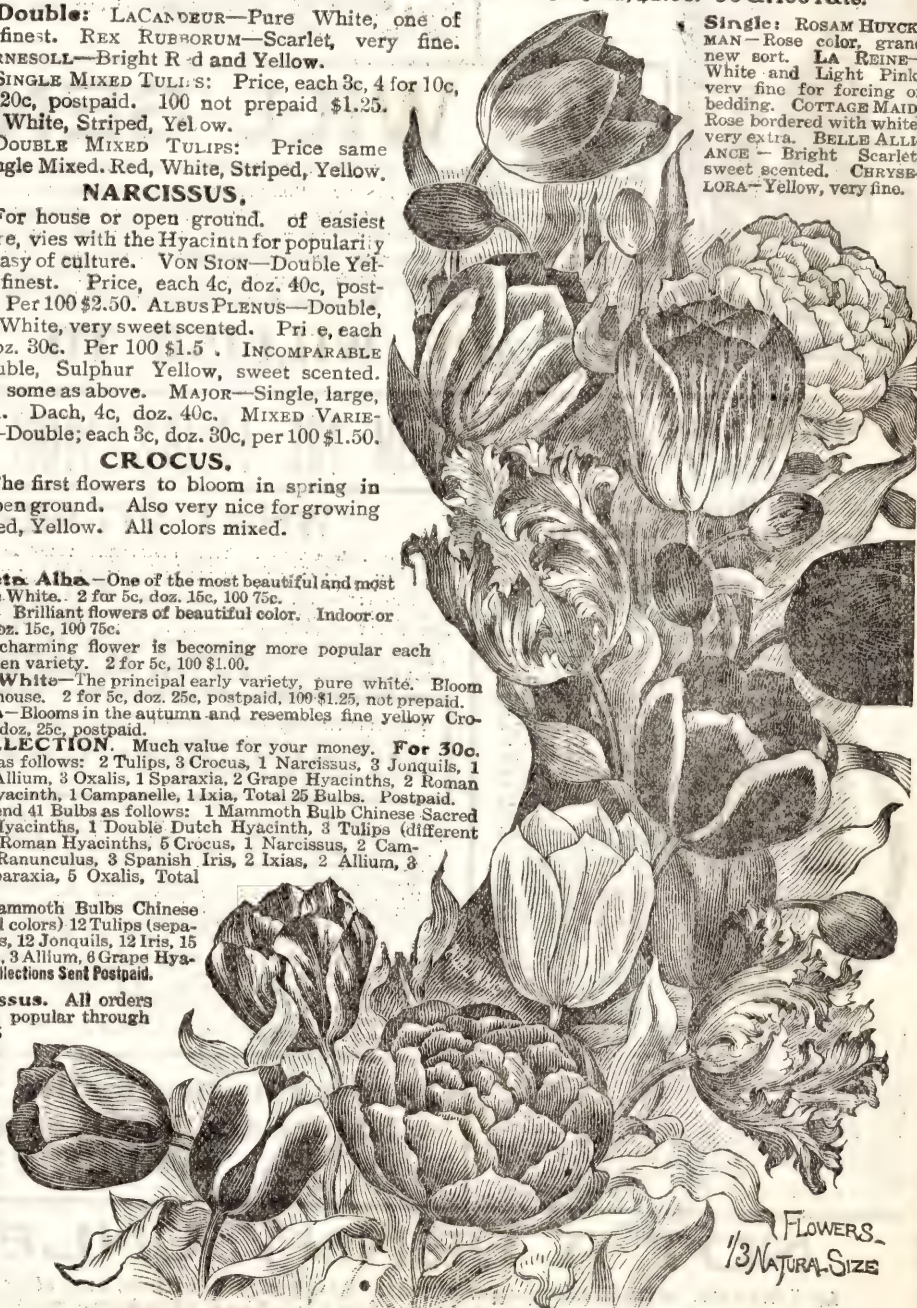
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**SEND ALL ORDERS TO**

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis, Ind.**



**TYPES of TULIPS--Everybody's Flowers.**



# ASIN AND ASHAME

## IF YOU

### Your Family Doctor

may tell you that your case is incurable, that medical science is unable to help you, that all you can expect is temporary or slight RELIEF. Well let HIM think so. He is certainly entitled to HIS OPINION. You need not think so unless YOU WISH TO.

Many people whose testimony appears in the books and pamphlets of the THEO. NOEL CO., were told that their cases were hopeless, helpless, impossible, incurable, past all recovery, yet—READ THEIR TESTIMONY. Many were told that they had but a few short years—some but months—to live, yet—READ THEIR TESTIMONY. There are more things in HEAVEN and EARTH than are dreamed of in the Doctor's philosophy, and Vitae-Ore is one of them.



Need it and do not send for it, it is actually a sin and a shame. It is OFFERED TO YOU FREELY, unreservedly, genuinely; YOU HAVE BUT TO ASK for it. There are no strings tied to the offer, no questions to answer, no documents to sign, no references of past history to give. Getting it is as simple as A B C. You just SAY THAT YOU WANT IT, that you need it, that you will use it, AND IT IS SENT TO YOU. It must be good, or it could not be sent out in this way. YOU KNOW IT MUST BE GOOD; that it IS GOOD. You have seen it advertised too often, seen it endorsed too many times, heard it highly spoken of too frequently, not to know that it IS GOOD, that it IS SENT OUT FREELY as it is advertised, that it does what is aimed for it. Now if you need it, WHY DON'T YOU SEND FOR IT TODAY? With this knowledge before you, how can you delay, wait or refuse? What is your excuse? YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. It is a SIN AND A SHAME if you need it and don't send for it. Do it to-day. Read our special offer.

### AS A BEACON LIGHT

VITAE-ORE points the way for storm-tossed sufferers to a haven of Health and Comfort. If you have been drifting in a sea of sickness and disease, towards the rocks and shoals of Chronic Invalidism. Port your helm ere it be too late, take heed of the message of hope and safety which it flashes to you; STOP DRIFTING about in a helpless, undecided manner; first of one course and then another, but begin the proper treatment immediately and reach the goal you are seeking by the route SO MANY HAVE TRAVELED WITH SUCCESS.

Every person who has used Vitae-Ore is willing to act as a Pilot for you, each knows the way from having followed it; attend their advice. FOLLOW THE LIGHT and be cured with Nature's Remedy as they have been.



## WE WILL SEND TO ALL

Subscribers or readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a full sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty day's time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know Vitae-Ore and

## WE ARE WILLING TO TAKE THE RISK!

### A MESSAGE FOR EVERY WOMAN

Read What Mrs. Walker Tells of Her Terrible Sufferings. Cured Sound and Hale in Three Weeks' Time.

When I sent for a trial package of Vitae-Ore I was suffering almost death. One doctor told me it was old age approaching, although I am only thirty-nine years old; another said it was caused by a fall which I experienced some time ago, and still another pronounced it female weakness. I suffered terribly for months with pains in my bowels and limbs, and menstruation was very profuse and irregular. At one period I could not sleep for three nights in succession, and had to sit up in bed on account of the terrible pain. I do not see now how I endured the misery. I began to take Vitae-Ore one morning, and at night, after taking but three doses, I rested much more than usual and slept some. When I had taken it for three days my pain and misery were all gone. Now, after three weeks' use of the medicine I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I can pick cotton and ride about on the roads, feeling better every day. I wish I could tell every suffering woman what Vitae-Ore has done for me. I thank the Lord every day that I can live and feel well, so that I can tell others what they can do to cure their suffering.



Mrs. LAURA N. WALKER,  
Arlington, Okla.  
P. O. Box 21.

### FROM THE EARTH'S VEINS TO YOUR VEINS

#### WHAT VITAE-ORE IS

Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh, and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney, and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for package, will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

Throw Physics to the Dogs and Give Nature and Her Remedy a Chance to CURE YOU.

### BEST DOCTORS FAIL

Had Kidney Trouble for 30 Years, Dropsy 20 Years, and Rheumatism 12 Years. Vitae-Ore Triumphs Astonishingly After All These Long Years of Sickness.

In 1867 I was taken with Kidney Trouble and could not do any farm work. I continued in this condition for so long, although I tried many remedies, that it developed into Dropsy, and I have been more or less in a dropsical state for the past twenty years, at times most alarmingly so. To add to my already heavy burden, I was attacked with rheumatism some 11 or 12 years ago, and this has been with me almost continuously since that time. I had the best doctors in the country, having continually searched and expended money to bring about a cure if such a thing were possible, but all to no avail. I also tried my share of all the advertised treatments, as I suppose every sick person does and must, with the same results. When I first learned of Vitae-Ore I had tried so long and so fruitlessly that I laughed at the claims set forth, but as I investigated further and found that it was not a man-made compound, but a natural mineral ore, mined from a deposit, I grew interested in it and decided to at least give it a trial. I commenced taking Vitae-Ore three months ago still take it, and am now as well and free from all these troubles as I ever expected to be and more. Vitae-Ore is certainly a powerful remedy and I only wish that I had learned of it when it was first placed upon the market. It almost makes me heart-sick to think of all the great suffering, pain and illness I could have saved, and the ability I could have had to do all I wanted to do. No ailing person should pass by the opportunity to try it when it is offered to them.



D. L. STRAIN, Shannon City, Iowa.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED!

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS,

THEO. NOEL CO., Up-To-Date Dept., Vitae-Ore Building, CHICAGO, ILL.



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1, 1904

## READ

### IN THIS ISSUE

Corn and Potato Bulletins

Argument to Sustain Corn  
Bulletin

Pointed Paragraphs

National Crop Conventions

Blind Teachers

Size of Crop Not a  
Factor

Planters Holding Cotton

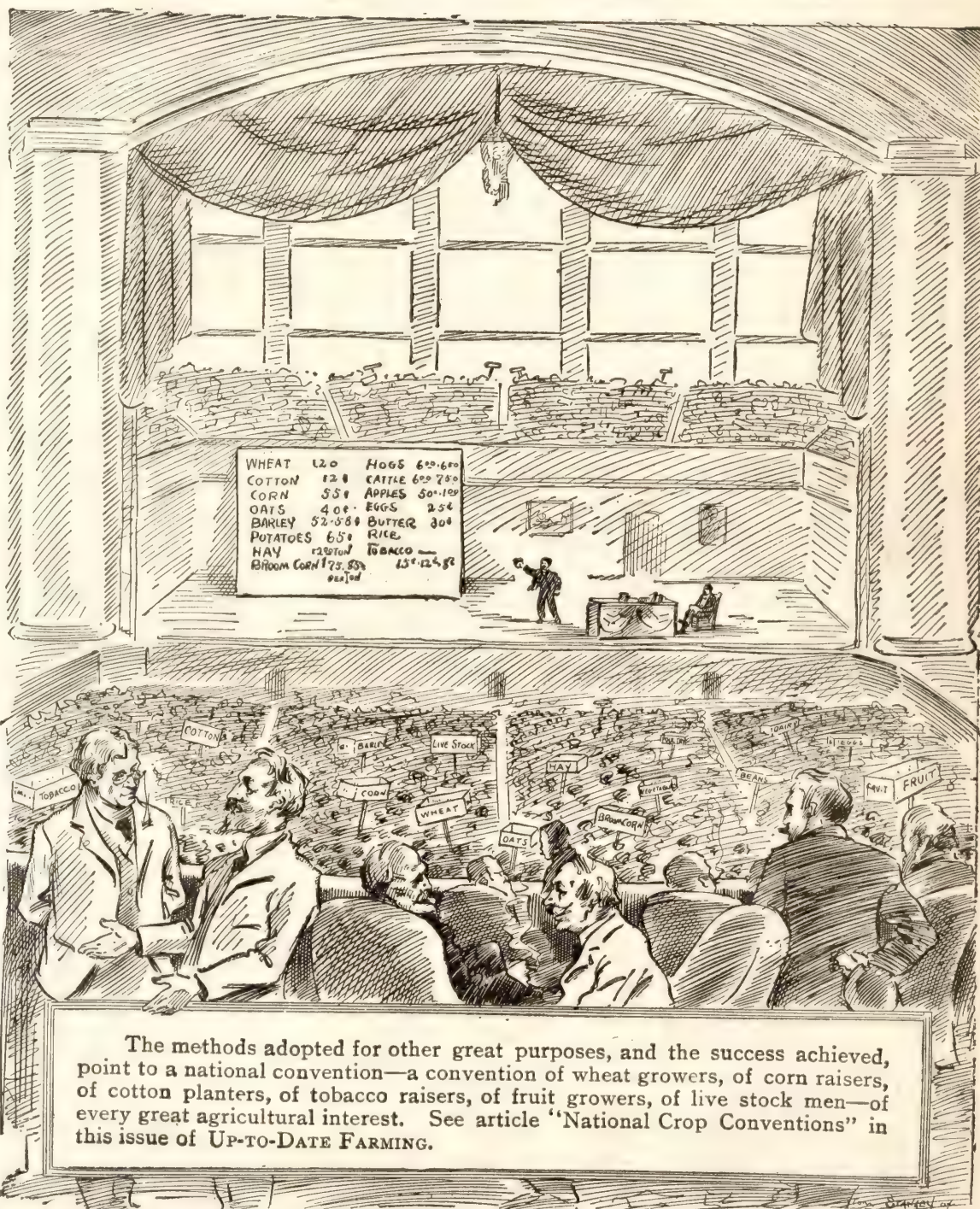
Government Price  
Making

Cotton Situation

Third Power (contd.)

Local Union

Departments  
Etc., Etc.



FOR THE  
CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA



## The "Daisy" \$14.95 Sweep Mill

Costs  
\$16 to \$25  
elsewhere.

Has 19-inch  
steel burrs  
of finest  
quality.



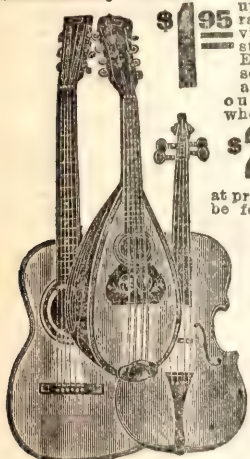
The finest line of standard implements in the world at your command—Climax Plows, Blue Jay Sulkies, 8 styles of Peg Harrows, Champion Disc Harrows, \$17.15; Corn Shellers, Hay Tools, Windmills, Saws, Diamond Grinders, Gas Engines, Incubators, Steel Tanks, etc. The Daisy Sweep Mill as here illustrated, capacity 10 bu. per hour, weighs 550 lbs. Cannot clog. Every farmer should have our 40-page Implement Catalogue. It quotes a really high-grade line of implements, tells about our plan of shipping from warehouses at Chicago, Toledo, O., or St. Louis; explains how we can make our own prices; explains our binding guarantee, in which we agree to take back any tool not satisfactory, and gives much valuable implement information. New edition now ready. Ask for Implement Catalogue.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## Lowest Prices

for musical goods of the right quality. We sell only the very best grades, the only kind you can afford to buy if you expect satisfactory results.



up to \$50.00 in our range of prices on violins, 27 different styles to select from. Each instrument absolutely dependable, and offered to you at our wonderfully low wholesale prices.

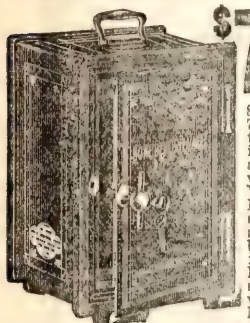
**\$1.95** buys the genuine Rockwell guitar. 12 Other makes at prices lower than can be found anywhere else for instruments of the same quality.

**\$2.50** is our wholesale price to you for a genuine Glenwood mandolin, an instrument that sells for \$4.00 to \$5.00 elsewhere.

We handle everything in musical goods and will gladly send our interesting catalogue to any person who can possibly use a musical instrument of any kind. Ask for Musical Instrument Catalogue.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.



**\$7.70** buys this fire-proof Home Deposit Vlt. 14 inches high, 9 1/2 inches wide, 8 1/2 in. deep, weight 75 pounds. Just the thing for protecting valuable papers and jewelry. Made with strong key lock. With combination lock \$9.70. Larger sizes at \$11.65, \$13.15 and up to our 140 lb. business safe. Write for special safe catalogue. You will be surprised at the prices we make on absolutely reliable fire-proof safes of the highest type of construction. Catalogue by return mail.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## 30 Days Trial



**\$129.00**

buys a fully-guaranteed Windsor Piano. Other's at \$165.00, \$190.00 and \$225.00. We pay freight both ways, if you are not entirely satisfied. Write for our illustrated catalogue, containing details of construction, large photographs of the Windsor line and full explanation of our liberal 30 day free trial plan. Don't buy until you have seen our catalogue.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## Keep Warm

Wear one of our heavy fleeced-lined coats this winter and be comfortable even on the coldest days. We have over 60 different kinds of zero weather coats at prices far lower than you can buy the same quality for at other stores.

Our heavy duck \$1.00 coat, heavy fleeced blanket lining.

**\$2.75** buys a fine Wool Mackinaw. Other styles at \$1.90, \$2.25 and up to \$5.00.

A heavy weight, sheep felt lined, water-proof duck on outside, sheep skin collar. The bargain of the season. Warm as toast.

**\$4.50** buys a fine Wool Mackinaw. Other styles at \$1.90, \$2.25 and up to \$5.00.

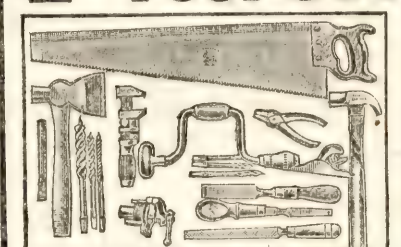
Sleeves lined with heavy blanket. For \$1.50 you can keep warm even on the coldest days.

Our Fur Ulster division is the largest in the country, selling direct to the user. Write at once for our Special Cold Weather Catalogue. You will find it an interesting and valuable book. Write to-day. Free to any address.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## \$2.70 Tool Set



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# Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union or  
Co-Operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
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## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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### Minimum Prices

Below are the prices recommended by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, below which farmers should not sell, but any person may sell at higher prices. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold all will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price. This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at your price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Wheat, No. 2 red, Chicago, per bushel	- \$ 1.20
Corn, No. 2	" "
Until January 1st, 1905,	-.50
From Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1905,	-.55
" April 1 to next crop	-.65
Hay, No. 1 timothy, " per ton	- 12.00
Oats, No. 2 white, " per bushel	-.40
Barley, No. 2 " per bushel	-.58
Barley, No. 3 " per bushel	-.52
Potatoes—Chicago, per bushel,	
Until January 1st, 1905,	-.55
After January 1st, 1905,	-.65
Beans, No. 1, Hand-picked, Detroit, per bu.	2.00
Clover Seed, No. 2, Toledo, per bushel	- \$ 7.00
Cotton, New York, per pound	-.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	- \$75.00 to \$85.00
Hogs, " per cwt.	- 6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, " per cwt.	- 6.00 to 7.50

### SOME PRICES OCT. 22, 1904

Cash Wheat, Chicago,	- \$1.20 to \$1.22 bushel
" Corn, old, " "	-.52½ to .53½ "
" Oats, " "	-.29½ to .30 "
" Barley, " "	-.36½ to .51 "
" Potatoes, " "	-.50 to .55 "
" Cotton, New York,	- \$10.05 to \$10.30 cwt.
" Broom Corn, Chicago,	- 80.00 to 95.00 ton
" Cattle, Chicago,	- 4.50 to 6.20 cwt.
" Hogs, " "	- 4.60 to 5.40 "

Prices for farm products average higher now—the size of the crops considered—than they probably ever did in this country before. This paper claims much of the credit, because it has taught, and urged farmers to control marketing and regulate it to meet only the demand.

## BULLETIN

### The Corn Crop of 1904

National Union of the American Society of Equity

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1904

TO THE CORN GROWERS OF AMERICA:

From many reports received from the members of the American Society of Equity and non-member farmers, and from information gathered from other sources, this society does estimate and proclaim that the total corn yield of the United States for the year 1904 is

**TWO BILLION BUSHEL**  
(2,000,000,000 bushels)

Also this society recommends minimum prices on the basis of the Chicago market for cash corn as follows:

UNTIL JANUARY 1ST, 1905, 50 CENTS A BUSHEL

FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 1ST, 1905, 55 CENTS A BUSHEL

FROM APRIL 1 TO NEXT CROP, 1905, 60 CENTS A BUSHEL

M. W. TUBBS, Act. Sec.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

## BULLETIN

### The Potato Crop of 1904

National Union of the American Society of Equity

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1904

TO THE POTATO GROWERS OF AMERICA:

This society, from numerous reports from members, and information from every available source, estimates the potato crop of the United States for the year 1904 at

**TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY MILLION BUSHEL**  
(280,000,000 bushels)

Also this society recommends minimum prices on the basis of the Chicago market as follows:

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1905, 55 CENTS A BUSHEL

AFTER JANUARY 1, 1905, 65 " " "

M. W. TUBBS, Act. Sec.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.



# CORN BULLETIN

## Argument to Sustain It

In estimating a crop like corn we admit the impossibility of arriving at correct figures. The figures given by any estimator can be only closely approximate. Then there is the ever present, but uncertain factor of quality and possibility of damage by weather before the crop is harvested and placed in store or market. This autumn has been extremely favorable for the maturing of what was a very late crop. Growers and consumers may congratulate themselves on this condition. Yet on this date there is enough corn not fully matured to represent quite a percentage of the whole crop as soft corn. If hard freezes come soon it will catch this portion, but it is not a quantity so large but that it can easily be fed out on the farms. Also if hard freezes come in a month much corn will be ruined for seed.

The size of the crop, so far as the farmer is concerned, *should not* be of so great concern. A large crop represents very little more outlay in labor and investment than a small crop. One should bring to him practically the same returns as the other, because in either case the amount received for the crop represents his wages for the summer work, returns on his investment, etc. This should be reasonably uniform, season after season. But it has not been so.

By referring to the table below, taken from the year book of the Department of Agriculture, we see that the highest average returns per acre of corn in sixteen years was \$10.96 in 1891, and the lowest return was \$6.06 in 1896. Therefore the farmer who cultivated fifty acres received \$245.00 less for the same effort in 1896 than he did in 1891, while the crops were nearly the same size. To emphasize the contrast, refer to the table again, and you will see that the one crop brought to the farmers \$836,439,000, while the other crop, which was really over 200,000,000 bushels larger, brought them only \$491,006,000, not much more than half as much.

YEAR.	Yield, bu.	Av. price in Chicago	Farm value per acre	Total Farm value.
1903	2,244,000,000	25.5	47	\$ 952,863,000
1902	2,523,000,000	26.8	60	1,017,017,000
1901	1,522,000,000	16.7	50	921,555,000
1900	2,105,000,000	25.3	38	751,220,000
1899	2,078,000,000	25.3	33	629,210,000
1898	1,924,000,000	24.8	32	552,023,000
1897	1,901,000,000	23.8	25	501,072,000
1896	2,238,575,000	22.2	26	491,006,000
1895	2,151,132,000	26.2	40	544,985,000
1894	1,212,770,000	19.4	43	554,719,000
1893	1,619,496,000	22.5	40	581,625,000
1892	1,628,461,000	23.1	41	642,146,000
1891	2,060,154,000	27.0	59	836,439,000
1890	1,489,970,000	20.7	39	754,433,000
1889	2,112,892,000	27.0	34	597,918,000
1888	1,987,790,000	26.3	47	677,561,000

There are many interesting things in this table, and we want farmers to study it. For instance, notice that the smallest crop of corn the country ever raised except one, was in 1901, and that it sold for more money than any crop up to that time. That the largest crop the country ever produced was in 1902, which was one billion bushels more than the 1901 crop, yet it brought the growers only \$96,000,000 more than the short crop. (In considering the figures in the table remember that the total farm value is based on price Dec. 1st, while the average price in Chicago is the average of the year.)

Also notice that 1888 and 1889 were big crop years, 1890 was small, 1891 large, 1892 and 1893 only moderate, 1894 very small, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 were large, 1901 small, 1902, 1903 and 1904, the present year, large. It is altogether likely, since we have had three wet seasons and three large corn crops in succession, that next year will be smaller, but the consumption has increased to such a great extent that a crop of two billion bushels now is no larger relatively than one billion, six hundred millions was ten years ago. Three crops in succession around two billions of bushels does not in any sense represent an over-production, and every bushel of the pres-

ent crop will be consumed at a fair price if farmers will hold for it.

Corn is peculiarly an American product and of American consumption. We find that our greatest export was 212,000,000 bushels in 1897. We look for a greater export demand this year, however, because of the great drought in Europe and consequent short crops.

We urge farmers not to let their 1904 crop of corn go except at fair prices. The minimum prices set by the A. S. of E. are fair and equitable. If they err in any way it is in being too low. What other class of people would expend the amount of labor the farmer does to produce an acre of corn for such a small money return? They are few. True, there are a great many farmers who raise near 100 bushels per acre. But the average farmers are in the majority, and they represent the average yields. Hence, when we work for the good of any people, we must look at them on the plane of the average. This movement is to give the average corn grower, the average farmer, a fair show.

Corn growers everywhere are urged to keep the prices in mind and to communicate them to their neighbors, and write of them to their distant friends and relatives. We cannot do too much for the farmers. They cannot be too prosperous, as is the degree of their prosperity, so also other classes will prosper. Members of the A. S. of E. and readers of Up-to-Date Farming should not be alarmed if the price should go below the minimum prices at the start as there will be a great many corn growers who will not hear of the price. But remember, those who hold will get the prices.

It is in the air—controlled marketing.

Up-to-Date is showing the people how to get there.

Price first; yield second. That is the proper order.

So certainly have farmers shown that a falling market is the one most patronized by them, that whenever large packing houses wish to stock up, they start the prices downward, and in comes the stock. In all other lines of business you have to put up the price to get the commodities. But farmers will learn.

Farmers are in greater need of education in how and when to market than in any other lines. Whenever the market takes a downward turn every farmer wants to rush his stuff in. What could be more suicidal from a profit standpoint? The worst of all markets to sell on is a falling market, and yet that is the market that gets the stuff.

Out in the field cutting corn, you could not get a single stalk to stand, could you? But when you put several together and braced them one with the other, you soon had a shock that stood firmly. It is just so with the farmers themselves. One standing alone is very weak and tottering, but many of them together, standing by and supporting each other, form a union invincible.

We have recently been out among the F. M. B. A. That is a great organization, capable of doing wonderful good among such farmers as desire a secret society, but somehow it has got into ruts, and fails to reach out after the world of unorganized farmers. It is made up of good people, splendid, progressive people, but, narrowed down to a few counties, they are powerless to achieve great results. Any movement to succeed nationally must have broad-minded, capable persons to direct it—persons who know how to reach out into the nation and achieve national results. This we sincerely hope they may have.

## Explanatory

Through inability to prepare the article announced in Oct. 15th number, viz., "The Proposal by the Russian Government to Maintain Profitable Prices on the Chief Farm Crops," it does not appear in this issue, but will appear later.

## On to Lynchburg, Va.

Readers, and tobacco growers in particular, must not forget the convention at Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 10th and 11th. Members should conclude to attend on their own account, while local union should appoint delegates at once if not already appointed. The object is to agree on prices for the 1904 crop of tobacco.

For a single paper to revolutionize the thought of a nation in any one line, is something of an achievement certainly. Up-to-Date has done that so far as marketing farm products is concerned.

"The market is largely in Armour's control at present." So says a recent letter referring to the wheat market. Armour controlling the wheat market? We thought the knowing ones said supply and demand controls the market. A-r-m-o-u-r is a queer way to spell supply and demand.

There are now three great tobacco manufacturing companies, and these, it is said, are to combine to stop competition. What's the difference so far as the grower's market is concerned? He don't have to sell until he gets his price, and then it don't make any difference to him whether he sells to one company or a dozen.

Don't you believe it is your duty to get subscribers for Up-to-Date Farming? We can write, and the printers can print, but unless we can get it in the hands of the people so they can read it, what good will it all do? Our work costs a heap of money (people must be paid for their labor), while yours costs only a few words and a short letter. We must do ours whether you do yours or not, but will not you do yours also, and give this cause a great boom?

Persons of no great experience may easily imagine that it is no great matter to get up a newspaper, and we have known persons who could scarcely write a postal card think they could edit a paper to beat the London Times or New York Tribune. It costs just as much to get a paper that has neither ability nor influence as it does to get one that speaks in words of wisdom and tones of command to half a million people. This brings up a question which ought to be very easy to decide.

You can't boil the water in a kettle by building a fire upon the top of it. Neither can you bring about a great reform by beginning among the "big bugs" who think they have already reached the top. This was exemplified at the recent meeting of tobacco growers at Guthrie, Ky. There were the ex-governors and the ex-other people, who refused to hear the simple story of controlled marketing, the gospel of the farmer's industrial salvation, but as in the days of Christ, the "common people heard it gladly."

Speculators are trying hard to force down the price of wheat by claiming that all other crops are bumper crops. But farmers were not brought up in the fields to be scared at the screech of an owl. The other crops are not all bumper crops; some of them are not even large crops. But what if they were? That is no reason why the wheat grower should not be properly paid for his grain. It is not the purpose to take advantage of the situation and make extortionate prices on any commodity, but if the farmer does not hold on to his wheat, his cotton, his corn, potatoes and other crops until he gets reasonable prices for them, he is living below his privileges, and should never grumble if he be called upon to travel stony paths.



# National Crop Conventions

## How Prices May Be Intelligently Made and Positively Maintained

The closing year has been prolific of important lessons. Price-making and marketing have been studied by the rural population as they never were before, and it has been proven that the producers of farm products can control the market and make and maintain prices. The remaining lesson to learn is the best way to do it. The American Society of Equity is not a stickler for methods. It set out to prove that the farmer need not trail along after all other classes, that he need not look from his toil-worn fields to see everybody else putting prices upon the work of his hands while he alone must toil on, aimlessly, almost hopelessly, and accept for his products whatever the buyer chose to offer. We have accomplished that purpose. We have proven that the farmer, though a toiler, is abreast of other toilers, that he possesses every right that belongs to others, and that from the very nature of his products, food and raiment for the race, his is the vocation which makes all other vocations possible, and without which none of the others could be. We have demonstrated that, by a simple act of ordinary business, he can secure these rights which he has so long waived in the interest of others, and for himself make and secure profitable prices upon whatever he produces that may be needed by his fellows or their domestic dependents. It only remains, as we have said, to determine the best way to do this.

The methods adopted for other great purposes, and the successes achieved, point to a national convention—a convention of wheat growers, of corn raisers, of cotton planters, of tobacco raisers, of fruit growers, of live stock men—of every great agricultural interest. Assembled thus we may pattern after the political conventions, and act through committees. Not only supply, demand, market and price may be considered, but other questions affecting the industry may be discussed, making the convention an annual summing up of the lessons and experiences of the years, and of suggested advancements for the year to come.

Who can calculate the benefits that would result from such conventions, and who would be better qualified to make equitable prices upon the various products than such a convention of the producers of them, acting primarily through a committee of the most intelligent, most conservative, and most judicious of them all? Such action ratified by the convention, would go to the country with a force, and be received with a confidence that no other action could claim, unless it were the action of the government itself, and it is questionable whether even that would carry with it so great a weight of confidence.

But would such action be accepted by the masses of the various lines of production? We may reason from analogy, and say emphatically YES. And this is a good year in which to say so, because the proof is so near at hand.

The national conventions of the political parties but recently met. They adopted platforms that had never been considered for a moment by the masses, and in most instances named candidates that had not previously been spoken of. In only one case was the candidate a reasonable certainty, in another he had been mentioned and discussed, but he was followed to the convention by the fiercest opposition. In all the other cases the candidate was absolutely unknown and unthought of. Yet the wires had scarcely cooled from the flash that told the news, when the respective party masses accepted the result as their own act—the platforms as being the embodiment of their most sacred principles and profoundest convictions, and the candidates as being the ones of all others whom they most delighted to honor. Can it be said that people so intelligent as those of America

than they are to their political parties, which, laud them as you may, are but ephemeral aggregations gathered around some fancied purposes, and whose principal if not only beneficiaries are the few that may obtain office? We do not believe it. Give the American people a chance to rally around the standard of their own prosperity—the foundation of their homes, the welfare of the families, the success of their calling—and they will do it with an enthusiasm and unanimity that will put every doubter to the blush and every enemy to flight.

What of a penalty? No penalty will be needed but the penalty of privileges abused, opportunities neglected, and wilful loss. What incentive? The incentive of benefits, of just reward for toil, of an honorable place among men, of a home established and a family provided for—the incentive of honest and honorable prosperity. The voter that ignores his party action is a "bolter," the laborer that refuses to recognize the union is a "scab," the farmer that would not accept the work of a convention of his kind would be—the future must coin the word. The lessons and successes of this year point to a full accomplishment of these great purposes next year.

### Blind Teachers of the Blind

There is a revolution in the agricultural thought of the country, and the agricultural press must change front, as must also the agricultural schools and colleges, if they meet the new requirement. "Raise more and cheaper crops," will no longer be accepted as the keynote of agricultural education, and teaching that shall bring the farmer more nearly abreast with twentieth century conditions must be substituted for it. Papers that are to meet a welcome in the farmers' homes must teach better marketing as well as better production—must show farmers how to get remunerative prices rather than how to secure increased yields; and the schools that satisfy rural aspirations must teach how to dispose of crops at a profit as well as how to grow them.

Farmers will no longer plow and plant and harvest in blindness, nor will they longer follow those who lead them as they have been led so long, into the snares of the despoiler. A press that has for a hundred years taught how to grow things only to increase the gains of those who produce nothing but arrogance and insolence, must turn their attention to better things or find themselves without rural support. And the same thing may be said of the school. Henceforth farmers will accept only that line of thought and teaching which points to better and steadier markets—to profits as well as production.

### Size of Crop Not a Factor

Farmers do their best to raise large crops, and yet as a favorable season advances and they see their hopes realized, they begin to have misgivings and deprecate their own success. "There will be so much raised it won't be worth anything!" "Yes, we are having a good crop, but it won't bring anything!" Such expressions are common among farmers during good crop years. All have heard them, and many have used them. Farmers actually dread the thing they most earnestly seek. This makes farm life a constant period of doubt, if not of depression. When farmers plant they fear an unfavorable yield. This fear removed by promising conditions, they dread an excessive crop and unprofitable prices. Hence the farmer lives a life of struggles, of fears, and of contradictions.

But this is made so by the old system of marketing, the system that gives into the hands of others not only the making of the prices, but the farmer's life, his hope, his fate. Under the true system of marketing, the system that makes the farmer an independent factor in the great field of human effort, and guarantees to him the stability and certainty that alone makes other callings possible, the size of the crop is not a factor in determining the price except when the yield, on account of untoward conditions, is driven below the normal. Then the lack of supply justifies an increase of price to compensate the farmer for misfortunes and losses for which he is in no way responsible—enables him to divide those losses with a world he feeds and clothes.

But an excessive crop need no longer be dreaded as "too great a blessing," for controlled marketing maintains the price, and insures the farmer remuneration for his toil, at the same time giving to the world "each day its daily bread" at prices no greater than it is accustomed to pay. Under this system, the system which right and justice and fair dealing approve, the farmer may sow in hope, reap in confidence and sell in the assurance of just reward. Under the present or old system, the system of speculation, gambling and option swindling, the system that has prevailed so long, he sows in doubt, reaps in uncertainty, and too often sells in despair. Choose ye this day which ye will have.

### Planters Holding Cotton

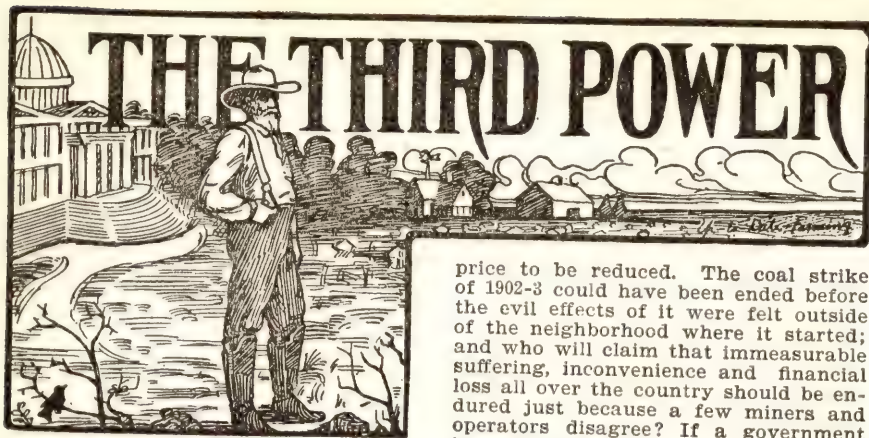
A recent dispatch from Jackson, Miss., entirely independent of the information we get from A. S. of E. sources, declares that "the movement among the farmers of Mississippi to hold back their cotton until they can get 10 cents per pound or better has become so general that the merchants at many interior points are complaining of the dullness of trade caused by the movement. The farmers, they assert, are not spending money with the freedom usual at this season of the year, and as a result their sales show a sharp decline. The movement seems to be rapidly spreading among the cotton growers in the State, and receipts at interior market points are daily growing less, despite the fact that the crop is being rapidly harvested. Much cotton is being hauled to town, but it is not offered for sale, being stored in warehouses, while the farmer borrows enough money from the bank to mete his pressing needs, if it happens that he has no supply of ready cash. Many of them, however, are independent of the banks, having cash deposits sufficient to meet their obligations."

That is confirmatory of the information which reaches us from our own official sources, and shows how effectively the cotton market is being controlled by the planters, and how deeply the doctrines of the A. S. of E. and Up-to-Date Farming have already taken root throughout the country. There is no question as to the efficiency of this method of making and maintaining prices, nor of its importance to agriculture.

No development in the cotton situation has yet led to any doubt as to the justness of the minimum price of 12 cents per pound for middling cotton at New York, fixed by the National Union, A. S. of E., in the official Cotton Bulletin. Twelve cents in New York ought to mean not much less than 11 cents in any of the local markets of the South, and not a pound of good middling cotton should leave the farms at a price lower than that. This is truly the time for the planter to step to the front and stand firmly upon his rights.

Wheat has already reached \$1.20, cotton has been within a few points of 12 cents, and all the other crops are pointing toward the minimum prices. The organized farmers may well congratulate themselves, and the unorganized ones should hasten to become organized. Self-interest (not necessarily selfishness) is a justifying motive.





**[THE THIRD POWER, (Farmers to the Front)]** is a book of 275 pages, by J. A. EVERITT, President of the American Society of Equity. It began in June 15th issue and will continue until completed. Back numbers may be obtained by embracing the special three months offer in this number for 10c. The book may be obtained complete at \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding, 50c in paper cover, 10c extra for postage. Send orders to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.]

## CHAPTER XXI.

Much is said about the dangers of a strong government. But surely no one will deny that the government ought, at least, to be stronger than any citizen or combination of citizens. The power of all must be stronger than the power of less than all. Otherwise we shall have the rule of the many by the few, which is abhorrent to American ideas. So we shall have a government strong enough to prevent one man from injuring another. And it will make no difference how rich and powerful the would-be injurer is. In no other way than this can justice and equity be secured. The government must first itself be just, and then it must, standing above and outside of all classes and cliques, impose absolute justice upon all. We all know that weak governments can not do this. A feeble ruler is always, and of necessity must be, an unjust and oppressive ruler. In order to maintain himself he is forced to seek the support of the rich and powerful or of certain classes of the rich and powerful, and to win their support he must favor them at the expense of the rest of the community. A study of the history of the South and Central American republics will show that this is true. To be just, a government must be great and strong, owing no favors to any one, and granting none to any one.

To this extent, then, we intend to have a strong government in this country. Putting the case in the other way, surely no one will say that it should be less strong than even the most powerful citizen, or combination of citizens. We want all the people—and not some of the people—to rule all the people. And this, and this only, is self-government. We may then start with the certainty that the success of the American Society of Equity and the triumph of the Third Power will mark the end of class rule and of the favoritism that has grown out of it. Thus we shall have justice and the destruction of all motives that lead men in power to be guilty of injustice. Surely that will be a great gain. Of course it would be foolish to attempt to say what such a government might do, for it could do whatever it pleased to do. What it pleased to do would depend wholly on the will of the people. It is conceivable that the new system might develop along socialistic lines, and that the central authority might interfere more than it does now with what we call private business. Yet there is no tendency to the confiscation of property nor anything that will check enterprise, nor limit ambition or kill incentive to efforts. But if two classes of citizens got into a controversy causing inconvenience and loss to the whole community, it is very probable that all the people, acting through their government, would intervene to protect themselves and to end the quarrel. The Interstate Commerce Commission even now may say that a certain railroad rate is unreasonable, though it may not fix a reasonable rate. Under the new order the nation might do the latter thing—and it would be no very great extension of power. If it were found that the butchers were charging prices for meat out of all proportion to the cost of the cattle that they bought—as they have been known to do—the government, in the interest of all, would almost certainly order the

price to be reduced. The coal strike of 1902-3 could have been ended before the evil effects of it were felt outside of the neighborhood where it started; and who will claim that immeasurable suffering, inconvenience and financial loss all over the country should be endured just because a few miners and operators disagree? If a government is not for this purpose, pray, what is it for? In the controversy, which it has been suggested might arise between the farmers and the consumers as to the price of farm products, the government would impose its just will on both parties to the quarrel and see that a fair and reasonable price was established. In a word, it would instantly ally itself with all the people as against any class that was seeking to win for itself an unfair advantage at the expense of society. As it is now it allies itself with a given class against the whole body of the people. Thus that situation would be entirely reversed.

But, it will be asked, could such a government be trusted? Certainly it could be if the people can be trusted to govern themselves, as we all pretend to believe. And when we say that we believe in the principle of self-government we do not mean that we think that the people are infallible, and so incapable of making mistakes. What we do mean is that the people are honest, intelligent, swayed by good purposes, and are much better fit to govern themselves than any man is to govern them. We mean further that they will be much more patient under their own mistakes than they could be under the mistakes of any one else. They would recognize that the hurt came from themselves, so as there would be no one to punish there would be no basis for discontent or revolution.

It would, to be sure, still be necessary to decide questions of policy by a majority vote, and the danger of a tyranny by majority would not be wholly removed; but it would be greatly lessened. For we should have in government something of that co-operation which it is designed to introduce in the business of production. The government would be more directly by the people and less by the delegated agents than is now the case. And the overwhelming preponderance of the farmers would strengthen and broaden the foundation of government and would give many more people an interest in it.

Thus the American Society of Equity, merely by calling attention very sharply to the grievances of the farmers, who constitute the largest class in the country, and without having anything directly to do with politics, may be expected to transform our government by restoring it to its first and highest estate.

What does it matter if mistakes are made? They are made now. The people are quite as wise as the politicians and ringsters who now bear rule. And surely the politicians ought to be willing to admit that people wise enough to put them in power are very wise indeed. To hear the defenders of the present system talk you would think that presidents and congresses were never corrupt or wicked or incompetent or foolish. They compare the new scheme with an ideal system, and because it does not measure up to it they condemn it, forgetting that neither does the old system measure up to the ideal. Yet it must ever be borne in mind that we do not advocate any new system—no patent device or trick. What is advocated is old enough, namely, a government which shall be controlled by the people and not by the agents and servants of the people—a strong government, that will protect its citizens and afford that protection quickly—an equitable government, that secures justice for all. This is the true American theory from which, however, we have widely departed.

One thing which it is desired to secure is new in human governments, and that is justice. If that can be gained all will have been gained. Is it beyond our reach? For ages men

have longed for it and struggled for it, but it has always gleamed just ahead of them, and they have never been able to reach it. Is it now at hand? Not ideally or in its fullness, perhaps, for this is an imperfect world of imperfect men, and selfishness is hard to kill. But substantially it can be secured. It can be secured, but only in one way—by enlisting selfishness (self-interest) in the struggle for it. If we can make a large majority of men see that it pays to be just, that they cannot have justice themselves unless they are prepared to concede it to others, they will be as zealous fighters against injustice as are the most unselfish and idealistic of people. Men have in the past tried to eliminate selfishness. Now the purpose is to use it on the side of righteousness. The appeal must be made to the intelligence and self-interest of men as well as to their conscience. It ought not be difficult to make sensible men understand that they would win more by freely yielding to every other man his rights than they could ever hope to win in a fierce scramble for unfair advantages in which they are as likely to be hurt as they are to hurt their brother. The farmer's cause will not be promoted—the Third Power will not rise—on the ruin of other enterprises, but by building up alongside of them will strengthen every other legitimate business and institution.

A great economic writer has given us an allegory showing the wastefulness of a foolish and unenlightened selfishness. He once saw a cage of monkeys being fed. A plate full of food was placed before each monkey, but each one of them, instead of eating from the plate before him, widely grabbed for the portion of his neighbor. And in the scramble much of the food was lost. What is suggested here is that each man should eat off his own plate and leave his neighbor to consume his meal in peace. Thus all would get enough, and the decencies would be maintained. Society at the present time is very like the cage of monkeys. In both cases there is selfishness, but it is of the silly kind. Surely we can order things better. If we cannot, we might as well confess that self-government is a failure, nay, that men are not fit to live together in organized society.

## CHAPTER XXII.

Such is the argument in favor of the proposed society. For further details as to methods of organization, and rules for government of the society, I refer to the appendix in which the constitution, by-laws, regulations and other details are set forth explicitly. And these have to do directly with another exceedingly important question. Some farmers may say that such a combination would be very desirable, that it would accomplish all the things I have said it would accomplish, and that in every way it would be a good thing for the farmers and the people. But they may ask: Is the plan practicable? This is the great question which reformers always have to answer, and, of course, it is right that they should be required to answer it, for it is to the test of practicability that everything must be brought. A flying machine would be most useful—if it would work. But unless a device of this sort will work there is no sense in paying any attention to it. Always there is this terrible test. Can the American Society of Equity stand it?

I have not, in what has been said, passed over this question. For it has been shown that organization is the law of industrial progress; that other industries are organized; that all the forces of our civilization are tending toward a closer unity among men; that the farmers have combined successfully already (witness the Grange, Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Association and others), and that every change for the better that has taken place in the farmer's condition—his greater intelligence, his growing sense of dependence on others in the same line, his closer association with others through the medium of frequent mails, telephones, trolley lines, the growth of cities and towns in the rural regions, and his greater use of machinery—all point the way to organization, and make it necessary, easy and inevitable. The American Society of Equity is thus working along natural lines and in co-operation with natural forces. So the argument in favor of the possibilities of organizing by this plan is reasonably strong as it now stands. As to its practicability and durability, these depend on the benefits it gives. But a little closer and

more detailed examination of it may serve to allay the doubts of the more timorous and conservative. Of course, the great objection is that the scheme is too large and involves too many men. Organization, it is said, is easy when only a few people are concerned, but it is exceedingly difficult when it becomes necessary to take in millions of people, living in widely separated sections of the country, but this objection is based, not on the impracticability of the plan, but on the difficulty without conceding its impossibility. It will undoubtedly be harder to organize the farmers in such a way as to secure united action from them than it is for two men in the same city to form a commercial partnership; but the one is no more impossible than the other.

Surely the farmers in a certain neighborhood can organize without much trouble, and they can agree to abide by certain rules. They have done so and are doing this every day. So of the farmers in another and adjoining sections. Thus far the case is plain enough. If, therefore, the farmers in any given county have organized in the American Society of Equity—and they have in many—does it not follow that they can organize in other counties until a state is organized? If one State can organize another can. In fact, all the States can. If the farmers in the United States can organize (and they have more than once, but on very poor plans), the farmers in Canada can organize, where the needs are as urgent and the conditions are very similar. Now if the farmers in American can organize on this new plan of the American Society of Equity, and for the beautiful and meritorious objects for which it stands, does it not follow that the farmers of Europe can organize, particularly since they need organization even more? I do not admit the necessity of organizing the farmers of Europe to accomplish all the objects of the American Society of Equity in this country, but organization there will follow. It will be a spontaneous lifting up or following in the lead of the American farmers until they are on the same level. There is not a step in the process which may not be easily taken. Indeed, the work has already been begun and is now going forward with great rapidity. It would not be too much to say that the organization has already been effected. The problem is not one of the creation, but of the extension of the organization. That the organization can be formed has already been demonstrated. But there is another question which may give trouble to some people, and that is, Will the organization work? Unless there is good reason to believe that it will not, we are almost justified in asserting, even in the absence of affirmative proof, that it will, since the presumption is so strongly in its favor. At any rate we may say that the only way to find out positively whether or not it will work, unless it can be absolutely demonstrated that it will not work, is to try it. The man who builds a flying machine does not hesitate to put it to the test. Many men were sure that no ship could ever cross the ocean under steam. Yet when the trial was made it was found that the doubter was mistaken. So it is here. There is, as I believe, a great, new machine. That it can be built has already been proved. Now we want to know whether it will operate. The machine is being built for benefits. We will leave you to judge if the plan as explained does not provide for every needed timber, all the wheels, levers and cranks; is there a nut, screw, bolt, rivet or nail lacking? Don't it look that all that is needed is the co-operative help of one million American freemen to man it, when it will start and continue forever to supply the needs of the entire agricultural needs of this greatest of countries? In order to be sure either that it will or will not work we must give it a trial.

We have seen what it would accomplish, assuming that it will work. Are not these objects worth taking some risk—especially when the risk is so slight to secure? If the machine breaks down the loss to each individual will be inappreciable; if it moves, his gain will be tremendous. You risk infinitely more on every crop you put out or every head of live stock you put in the stall, not knowing whether you will get your money back or not. If the machine works, it will insure you a liberal return for every dollar invested, or every hour employed in all future time. But why should it not

(Continued on Page 19.)



# Nine Nations

**Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?**

Liquozone is now used almost the world over. Peoples half-the-world away from you are curing their ills by it. And so are people next door to you—your neighbors, your friends. Won't you ask some of them what Liquozone is doing? Then ask us for a bottle to try?

Liquozone is so new that few people realize how many millions are using it. One year ago it was almost unknown in America. Now nearly half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one who Liquozone has cured.

Don't you realize that a product which has spread like this must have remarkable merit? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no evidence of cures. We have only asked the sick to let us buy the first bottle—to let the product itself show what it could do. Those sick ones told others, and the others told others. That is how it has spread.

Won't you do as those millions have done? If you are still using medicine for what medicine cannot cure, won't you learn what others know about Liquozone? Won't you let us pay the cost of your test?

## Not Medicine

Liquozone is not a medicine. It is not made by compounding acids or drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process, which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The main result is to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless, germicide. Another result is to create a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

## Acts Like Oxygen

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is the blood food, the nerve food, the scavenger of the blood. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs; that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Too little oxygen always causes lack of vi-

talidity. An excess of it gives strength to every function of Nature.

Oxygen is also a germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone acts like oxygen. But it does more than oxygen, because it is stable. It carries its virtues into the blood to go wherever the blood goes. It is a remarkable tonic—the best thing in the world for you. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The discoverer of Liquozone has solved the great problem of killing germs in the body, without killing the tissues, too. And there is no other way. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Liquozone is the only way that any man knows to end the cause of any germ disease.

## We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone; and the British rights sold for a like sum. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We tell you this fact because it best indicates the value of Liquozone. Claims are easily made, but men of our class don't pay a price like that save for a product of very great worth to humanity.

Before making this purchase, we tested Liquozone for two years through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. We tried it in all kinds of germ diseases, in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We saw it cure hundreds of sick ones with whom everything else had failed. And we saw many a patient brought back from the verge of the grave by it.

We proved, to the satisfaction of the best physicians, that in germ troubles Liquozone did what nothing else could accomplish. We proved it to be of more value to sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined. Then we staked our fortunes and our reputations on it.

Every member of this Company

uses Liquozone daily in his family to prevent sickness, and millions of others are learning to do likewise. Liquozone is employed by hospitals everywhere, and by hospitals everywhere, and by the physicians of nearly every nation.

Now Liquozone is more widely employed than any medicine ever was. And no one can doubt that it is doing more for sick humanity than all the drugs in use combined.

## Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs, or the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. When drugs were prescribed for these troubles, nobody knew of germs. Now every good physician knows that they call for a germicide.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes

wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it, and we have found no disease germ which can resist it. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty:

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Leucorrhœa
Bronchitis	Kidney Diseases
Blood Poison	LaGrippe
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhœa—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## One Full-Size Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, we ask you to send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a 50c bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it.

We have already done this with 1,800,000 people and it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer. Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit when we spend \$1,000,000 just to let the sick try it?

That is our only method of making Liquozone known. We publish no testimonials; we tell you of none it has cured; we use no physician's endorsement. We prefer to ask you to try it, at our expense. Then judge for yourself what it does.

If you have already used Liquozone, this offer, of course, does not apply to you. But if you have not used it—if you don't know its results—please

send us this coupon to-day. Do that in justice to yourself. The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations; and it will introduce to you a product better than anything else in the world for you.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co. 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

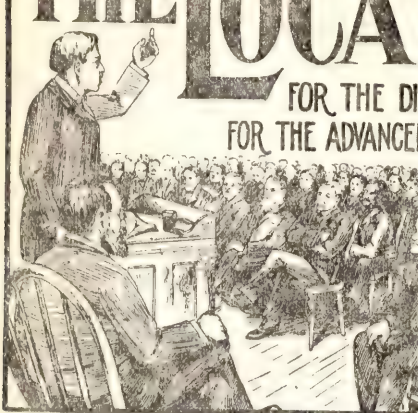
M 115 Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



## THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up. The supreme body is

### The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The unit of organization is

### The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shaped the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society. Where co-operation may be facilitated and strengthened thereby

### County or District Unions

May be formed, to be composed of representatives from the local unions of the county, and to be organized and officered the same as local unions.

### The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

### The Membership Fee

Is \$1.00, and each member is entitled to receive a certificate and manual, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, one year, paid for by the National Union.

### The Union Label

Is intended to designate the products of Union or Co-operative farmers. It should be used wherever possible on farm produce, crates, on letters, advertising matter, etc.

It will be supplied to members of the A. S. of E. and members of other farmers' organizations that have for their chief object Profitable Prices for Farm Products. They are supplied on gummed paper and on tags.



## NOMINATIONS

The following named persons have been placed in nomination for the offices named in the National Union of the American Society of Equity. The requirements, as published, that all the officers should be in a position to give their time to the affairs of the Society operated against a large number of nominations being made. Also delay in mailing October number containing blank for nominations had an effect. The delay was caused by an accident to our new press. The election will be held at headquarters in Indianapolis, December 8, 1904. A ballot will be printed in Nov. 15 and Dec. 1 issues of this paper, which can be voted by an individual or by a local union. If by a local union the number of members voting must be indicated.

### FOR PRESIDENT.

J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., present officer.

### FOR SECRETARY.

M. W. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Tubbs has been acting Secretary of the Society for a year because the elected Secretary resided in Illinois, and it was impossible for him to leave his home and business.

J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O. Mr. Harpster has been a deputy president for a number of months. He has done good service for the Society. He is also a publisher of a newspaper.

### FOR TREASURER.

Andrew Smith, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Smith is Vice-President of the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, and eminently qualified for the position. He is an energetic man and can be of much service in directing the affairs of the Society. The former Treasurer, Mr. Miller, does not seek a reelection on account of numerous business enterprises that prevent him giving the time necessary for the Society.

### FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZER.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind. Mr. Sherman is known to a great many of the members. He has been active in the work of the Society from the time of its organization. He has visited several States and addressed meetings but his greatest efforts and most notable victories are in evidence in the tobacco districts.

George G. Winans, Lakeland, Mich. Mr. Winans is and has been State Organizer for Michigan. His name has appeared in this paper frequently, and he scarcely needs an introduction. Suffice it to say that if it is the will of the members of the A. S. of E. to elect him National Organizer, he is sure to fill the office with credit.

### FOR GENERAL COUNSEL.

Mark P. Turner, of Indianapolis. Mr. Turner is present counsel.

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The following active workers in the cause of Equity have been placed in nomination for Vice-Presidents to represent their respective States. They all come well recommended, and the records in the office of the National Union show results entitling them to the honor. They are all farmers or are very closely identified with farming, and have the interests of the Society deeply at heart. Nearly all of them have had experience in organizing local unions and will work untiringly to build up the Society. The nominations follow:

Alabama—John W. Green, Clarence.  
Arkansas—J. R. Johnson, Crossett;  
C. C. Simpson, Russellville.  
California—J. W. Bultett, Bishop.  
Colorado—Jacob Gilstrak, Lansing.  
Florida—A. R. Carhart, Bartow.  
Georgia—W. E. Johns, Tifton.  
Idaho—W. F. Ringer, New Plymouth; W. H. Light, Moscow.  
Illinois—C. O. Drayton, Greenville;  
H. C. Potthast, Hookdale.  
Indiana—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg; G. W. White, Boonville.  
Indian Territory—Sam J. Hampton, Durant; W. H. Winters, Wister.  
Iowa—Walter Newby, Woodward;  
Don M. Leach, Ackley.  
Kansas—A. S. Cook, Chitapa; J. W. Stinson, Beaver.  
Kentucky—Hon. D. T. Hamill, Guthrie; F. B. McCann, Kirkmansville; Jas. W. Lee, Morganfield.  
Louisiana—J. C. Williams, Walker.  
Maryland—Chas. C. Willson, Queens-town.  
Michigan—Milo E. Marsh, Lansing;  
A. J. Andrews, Schoolcraft.  
Minnesota—W. C. Webber, Rochester.

Mississippi—T. J. Wash, O'Neals.  
Missouri—C. E. Dothe, Argo.  
Montana—M. H. Poole, Geyser.  
Nebraska—D. Phillips, Pool Siding;  
John Kutsch, Sr., Pool Siding.  
New Hampshire—Wm. E. Smallcon, West Rochester.  
New Jersey—S. W. K. Sexton, Wrightstown.  
New York—A. T. White, Macedon.  
North Carolina—J. B. Lutz, Newton.  
North Dakota—Chas. H. Olive, Reno;  
Mrs. A. V. Dennis, Lansing; Ole Oakland, Balton.  
Oklahoma—R. H. Molden, O'Kenne;  
A. Wood, Sayre.  
Ohio—Chas. H. Newton, Amanda;  
Wm. Borchers, Amanda.  
Oregon—C. S. Hammond, Newberg.  
Pennsylvania—J. C. Everitt, Watson-town; John J. Erford, Carlisle.  
South Carolina—J. Lewis Lee, Conway.  
South Dakota—Walter H. Engle, Windom.

Tennessee—A. L. Morris, Sattilo.  
Texas—B. M. Thompson, Freeland;  
Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills; Welton Winn, Santa Anna.  
Virginia—E. E. Gay, Vulton's Creek;  
C. Hayes Taylor, Gillaspie.  
Washington—Karl Meyers, Ritzville.  
West Virginia—Riley Pritt, Beverly.  
Wisconsin—N. C. Crawley, Baraboo.  
Wyoming—E. F. Hurdle, Guernsey.

Note.—It will be noticed that in some States where the development of the Society is quite great more than one nomination has been received. As it is only desired to have one Vice-President for each State write the name of the nominee representing your choice in the blank space provided in ballot. It is expected that only members in any State will vote for the Vice-President to represent that State.

### FOR DIRECTORS.

No names will be presented, but the board of directors will be elected at the annual meeting after the officers are selected.

We saw the other day in the office of the National Union a map of Western Kentucky with a bright brass-headed tack driven at every postoffice where there is a local union. I tell you it was a sight! These are the enterprising tobacco people, who are bright enough to know that conditions were not right and wise enough to embrace an opportunity to make them right.

With meager stocks in the retail stores, scant supplies in the jobbers' houses, empty shelves in the wholesalers' establishments, and no cotton in the warehouses of the mills, it matters not how large a crop of cotton may be gathered in the South, it will bring a fair price if the planters do not fool it away.

The official label may be a mighty weapon in the hands of union farmers to thrash non-union farmers into the ranks. Will you use it?

# \$16 For 1c

"I spent one cent for a postal card and saved \$16 by buying a Kalamazoo Range." Will you spend one cent to investigate our special factory offer on

## Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges

We ship direct to you from our own factory, freight prepaid, on

360 Days Approval

and save you from 25% to 40% in the purchase price. You can't find a better at any price; if not perfectly satisfactory return it at our expense. We can do this better because we are the only stove manufacturers in the world who are selling their entire product direct from the factory to the user. We save you all jobbers', dealers' and middlemen's profits—therefore, do not be influenced by dealers' prejudice; investigate for yourself. We have a most extraordinary bargain price on our **Oak Stove**—the price will surely astonish you—don't buy until you learn all about the Kalamazoo Oak.

SEND FOR NEW FREE CATALOGUE and compare our prices and quality with those of local dealers. That will tell the story. The catalogue is the most complete ever issued by any manufacturer selling direct to the user. Describes our full line, including:

KALAMAZOO STEEL RANGES.  
KALAMAZOO STEEL COOK STOVES.  
KALAMAZOO OAK HEATERS at special factory prices.  
A HIGH GRADE LINE OF CAST COOK STOVES for wood or wood and coal.  
A NEW CAST RANGE for hard coal exclusively, made especially for the eastern and city trade—a great money saver.  
A NEW SELF FEEDING BASE BURNER—handily nickled—the equal of any high grade parlor stove in the world—a great bargain.  
KALAMAZOO HOT BLAST STOVE for soft coal.  
A NEW CAST COTTAGE HEATING STOVE for wood, etc., etc.

Don't fail to acquaint yourself with the many good qualities and superior advantages of our Grand Range. Made exclusively for hard coal or wood—it's the kind the New England, New York and Pennsylvania housewives use—the price will surprise you because of its reasonableness.

All Kalamazoo Cook Stoves and Ranges are equipped with new Patent Oven Thermostat—great fuel saver—makes baking and roasting easy.

Highest grade patent blue polished steel plates used in all Kalamazoo steel ranges at no additional cost. All Kalamazoos blacked and polished ready for use. Anyone can set them up.

PLEASE REMEMBER we are real manufacturers—not simply dealers; we guarantee our product under a \$50.00 bank bond; we pay all freight charges; if you are not perfectly satisfied we don't want you to keep the purchase; we give you a 360 day approval test. The Kalamazoo is not excelled by any stove or range in the world, and we certainly do save you money. Send for free catalogue No. 260; read our offer; compare our prices and then let us ship you a Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich. We refer to any bank in Kalamazoo, any Commercial Agency, or to the Editors of this Publication.

## DOUBLE POWER

# \$1,000 Reward

for its equal. Wind power doubled. Two 14 ft. wheels work on same pinion; second wheel gives more power than first.

A Governor that Governs small winds. Develops 10 full h. p. in 25 mile wind. All power needed for farm, shop machinery, pumping, irrigating, etc. for \$1 a month. Ask for booklet 48. Ask about Armsaver Husker.

DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.  
Ansonia, Wis.

## GRIND FINE OR COARSE

all feeds, ear corn, with or without husks, all grains, with the

## KELLY DUPLEX Grinding Mills

They are the speediest, easiest running, strongest and most durable mill made. Four sizes, any power. New double cutters, force feed, no choking. It is true economy to buy a Kelly Mill.

THE O. S. KELLY CO., 161 N. Lime St., Springfield, Ohio

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1906. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Traces. UNION CARD CO., 218 Columbus, Ohio.





## Buckskin Brand

(Not Made by a Trust)

### Rubber Boots and Shoes

Is the rubber wear that lasts, because they are all new rubber without shoddy or weakening substitutes. Rubber substitutes give dealers more profit, but give you less wear. **Insist on the Genuine.** Buckskin trademark on every pair. Look for it. Price is right. We sell retailers only by catalogue. Usual jobbers' and traveling men's expenses we put into quality. Try a pair and note the wear. If your dealer doesn't handle Buckskin brand write us. To introduce it in any locality we have a special offer for the first one who writes. Write today.

**Banner Rubber Co.**  
550 Bittner St.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.



## Raise Your Own Salary

You can easily raise your own salary any amount up to \$50 per week, as hundreds of young men are doing who create a demand for their services, and demand larger pay. You can do so by becoming a Show Card Writer, Advertisement Writer, Newspaper Illustrator, Mechanical Draughtsman, Surveyor, Stenographer or Book-keeper. If you can read and write and will study as we direct, we will guarantee to qualify you for a good paying position. We have successful students in your neighborhood to whom we can refer you. Write for "1001 Stories of Success," stating what you want to become.

**INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,**  
Box 927, Scranton, Pa.

## FENCE SENSE

It is the wise farmer who does not economize at the expense of quality in fence buying. The

## Ellwood Fence

is built to do its duty, to give long wear and perfect satisfaction—it is an honest fence, made of honest wire and covered by a guarantee that fully protects the purchaser. The product of one of the most famous and responsible industries on earth, a firm that cannot afford to turn out an article other than the best. Write for our FREE booklet describing the Ellwood Fence—tells how to put it up and what mesh and wire to order for your purpose.

**AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Dept. 171**  
Chicago Denver New York San Francisco



## WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

### Electric Handy Wagon.

It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170, Quincy, Ill.**



## SAVE FEED.

Feed is fuel to the animal economy. It is burned up to supply internal heat. If it is heated (cooked) before it goes into the animal's stomach it saves that much fuel (feed).

**Electric Feed Cookers** save feed, save money, and produce better results. Made of best cast iron with steel lining; boiler made of extra heavy galvanized steel. Capacity 25 to 100 gallons. Circular and price free.

**Electric Wheel Co., Box 170 Quincy, Ill.**

## WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. **\$5000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide** Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Cloth bound, 300 pages. Price \$1.50. To Hide and Fur Shippers, \$1. Write today.

**ANDERSCH BROS. Dept. 95 Minneapolis, Minn.**

## O. K. SEEDS are reliable

Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.  
**J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis**

## The Local at the Crossing Gives an Entertainment

The Local at the Crossing gave an entertainment. It was a "daisy." Everybody was there. And so was his wife and all the children. They said they were glad they were. There was no baby show. We think the babies are too precious to class them with the calves and pigs. There was no pretty girl contest. The girls are all pretty. At least they think they are, and so do some of the boys. It would be wicked to dispel the harmless hallucination. But there was a good time, and a ten-strike was made for Equity.

The opening talk by the President set us off. Enthusiasm began to tingle in our fingers and toes by the time he had got fairly started, and when he finished we were so full that we just had to spit out a few big yells, and the air was so full of electricity that our hands went together in some resounding slaps in spite of ourselves. By this time the whole crowd was in tune, and what could we sing better than that lively church song, "Hold the Fort?" Here is how we sang it:

Come, ye farmers, long you've labored  
For but little pay;  
You have made an honest living,  
But from day to day.  
Cheer ye now for we are moving,  
Equity is here;  
Let your shouts resound forever,  
Equity is here!

Stand as stood the noble Spartans,  
Justice on your side;  
Of his hire the workman's worthy—  
Teach it far and wide.  
Cheer ye, then, for vict'ry's banner,  
Waves above the soil,  
And the fruits that God may give you  
Shall reward your toil.

What you grow is yours for certain,  
Keep it as your own;  
Boards of trade no more control it,  
For it is your own.  
Cheer ye, then, as we are moving,  
Equity is here;  
Let your shouts resound forever,  
Cheer, ye farmers, cheer!

May be we didn't cheer, but I have an impression that something of that kind was doing. And so thought the people in the village just beyond the Crossing. Do you know, farmers can everlastingly "holler" when they get properly wound up to that point? They've not "called" — hogs — allers — for — nothin' — as Jim Denny put it.

We didn't have any big, long speeches. We didn't want 'em. Lots of the candidates would have been glad to tell us how good we were and how glad they were, and "would we please come out and vote for 'em 'lection day?" But we had "other fish on our string" at that entertainment.

George Bowers gave us fifteen minutes of solid chunks of truth that made us feel like "whoopin'" some more, but we held in, and little Billy Lambert, no more than six, I think, was stood upon the Secretary's table, and told us his papa was

### A RUSHER MAN

My papa is a rusher man,  
But he doesn't "rush the growler;"  
He rushes 'round the farm all day,  
But he's no calamity howler.

He says we ought to do our best,  
Where'er we undertake it,  
But he don't believe the other folks  
Should price our stuff and take it.

He rushes out among the stock,  
That's fine as he can make it,  
But he says the other folks  
Shan't make the price and take it.

He's wheat, and corn, and oats, and hay,  
And fruit—he won't forsake it,—  
But he'll be—be—be—if the other folks  
Shall make the price and take it!

We went off again. Just couldn't help it. That's our way at the Crossing. And yet we think we are civil people, and great on decorum. But we believe there are some great truths floating around the country, and they are soaking into the farmers, giving them hopes they never had be-



### LOTS OF CANDIDATES

Several more good speeches were made, and then we went home, feeling certain there are to be brighter days on the farm. But some inconsiderate people kept poking fun at me and Sue.

Interest now centers in the cotton belt.

Can't you get a few more trial subscribers? Let's try to get the farmers to reading Up-to-Date Farming to make them wise.

The reading farmer is safe if he reads the right kind of stuff. Our proposition is so plain that those who read cannot fail to understand.

We thank our Up-to-Date People for the splendid letters they write. We do not believe another paper exists that gets so many as good letters as Up-to-Date gets.

The wheat growers of the Northwest—many of them—lost much good money that was justly theirs, because they were not taking Up-to-Date Farming, and because their local papers refused to publish facts about the wheat situation that the National Union asked them to publish.

There never before was a farm organization on earth whose members wrote of financial benefits as the members of the A. S. of E. do. We give the full name and address. If any one does not believe the letters are genuine write the parties, enclosing a stamp, and you'll get a reply and some advice.

The young people are getting lively on our monogram puzzle. We have had answers from as distant points almost as the flag flies over. And every answer puts Up-to-Date Farming in one more reader's hands, and is almost sure to make another soldier to fight for right. Besides getting a beautiful pin that they deserve to wear with pride, they are doing a better work than they know.

## A necessity for right shaving—Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

## STYLISH SUITS Made To Order \$10

Do you want an up-to-date All-Wool Suit or Overcoat, made to your measure that will fit you perfectly, from the newest most fashionable fabrics? Do you want to be absolutely satisfied in regard to the style, fit, quality and value we give you before you pay for the garments?

We will give you a pair of All-Wool Tailor-Made

## \$5 Trousers Free

with your first suit or overcoat order

providing you will hand our Samples, Style Book and Offer to ten of your friends whom you have good reasons to believe will buy clothing this season.

We know we can fit you and save you money. In order to prove it to you, we will make you a suit or overcoat to your order, from your choice of any of our \$10, \$12.50, \$15 or \$18 samples, and send it to you together with the \$5.00 Free Trousers and give you 5 days, under our guarantee, to decide whether or not you wish to keep the garments. Isn't that a fair offer?

Write to-day for our full line of Suit Samples in Clay Worsted, Thibets, Serges, Tweeds and Cassimeres, in all colors, including the new brown; also Overcoat Samples in Irish Frieze and Kersey, and our New Style Book, showing life-like half tones of the latest style Suits, Overcoats and Trousers.

**ALL SENT FREE**, together with order blank, instructions for taking measurements, tape measure, etc. We will also send you a list of the persons in your own town for whom we have made suits. Be sure to write today and ask for samples and our Free Trousers Offer.

**OWEN T. MOSES & CO., 226 MOSES BLDG., CHICAGO**  
References: Any one of our 900,000 Customers or the Milwaukee Ave. State Bank, Chicago. Capital Stock, \$250,000.00.

## IMPERIAL STEEL RANGES—\$13.00 and up.



**SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.** Buy direct from the factory, saving the dealers' profit. We guarantee the IMPERIAL to be the best range ever made for the money. If not perfectly satisfactory after six months' trial, Imperial Ranges may be returned, and we will refund money.



# FARMERS - GARDENERS - TRUCKERS

Take time by the forelock and secure Seed this Fall for early planting of the famous

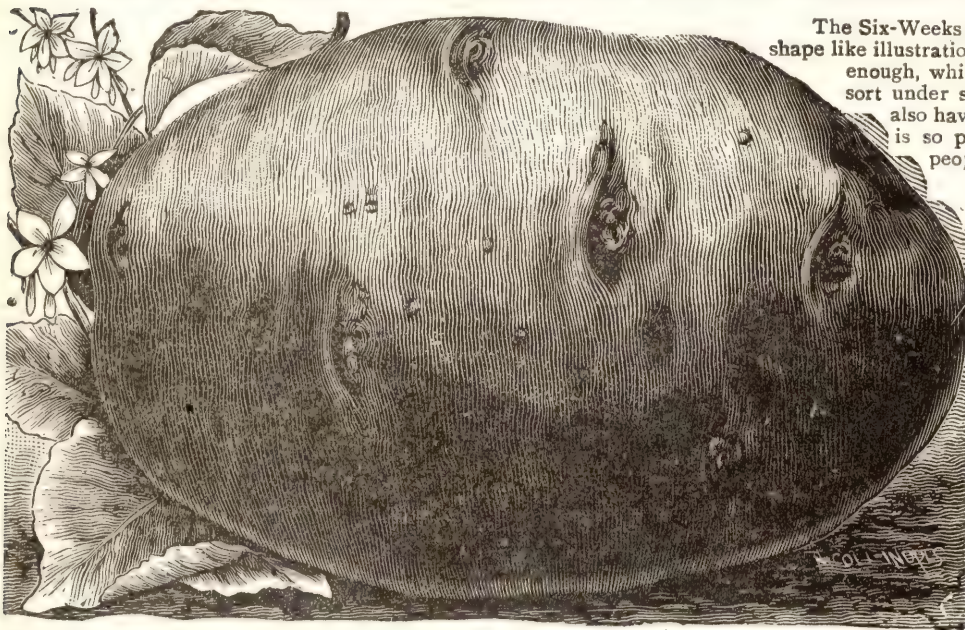
## Improved Early Six-Weeks Market Potato

Not one season in all our experience have we had enough of this famous potato to supply the demand in the spring. Also by waiting for spring shipping they frequently arrive late and defeat your plans for very early table potatoes or markets.

You can be sure of getting them and having them to plant early by ordering now. Also the price is less than it will be in the Spring. This potato keeps almost like the old peachblow, therefore all you need to do is to keep them from frost.

If you want to beat all your neighbors with new potatoes to eat or market, plant the **Six Weeks Market**. If a market gardener you cannot plant anything that will make you more money than this potato.

This potato does beat all other kinds and produce fine tubers in 6 weeks from planting, with favorable weather. If you know this is a fact would you not want some of them. Read the testimonials.



The Six-Weeks Market potato is nearly white—(a little pink), shape like illustration, grow fine size, cooks mealy as soon as large enough, which is two weeks or more ahead of any other sort under same conditions. It is wonderfully productive also having yielded 400 bu. and 600 bu. per acre. It is so productive and such a good keeper that many people grow them for early and main crop.

**JUST THINK** of one variety of potatoes combining such extreme earliness, good table qualities, good keeping qualities, fine size and shape, and great productiveness. This is the **Improved Early Six-Weeks Market Potato**.

From the time you receive the seed we send you until the crop comes on the table or goes to market you will be surprised, delighted and profited by your investment in this potato.

**The most remarkable Potato since the Early Rose was introduced.**

**WE** named and introduced the Early Six-Weeks Market Potato several years ago. We have sold them to thousands of customers but there are tens of thousands of people who have not got them. Every family that grows potatoes for their own use should plant this variety. Every

farmer, gardener or trucker who grows for market loses money every season he does without them. There is no other variety that can take their place.

This season we are proud to be able to offer the

### Improved SIX WEEKS MARKET POTATO

propagated from seed obtained from Mr. De Vore, the originator of the variety. Mr. De Vore has been carefully growing the potato in a small way and improving it from the time we bought his original stock. He has cared for it as carefully and guarded it as jealously as a dear child. He has had yields as follows: One year 420 bu. per acre, next year 380 bu. per acre, and two years later 600 bu. per acre. The **Improved Early Six-Weeks Market** that we now offer is better than the original. Therefore all our old customers should get new seed, and every person who takes pleasure in seeing what good crops, what large yields and how early they can grow potatoes should get seed. They will admit that they never saw, raised, eat or marketed finer or better potatoes than the **Improved Early Six-Weeks**.

**CAUTION** Since we introduced our renowned Early Six-Weeks Market Potatoes some other parties has offered Potatoes under various names, "Early Market," "Five-Weeks Potatoes," "45-Day Potato," etc., or attached their name to it. Some of them use our description of Early Six-Weeks, others claim their potato is as good as our "Six-Weeks." We wish it distinctly understood that we named and introduced this unequalled variety, and are headquarters for the genuine seed.

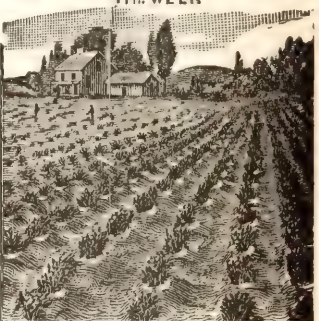
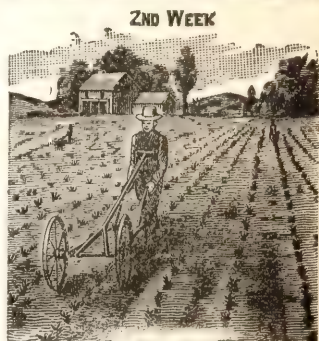
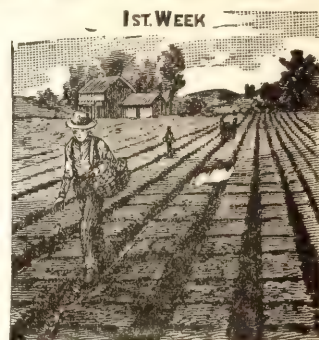
**SHIPPING** The prices here quoted are expected to hold for orders received until January 1st 1905. After that date the prices in our Annual Catalogue will apply. We can ship any month in the winter to southern points as we load in warmed cars. We advise early orders however and fall shipments unless you don't see this offer in time.

### PRICE

of Improved Early Six-Weeks Market Potato

Small lots by Mail Post-Paid.	
1 lb.	25c
4 lbs.	75c
Large lots by freight or express	
1/4 bu.	75c
1 bu.	\$2.00
1 bbl (2 1/2 bu.)	\$4.00
2 bbls. (5 1/2 bu.)	\$7.00
4 bbls (11 bu.)	\$13.00
10 barrels or more at the rate of	\$1.00 per bushel.

We have 7,000 bushels of these potatoes now in stock or contracted and growers will consult their interest by embracing this opportunity to secure them at the favorable prices here quoted.



A CROP SIX WEEKS FROM PLANTING.



Read extracts from testimonials. We have received tens of thousands of reports like these

I have grown them of size for table in six weeks and matured in 72 days. I consider them the earliest potato in the world, the finest table variety and a cropper. J. W. SHANKS, Athens, Co., O.

I raised at the rate of 395 bu. per acre of the nicest potatoes I ever saw. They are ready to use in six weeks and mature in 72 days. They come so soon the bugs have no chance. ELIZABETH WASHBURN, Athens Co., O.

From 1 pound I raised 147 lbs. They are fine, sound, smooth. Ripened in 75 days and were marketable size in 6 weeks. They are the most valuable potato ever introduced.

R. TAYLOR, Ashland Co., Wis.

First class in every respect.

E. Hartman, Sutton Co., W. Va.

They did fine. I could sell a carload for seed if I had them.

John B. Cochran, Jefferson Co., O.

You have got it this time. I mean the earliest and best early potato in existence. We had them for table use in six weeks from planting. They also out-yield all others.

August Brochner, Allegan Co., Mich.

Ten dollars per bu. would not buy my six weeks market potatoes if I could not replace them. They are the earliest of all and very heavy yielders. They should be universally grown by market gardeners. JAC. R. STILSON, Onondaga Co., N.Y.

Are as early as represented. Sound, smooth, best quality, heavy yielder. They are very valuable.

C. E. Ward, Sullivan Co., Ind.

Best yielder and earliest potato I ever had.

N. Nyedon, Marlon Co., Ind.

Planted May 3rd, we dug new potatoes from them and used June 20th. They are the earliest we ever saw.

Daniel Donovan, Carroll Co., Tenn.

They are the earliest to make market size and earliest to mature that I ever saw.

My crop could not be bought for any price. John Gilbert, Meek Co., Va.

Twenty hills of six weeks potatoes yielded a heaped bushel. They bear out your claims for earliness, quality and productiveness.

Emil Laurance, Worcester Co., Mass.

The early six weeks potato can be put on the market two weeks ahead of any other sort which means hundreds of dollars profit to a large grower.

W. H. Morris, Cuyahoga Co., O.

It is now six weeks and five days since I planted the six weeks market potatoes. They did not sprout very quickly but they have nice large tubers on them. They are the earliest potato for this climate I ever saw.

C. L. Rice, Armstrong Co., Pa.

The best table potato and yield abundantly.

Benj. Gemberling, Licking Co., O.

This picture is made from a photograph of a crop from 40 eyes grown in 43 days. The letter accompanying the photograph is as follows:

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Dear sir—I send you to-day by freight the product of forty eyes of Six-Weeks Potatoes. They were dug last night and this morning and grew in forty-three days. They were grown from one-eye seed. I have just begun farming on my own land, and am not fixed yet for pushing a crop of early potatoes. They were covered with a breaking plow and given very ordinary treatment. Think I can beat it next season. Several people who saw them were astonished. I expect to exhibit at our county fair.

JOHN L. SAUM, Paulding Co., O.

ADDRESS ALL  
ORDERS TO

**J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.**



## UP-TO-DATE Field Crops

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Spring is the seed time and Autumn the harvest.

Summer the season of toil and strife; Thus is the farm and its planting and reaping.

An eloquent picture of each human life. —J. P. S.

The thoughtful and industrial farmer still finds plenty to do.

In most portions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys rain is in excess of the needs.

Stock or cow peas have made a wonderful growth, but the frequent rains make the harvesting a doubtful operation.

Corn still promises a bountiful crop, but it is doubtful if it meets the excessive estimates that are being made of it.

We still feel it a duty to urge farmers to make haste slowly in putting their money into joint stock companies. They will never solve the problem of agricultural prosperity.

Looking back over the work accomplished during the past summer by this paper and the society it represents, we feel that we have good reason to be proud, and that we are justified in urging our friends, and the friends of agricultural progress, to help us get the ear that we may win the hearts of many more to the idea of farm price-making. We do believe that, with just a little effort, every reader of Up-to-Date could send us ten trial subscribers. My! what a boom that would make, and it would be worth more to each of the new subscribers than to the publisher. There is no mistake about that.

An intelligent and wealthy farmer of Lawrence county, Ill., told us the other day that the best way to destroy meadow sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) is to smother out with old straw or anything like that. Of course this is practical only at the beginning, where but few bunches have appeared. Our informant had kept it off his farm in that way, while some of his neighbors had been overrun by it.

The great central valley States are still determined to grow alfalfa. It is a good crop, and patience and perseverance may succeed with it in many localities, but it will be by persons whom disappointments do not discourage.

If all of our farm readers could view the market and exchange pits at short range as we see them, they would behold the most demoralized set of gamblers and guessers the world ever saw. And it is all because of six common, old-fashioned letters, A. S. of E. and U. T. D. These have taught farmers to control their products and attend to their own business.

Uncle Threadbare is getting a little shaky these days. As he sits around the village stores, whittling pine boxes, he is surprised to see the merchants go out and ask the farmers what they will take for this or that product they have brought to town. It is something new, that's a fact.

In these days of final harvest we think of the glorious crop of boys and girls that the farm is producing. Instead of the cultivator coming to them to prevent weeds from growing up to impede the growth and diminish the value of the crop, they themselves go to the scene of cultivation, the school room. Happy be the country of weeds and evil growth be kept down there with the same vigilance that mark their destruction in the fields.

The boys and girls that belong in the families of Our Up-to-Date People all want one of those beautiful monogram pins, and they want to live it as well as to wear it. It is easy to get one, and do a good deed besides. What would you think of having such a pin with the name of your school on it as well as the monogram? Even such

a thing as that is possible. Write and we'll tell you how.

The American Society of Equity's estimate July 25, of 550,000,000 bushels for the wheat crop of 1904, was ridiculed by the "wise ones," as the vaporings of a "crank." Every day more and more impresses us with the fact that without cranks much of this world's machinery would be worthless. That sober old personality known as Uncle Sam now estimates the crop at 523,000,000 bushels. Somebody has climbed down off of a mighty high horse. Let's figure a little more. The per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is 5.25 bushels. We now have not less than 80,000,000 of people, and at the average rate of consumption they will eat 420,000,000 bushels. About the annual need for seed is 75,000,000 bushels, making a total actual need in this country, without any further damage or loss or waste, of 495,000,000 bushels, leaving an apparent excess on the government estimate of only 28,000,000 bushels! It is conceded that there will be a greater amount than usual used for seed this fall and next spring, and away goes that little bit of excess. First thing you know Uncle Sam will be sending to some of his neighbors for wheat. And his neighbors are just about as scant as he is. Our Up-to-Date People are not selling any of their wheat for less than \$1.20. A few of the other fellows are doing so, but they wouldn't join the A. S. of E. until they "saw how it came out." Well, they have seen, and it came out of their own pockets, and it went into pockets that never felt the pressure of a labor-hardened hand. That school taught by Old Experience is still "keepin'"; there are quite a number that have to get their education there.

### VALUE OF CLOVER CHAFF.

A writer on this subject declares that the chaff or haulm of clover is the most valuable by-product of the farm. However that may be, it is too valuable to permit a handful of it to go to waste. We have known it hauled off and burned as fast as it came from the huller. This is an absolutely wicked waste, and one which no farmer should permit.

In the first place, every particle of it will be greedily and profitably eaten by cattle or sheep, much of it will be eaten by hogs, and the poultry will revel in it, and make big returns in eggs. Horses will eat it; but we do not recommend it for them on account of the dust in it. To be used as feed it must be kept in the dry and fed during winter. But this is one of its least important uses.

There is no better way at all to get a stand of clover than by sowing the chaff. Most writers recommend that for this purpose the chaff be carefully stored under shelter, and scattered broadcast in the spring. But we believe as good, or perhaps a better way is to haul out and scatter during the winter. Or, if preferred, we believe it may be scattered with good results directly from the machine. Scattered thus on fallow land grown up in weeds we would not hesitate to guarantee a stand. Should any of the seeds germinate the weeds and chaff will protect them during the winter, and they will be ready to make a vigorous growth in the following spring. Seeds that do not germinate will sink into the soil during the freezing and thawing of winter, and come as soon as the warmth of the returning season calls them forth. This, after all, is Nature's way of seeding.

Do not scatter too thickly either in fall, winter or spring—more thickly, of course, than if merely seeding, but not so thickly as one would scatter a top dressing of manure—about midway between the two. Thus scattered there is always seed enough in the chaff to seed the ground, and there is something in the chaff or haulm which almost invariably secures a catch and a vigorous growth—surer and better than any other kind of manure or fertilizer. If you may not wish to seed any additional land, it pays abundantly to scatter this chaff on land already seeded.

## UP-TO-DATE Orchard and Small Fruits

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

In the orchard as I walked,  
I met Ben Davis riding free;  
Near by I saw a Maiden Blush,  
And a real Rome Beauty smiled at me.  
And Mr. Baldwin there I saw;  
He seemed a little jealous, too;  
I "shook" him as I passed along,  
And, gentle reader, wouldn't you?  
—J. P. S.

Nov. 1. What price are you getting for the best winter apples? Our Up-to-Date People, being organized, have advantages over those who are not organized, and if they are shipping in barrels, boxes or baskets, the Farmers' Union Label will give them still further advantage.

It is to the interest of orchardists to encourage the consumption of fruit. Uniform selection and honest packing will do that. If orchardists were so organized as to sell direct to the consumers at prices that would enable the humblest wage earner to indulge in them, consumption could be easily doubled, and yet the orchardists get better paid and the consumers get cheaper fruit.

With all the productive interests organized in one compact body, as the A. S. of E. proposes, an agency could be established in each great market center to which fruits of all kinds could be consigned and from that agency distributed to the remotest point of consumption, the profits now absorbed by the jobbers being divided between consumer and producer, to the great benefit of both.

A paper that educates the people up to this point and secures it, would be the greatest benefactor the fruit interests ever had, would it? Up-to-Date Farming is just that paper, and every fruit grower should read it. The best thing for the fruit growers to do, those who are not already members, is to join the A. S. of E., and then they will get Up-to-Date Farming free. If they are unwilling to do that, the next best thing is to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming for a year at 50 cents, and read the only paper that is strenuously fighting for better prices for all farm products, and that teaches clearly how to obtain them. You will read facts that were never printed in any paper before. If you do not feel just ready to take that step, then subscribe for three months at only 10 cents. Before the three months are out you will admit that that was the best investment of 10 cents you ever made.

### Borers in the Orchard

A correspondent wishes to know if there is any wash that may be relied upon to destroy the tree borers, or to prevent their depredations in the orchard. We cannot say that there is, though there are several that are recommended, and that may be more or less efficient. Simple whitewash applied early in June, and worked well down into the ground may prevent the insect from depositing its eggs in the bark of the tree; but this must be regarded as a preventive rather than a remedy, for once the larva finds a lodgment in the tree, a wash need not be depended upon to disturb it.

Another wash still more highly recommended, consists of whale oil soap, or soft lye soap, made in the proportion of two pounds of soap to one gallon of water, to which is to be added a pint of crude carbolic acid. This is more efficient as a repellent than the common whitewash. The soap wash is a valuable application even without any reference to the borer. When the insect has obtained a lodgment, about the only remedy is to gouge it out or pierce it with a sharp wire.

We want the local unions to get very busy now. Fill up the ranks. The United States never before presented so interesting a situation. A gigantic step forward is being made in agriculture, and those who have denied it so long are beginning to confess that farmers may control the marketing of their products, and secure fair prices.

### Garden & Flowers

Plant patience in the garden of thy soul!  
The roots are bitter but the fruits are sweet  
And when at last it stands—a tree complete—  
Beneath its tender shade the burning heat  
And burden of the day shall lose control;  
Plant patience in the garden of thy soul!  
—Selected.

A few beds of these choice bulbs give early brightness to the home grounds as nothing else can, and at so small a cost and with such little trouble.

The first requisite to success with fall bulbs is to have good and sound bulbs, and this fact advises the purchaser to patronize only reliable houses.

The garden or home grounds that can make the first display of flowers is the one that attracts the most attention, and out of which may be gathered the most enjoyment. This calls for fall bulbs.

In this connection, the young folks will not allow us to forget the modest little snowdrops and crocuses that peep up and open their bright eyes as if to see what has become of the last bunches of snow that are slipping away as if to hide behind the northern slopes.

The tulips first suggest themselves when we think of fall bulbs for early spring blooming. Of these there are many beautiful varieties, both double and single. I think circular beds are most attractive and the tulips should be planted in rings, the colors so chosen and intermingled as to make the most striking effect when in bloom.

The hyacinths may next appeal to us, and here, too, there are many varieties to choose from, also double and single. We scarcely need mention the favorites of years ago—the narcissuses, jonquils, daffodils, etc., that were the pride of our grandmothers' gardens. They may still have an honored place in our beds of early flowers.

Fall bulbs require a light, sandy loam, well enriched by rotted manure. In preparing the bed, it is good to get mellow soil from the woods, if accessible. That from around old stumps of trees or where logs have rotted, is the very best. To this may be added some well rotted stable or barnyard manure, or manure from the poultry house. Let these all be well worked in with the natural earth where the bed is to be made. Since the bulbs are to be planted in the fall, and are to remain out all winter, the place chosen for the bed should be well drained. Plant the bulbs about six inches apart and cover with about six inches of soil. A light mulch on the bed through the winter will be an advantage.

All the plants we have named may be grown in pots through the winter if properly handled. Discarded fruit cans may be made to answer very well for pots. If of tin they should be perforated at the bottom for drainage purposes; if of glass, put an inch or two of trash in the bottom, which will answer for drainage. Fill nearly full of good, rich garden soil. Make a cavity a little larger than the bulb, put a spoonful of sand in the bottom, set the bulb on that, and press the soil around the bulb, just covering the top. After potting thus, water thoroughly and set in a cool dark cellar, or other place of like character, covering so as to protect from mice or rats. It may be necessary to moisten occasionally. Let the bulbs remain thus until a vigorous top growth begins, which may require several weeks, then bring to the light and warmth. A vigorous growth will follow, and flowers will appear in due time.

National Convention Tobacco Growers, Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 10 and 11...



# DON'T POUR OIL ON THE FIRE

## IT'S JUST AS FOOLISH

to attempt to quench the fires of disease, to check its onward spread, by using a stimulant, a medicine, preparation, tonic or treatment that depends for its effects upon an artificial stimulation either from alcohol or other drugs, as it is foolish and fool-hardy to pour coal oil upon a fire to quench the flames. You wouldn't be so foolish—you would laugh at a person who would—would say the man or woman was crazy, yet that is just what you and thousands of others are doing every day that you pour into your stomachs, that you put into your system, the drugs, tonics, tablets, powders and compounds, made to sell, and to sell only. They only serve to feed the fires, not to quench them.

Vitae-Ore, Nature's own remedy, offered on thirty days' trial to all readers of this publication, is not a compound, not a drug, not a stimulant! It is manufactured in a laboratory man neither controls nor directs—Nature's laboratory—under the supervision of THE MASTER CHEMIST—Nature. It was and is intended by her for the stomachs of men, to cure all the ills of mankind. It does not depend for its power upon a stimulating ingredient—does not build up temporarily, and then, when its effects are worn out

and off, leave the system worse off, more a-fire than before. It builds up a permanent cure by first laying a permanent foundation, and then adding to it, building upon it, stone after stone, layer upon layer, until the structure is complete and the body is delivered over to the owner's possession—firm, sound and hearty in every muscle, vein and fiber. It's the way all permanent structures are built; it is the only right way. Produced by the same immutable, unchangeable, natural law that produced the human organism itself, it supplies to that organism those elements which in poor health are lacking, elements that must be placed and retained in the system if permanent good health is to be enjoyed, and Vitae-Ore, and Vitae-Ore only can put and retain them there. If you are sick and ailing, if you are all run down, if your organs, your blood, your stomach, your heart, your kidneys, are not working right, if you are sick and do not know what is the matter with you, if the doctors cannot and do not tell you, cannot and do not help you, you ought to give this wonderful, natural, mineral remedy a trial and the chance it needs to prove all this to you. It won't cost you a penny! The owners take all the risk! What doctor, what hospital, what sanitarium, has ever offered to treat you in this way?

What other medicine has ever been so offered? You are to be both judge and jury, to pass upon it. You have the entire say-so. If it helps you, you pay for it—if it does not help you, you do not pay for it. One package, ENOUGH for a month's trial, is all that is necessary to convince you. How can you refuse? If you need it and do not send for it, what is your excuse? You are to be the judge! Read our special offer.

## You Are to Be the Judge

### We Will Send to All

#### A SERIOUS COMPLICATION

Was Bedfast for 17 Weeks.

NOW CURED!

Vitae-Ore was the means of saving my life and rescued me from an existence that was almost unbearable. I had been suffering for a long time with Nervous Dyspepsia and Prostration and Palpitation of the Heart and Smothering Spells, Female Weakness, Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. In fact, I do not believe I had a sound organ



In my body. I was bedfast for seventeen weeks, when I was induced by reading the 30-day trial offer to give V.-O. a trial. I think it was a God-send, as all my diseases began to yield immediately, and I am now cured. Can do all my housework with pleasure and sleep like a child and have a very good appetite. I have taken V.-O. only two months and have gained 18 pounds. I hope every poor sufferer will try this remedy and be cured as I have.

MRS. J. O. PURBAUGH, Wallace, Neb.

Subscribers or readers of this paper a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know Vitae-Ore and are willing to take the risk. We have done it in thousands of cases and are not sorry.

Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water found on the globe, drank fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which nothing is added and from which nothing is taken. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration, and General Debility,

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure. If yours is such a case, do not doubt, do not fear, do not hesitate, but send for it!

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of this paper if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer! One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

### Glad Tidings for Every Woman!

Though woman is the most perfect piece of mechanism, if the expression may be permitted, in all God's creation, she is, from the nature of her organism, the most delicate. Like a watch, her system is made of many integral parts, each a perfect piece of mechanism in itself, but powerless when separated from the rest. Damage a part of a watch ever so slightly, and it immediately is deranged, its running powers and usefulness impaired. If the damage be great it stops entirely; if slight it runs in a half-hearted way, losing a minute here and there, out of joint with itself, as it were. It may run correctly for a time, then erratically. So it is with a woman. If one of the vital organs becomes ever so slightly deranged the working of the entire system is impaired, is "out of joint." If the trouble be slight, like the watch, it may not be noticeable at times, if great it stops "running" after a time and death is the result. To keep each separate organ in its normal condition, to keep the body sound and healthy, all functions active, all conditions regular, is a

duty that every woman owes not only to herself, but to her family, future generations and to the world at large. To those suffering from any of the numerous forms of female complaints, brought about by one cause or another, Vitae-Ore comes with glad tidings and the promise of an almost new life, a healthier, happier existence, if used as thousands of long suffering women, now well, have used it. An ideal treatment, of a nature allowing it to be used locally (and local treatment is an absolute necessity) as well as constitutionally, its use offers to every woman most speedy relief, and an absolute permanent cure from the many diseased conditions which unfit women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties. If you need it, if you are sick and suffering, or just weak and tired, send for it, try it, without any risk to you. It cures in these special cases where costly treatments, advertised for such uses exclusively, fail even to benefit. Hundreds of readers of this paper know it to be true, as you will after you try this remedy.



## PAIN WAS UNBEARABLE

So Writes Vincent J. Harrington, One of the Thousands Whom Vitae-Ore Has Cured of

### SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLES

Thousands of people have pain in the back and wonder why; it's there, but they don't know what causes it and rub the back with liniments and apply porous plasters, but it's still there and keeps there until the sufferer awakes to the fact that the trouble is in the kidneys and uses the right medicine for such trouble, as did Mr. Harrington. The doctors have many ways of telling if the patient's kidneys are working right and normally; they can prove by analysis, by examination of sediment, whether or not there is any irregularity. It does not need this, however, to tell to a sufferer that the fault's in the kidneys. The dull, aching pain in the small of the back, the sharp, terrible sensation when arising from a stooping posture, the heavy, dragged-down feeling when standing long in one position, are all signs that read plainly and point surely to trouble in these organs, a trouble that must be treated promptly and effectively. That Vitae-Ore provides such a treatment the following letter from Mr. Harrington will demonstrate beyond the shadow of doubt or any possible denial.

Read What He Says:

Words fail me to tell how I have suffered and what Vitae-Ore has done for me. It has cured me of Kidney Trouble after being a sufferer for several years. My back and kidneys were so sore that if I were to work five minutes in a stooping posture it would take me three minutes to straighten up again, and the pain was almost unbearable. I am now as strong in the back and vigorous and full of vim as I was at 16 years, and I give thanks to Vitae-Ore for the great change.

VINCENT J. HARRINGTON, Egmont Bay, Can.



If your kidneys are causing you any uneasiness, if you fear trouble in these organs or in any organ or part of the body, do not delay, but begin treatment immediately with this natural curing and healing Ore. It is Nature's specific for all irregularities of the vital organs, for every trouble in the physical forces, a specific which works in a rational, prompt and efficient manner that no other medicine or combination of medicines can duplicate.

## NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

UP-TO-DATE DEPT.

THEO. NOEL CO., VITAE-ORE BLDG., CHICAGO.



# Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

## WHICH?

Tubular	or	Bucket Bowl?
Simple Bowl	or	Complicated?
Izzers	or	Hasbeens?
Right Now	or	Were Once?
Waist Low Can	or	Head High Can?
Self Oiling	or	Oil Yourself?
Wash 3 Minutes	or	Wash Thirty?
All the Butter	or	Most All?
Best Butter	or	Medium Butter?
Tubular	or	Bucket Bowl?

## WHICH DO YOU WANT?

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All the others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog B-136.

Sharples Co.  
Chicago, Illinois

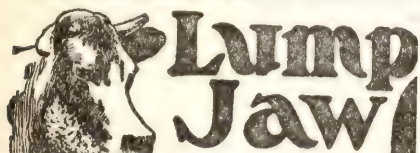
P. M. Sharples  
West Chester, Pa.



## Big Success With Hogs

SOME farmers are more successful with hogs than others. The man that only gets 8 lbs. of pork out of a bushel of corn fed to hogs makes only half as much as the man that gets 17 lbs. The American Swineherd is a specialist and the best authority on the hog industry. Prof. Henry says that success is only obtained by concentrating all effort upon one line. A two years' course in hog raising: Teaching how to be successful; How to secure the greatest profits; How to cheapen the grain ration; How to get 17 lbs. of pork out of a bushel of corn fed to hogs; How to feed to double the growth and gain over usual methods; only healthy hogs profitable; How to keep your hogs healthy; How to utilize, without other expense than the subscription to this paper, the costly experience and gathered wisdom of the most capable and successful feeders. Prof. Kennedy of the Iowa Agricultural College says "Your paper is a leader in its line on feeding." Every owner of hogs should take advantage of this special offer: Send us \$1 for 2 years' subscription to the American Swineherd and it will entitle you to a free copy of the Hand Book on "Hog Hygiene," with trade secrets, receipts, valuable information, etc. 24 LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC HOG RAISING.

This equips you for a successful hog business.  
**AMERICAN SWINEHERD**  
591 Como Building, Chicago, Ill.



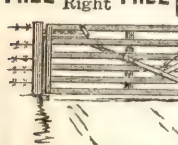
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—no rub. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
207 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FREE Farm Right



## THE BEST GATE

Took first premium at Ill. state fair. Send 50c for set of gate castings and get Farm Right Free. Agents make 500 per cent. selling farm rights, a good business.

**Thorpe Broom Co.**  
Wapella, Ill.

## O. K. Seeds have stood the test for 24 years

1905 Catalog now ready for mailing south. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.  
**J. A. EVERITT, Inc., Indianapolis.**

## UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Our glossy treasures, long our pride,  
No more will have our patient care;  
For sordid dross we turn them o'er,  
For city folks a bill of fare.

—J. P. S.

Charcoal, or screenings or slack from coal mines is good for hogs.

The auto may have frightened the horse, but it has not driven him out of business.

1904 may be known in many portions of the United States as the year of good pastures.

Draft horses are in good demand, and will continue to be. The same may be said of light harness teams.

Don't plan to keep too many hogs through the winter; they scatter too many corn cobs about the place.

A wet season is not a good one for sheep. High, dry land yields the most mutton to the acre.

A bunch of hogs alike in color, alike in size, and alike in condition, will always strain the market up a notch or two.

The two-year-old ought to be as gentle as a dog by this time, and it is well to be handling the weanlings and the yearlings.

The farmer that makes his pork by helping out his corn with pumpkins and other "side dishes" will find more stuff in his pocket book.

What do you think of the high-class, high-priced thoroughbreds that follow the fairs like the lawyers used to follow the courts? Fine, surely; but it is the high-class grades that fill the butchers' stalls.

Clover bloat or hoven is more common among cattle in wet seasons than in dry. The cow that has had some dry hay and salt immediately before being turned on the clover is not likely to have bloat.

I still believe the orchard is a good place to feed the hogs in. The hogs may get an extra mouthful that is clear gain, and they will prepare for the trees many a good meal for next Spring and Summer.

Don't let October and November pass without a thorough cleaning up of the stables, barn and banyard. Every shovelfull of manure is worth money if you get it to the right place—garden, orchard or meadow.

The yearlings may be wintered much more cheaply, and make a great deal better growth if comfortably housed. Pigs to be kept over should, by all means, have dry, comfortable quarters. Now is the time to make them ready.

It may do to market grass cattle from the ranges, but grass cattle should never go to the market from the farm—the farmer cannot afford it. No matter how good the pastures, grain enough should be fed to give solidity and weight.

The live stock industry is one that is not at all likely to be overdone, but the market is much more fastidious than it was several years ago, and demands a better grade of stock better finished. Don't think of breeding from any but high class males.

Letting well enough alone is no doubt a good and conservative rule, but it is scarcely applicable to the farm. A constant aim for something better should be the rule there. It is a bad plan to worry; there is no profit in worrying, but we are never afraid of discontent—the discontent that leads to better things. The farmer that settles down contented and satisfied is as high up the ladder as he will get.

The organization that live stockmen need is not the organization that puts large sums of money in the hands of a few with which to control the market, but the organization that puts the

stock growers in such close touch with each other that they can control the market by controlling the supply while yet in first hands. This is the simple plan of nature, business and Equity—the plan that benefits the grower without harming the eater.

The growing of live stock is an extended business; that is, it takes time. Each individual must be on hand from one to four years. Do you suppose that any mechanic would undertake the manufacture of an implement that would take from one to four years to complete, knowing that, when completed, he must sell it at an unknown and unknowable price to be fixed by some other person, that other person's interest being in the lowest possible price? The growers of live stock need organization as bad or worse than any other class.

This is a proposition in which all live stock men should be vitally interested, and it is one of which they should be anxious to read and learn more and more. The method of effecting such an organization is as simple as the plan. The whole expense is \$1 as a membership fee, and to each member is sent from headquarters the official paper that keeps him informed of all the market developments and movements of the society. Or the paper itself may be had for 50 cents. Or, if the person belongs to the class who always "wants to know more about it before he joins," he can get the paper a trial trip of three months for ten cents. We don't know what further excuse any one can offer for staying out of the band wagon, do you?

Isn't it strange that somebody did not long ago see the folly of marketing our crops all in a bulk when nobody wanted a thousandth part of them? They see it now, and as soon as the better plan is universally understood that folly will never be repeated.

Mr. President, let's have something lively at this meeting. Bill Jones has had a brand new thought, Sam Jenkins is full of good ideas, Joe Brown knows where some new members may be obtained, Tom Martin has heard where a local union may be organized. There's lots of stuff in this meeting for an interesting time. Out with it all. There is no room for dullness in an A. S. of E. local at this time of the year.

There are three things we want local unions to direct their special attention to: 1. To get everybody to join that it is possible to secure. 2. If there are any who cannot be induced to join, get them to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming. 3. Any that you cannot induce to become a yearly subscriber, secure for a three months' trial at the small sum of ten cents. We wish to bring the whole world of agriculture within the influence and teaching of Equity and Up-to-Date Farming is the medium.

The benefits our members and subscribers receive though they amount to large sums, are very simple after all. The A. S. of E. is a strong and compact organization now, and the National Union is in touch with all the important markets, as well as with the sources of supply and consumption. It therefore knows just what prices ought to be and when it is best to sell. These facts are made known to Our Up-to-Date People, who act upon the information given, and the benefits or profits come. It is all very simple.

If any other paper on earth could publish letters testifying that their subscribers had received direct benefits of from \$25 to \$600 in a single year by reading the paper, as we do, the whole world would go crazy over it. With Up-to-Date Farming it seems to be regarded as a mere matter of course, and little attention is paid to it. Well, those who get the benefits realize it, and they are telling it, not only through the columns of the paper, but they are telling it to their neighbors, and others are flocking to the source for the same benefits.

**IT IS LOADED**  
with  
**AGENTS 'MEND-A-RIP'**  
Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching  
Will Save the Prices of Items  
Last Time a Year. A Perfect  
Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined  
To Show it Means a Sale, Agents  
make from \$8 to \$15 a day. One  
agent made \$20 first day and writes to hurry  
and more machine sales. Write for special agents' price.  
**J. L. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.**  
The Great Agents Supply House.

[Note—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.]

**20th CENTURY WAGON BOX**  
A Wagon Box.  
Instantly converted from one to the other without removal of parts. Made from selected stock, strongly bolted, and well painted. Sold direct to the Farmer, freight prepaid. Write for free Catalogue and price. Address,  
**MODEL MFG. CO.** Box 18, Muncie, Ind.

**The Clipper Well Drill**  
The Drill That Drills  
Made at  
TIFFIN OHIO  
LOOMIS MACHINE CO.

**FEED Cooker Galvanized Steel Tanks Tank Heater**  
Lowest Prices  
Highest Quality  
300 Sizes Tanks  
Any size made to order  
2 Styles Cookers  
2 Styles Heaters  
A postal will bring Cat. of entire line  
**E. F. Freeland Sons Co., Box 170 Sturgis, Mich.**

**DEATH TO HEAVES**  
Guaranteed  
NEWTON'S Heaves, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommendations. \$1.00 per can. Dealers, Mailer Ex. Co., The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**FENCE STRONGEST**  
MADE.  
Built on chicken-ent-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free.  
**COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,**  
Box 336, 88 Winchester, Indiana.

**STUMP PULLERS**  
SEVEN SIZES  
\$1750 UP  
WE PAY THE FREIGHT  
CATALOG  
FREE  
**DEPT 4 W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS**

**GEO. G. WINANS**  
State organizer for Michigan, of the American Society of Equity, has opened at Lakeland, Michigan, a bureau for registry of farms that are for sale in his own and adjoining states. So many inquiries have reached him from prospective purchasers, that the establishment of this bureau became a necessity and must result in good to sellers and buyers through cooperation. Address,  
**GEO. G. WINANS, Lakeland, Mich.**

**PATENT YOUR IDEAS**  
\$100,000 offered for one invention; \$5,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.  
**CHANDLER & CHANDLER, Patent Attorneys**  
912 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**ALL ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH**  
The Bedford Breeze, a monthly magazine published at Bedford City, Va., by a former Iowa farmer, tells the exact truth about the Agricultural conditions in the South and gives especial attention to the making of new homes by Western and Northern Farmers. It is one of the most brightly and readable magazines devoted to the up-building of farms in the South.  
25c per Year—Send for a sample copy free.  
**The Bedford Breeze, BEDFORD CITY, Va.**

**GINSENG** Fortune in little gardens.—Easily grown everywhere. Sells at \$8 to \$14 a pound; costs to grow less than \$1. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars worth. Roots and seed for sale. Plant in Fall or Spring. Booklet free. Write today. **OZARK GINSENG CO., 544 Main St., Joplin, Mo.**

**Inoculated Alfalfa Soil** 75c per 100 lbs. Recorded Hereford. Eureka Diagonal Stay Fence Machine. Write **J. N. SHIVLEY, Alfalfa White Face Farm, LEBANON, IND.**

**GINSENG** The Wonderful Plant. I tell you how to Succeed. Be sure to write **Frank A. Knight GROWER, Box U, Collingswood, N. J.**

**WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT**  
and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, \$7.25  
With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mg. wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$3.50. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct.  
**Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. U. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.**



## UP-TO-DATE Poultry and Bees PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The beauty of their plumage,  
And the sweetness of their song,  
Make us gladly look and listen  
To the birds that pass along;  
But when it comes to business,  
Nothing cheers us quite as when  
We listen to the cackle  
Of the plain old laying hen.

—J. P. S.

Nov. 1. Good time to clean out the poultry house.

Don't bother about the floor of the poultry house. There is nothing better than earth. But it must be kept dry.

It won't be long now until green feed for the poultry will be scarce. Clover and pea hay are the very best of substitutes all through the winter.

If you intend to go into the poultry business next year get your fowls now. You stand a better chance to get good ones, and for less money.

It is all right for the women folks to have the profits of the poultry yard, but the men should provide all the conveniences and assist in the care of the fowls.

The same frosts that make the green feed scarce, make the insects scarce also. Ground bone, or crushed shells and meat scraps become all the more necessary.

Broken windows and open cracks in the poultry house are a sign of rump after a while when the cold winds blow and the beating, chilly rains come, and the snows drift along the lanes.

The poultry man or woman that throws the feed down in a pile and hurries away, is not the one that will get the most eggs. The one that scatters the grain fed in litter—dry, clean litter or chaff, will get the eggs.

If the miner didn't dig he wouldn't get gold; if the farmer didn't plow he wouldn't have corn; if the poultryman doesn't take proper care of his fowls he won't have eggs. Nor will the bee man have honey unless he cares for his bees.

A barrel full of dry dust is a good thing to put in the poultry house. It will be needed all through the winter to afford the fowls a dust bath. Have a box for them to take their bath and renew the dust in the box a few days.

The bees are now getting their winter quarters. How are they? If not housed for the winter they should be storm-proof, they should not be in exposed positions, placed so that they are protected from the storms.

Finely chopped pumpkins make an excellent feed for poultry during the winter. A pound of pumpkin and put in the feed will be nothing but a good thing. Bees are easily kept in place that

We should to-date winter will take that the them be them clean haps, by

If the from the be spent tobacco seen worse the eggs take as tobacco for shown to

The che the farm bees of his dustrious

ing for their labor, and they seldom go on a strike; but they must have comfortable and suitable quarters, and they must have raw material to work upon. If nature does not provide this, the keeper must.

Of course it isn't wisdom to count the chicks before they're hatched, nor to be too sure about them 'til they've hustled out and scratched. Nor is it well to estimate the eggs before they are laid, no more than pay for sugar 'til you have seen it weighed. But 'tis our own opinion thus publicly expressed, that eggs will be a cheerful price betime they're in the nest, and the hen that lays the most of them will serve her country best.

Quit the wasteful practice of sending lean fowls to market. Put them up in clean, dry quarters, give them plenty of clean, fresh water, give them all they will eat of corn meal or other ground grain dough once or twice a day (if mixed with milk instead of water, all the better); as soon as they are done eating take out all that is left. Keep shelled corn or other grain before them in boxes, not in the dirt all the time. In about ten days you may have fowls of almost double the weight of those which simply run with the floor and consequently of twice the value.

Wouldn't it be a pleasant surprise to our Up-to-Date People? Not one of them, but well be proud of found to be a neighborhood

Natic  
Lync

### ANCIENT WISDOM.

We find the following as the first editorial expression (and we suppose the wisest) in a recent issue of one of our agricultural exchanges:

The crop experts of the government forecast the 1904 crop of corn at 2,500,000,000 bushels, the wheat crop at 620,000,000 bushels and the cotton crop at 11,500,000 bales. At 40 cents a bushel for corn, 70 cents for the wheat and \$40 a bale for the cotton there is added to the wealth of the country \$1,644,000,000 from these three crops alone.—Farmers' Guide.

As a bit of ancient wisdom that agraph deserves to "take the course" Of course we would pay no attention to such things, but for the evidence of them, the intention unduly being to lull the farmers and make them think, in spite of immediate surroundings, that lovely and the goose hang. Those estimates are all authorities are making the prices! Wheat has been doing a "ghost" \$1.10 and \$1.18, corn has 50 cents for many months at this writing is worth at the gins in Texas. ures, brother; revise even your readers you think.

### APPLES A

Our main mottoes and apple a fair price get it in time + stea +



**SAFE SIDE**  
Don't invite failure by buying  
tried machines. For many  
**Successful**  
Incubators &

have been the standard  
Send for free literature  
cents.



UP-TO-DATE  
Home on the Farm

KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

Here. The home may then be as tidy as when the children depart for school immediately after their return as any other time of the day, and the children themselves will learn lessons that will be more valuable to them than any of the lessons they learn at school. And—mother may not be so tired!

Out Yawning

is not considered a very pleasant thing, and I think it should be avoided in all seemingly places; but Health Authorities consider it an important effort to rest and otherwise. The writer is of opinion that if practiced too much it may be cultivated to the trouble some than the publication referred to. You feel like yawning? Don't try to suppress it. It is impolite to do so, but let the yawning show where you are. This is a relaxing



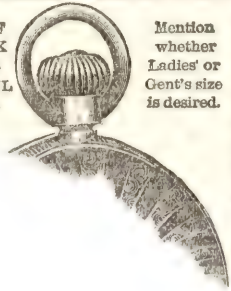
STEVENS

The name—on a rifle or shotgun—that guarantees perfection in accuracy, reliability and safety. It would require many columns of this publication to tell all about "Stevens" famous guns. We want you to know about them, and we make it worth your while to learn about them.

**OUR FREE OFFER** If you will send us your name and address, enclosing two 2-cent stamps to cover postage, we will send you our great book of outdoor sports, containing 140 pages of interesting and useful information on hunting, camping and wood craft, the proper care of a firearm, notes on sights and ammunition, as well as full descriptions of the famous "Stevens" Guns—the book every lover of outdoor life should have. Our clever Rifle Puzzle sent free, postpaid.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 365 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

VIEW OF THE BACK OF THIS BEAUTIFUL WATCH.

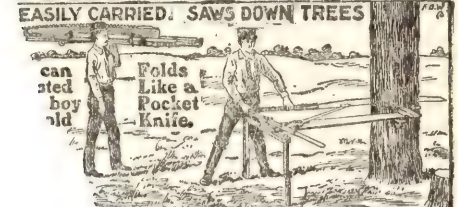


Mention whether Ladies' or Gent's size is desired.

Our watch is the new 1904 thin model, 16 size. Beautifully finished in 14-karat Gold, United States Mint standard. It has a celebrated American lever jeweled movement. Each movement is carefully adjusted, according to the latest principles, by which the best results can be achieved. Contains a reliable gauge balance with new flush regulator. The hair spring is hardened and tempered in form. The dial is of rich enamel, and the hands fine blue steel. There are hour, minute and second indicators. The main-spring is back action, patented safety. Every part of the movement in this watch is tested by experienced workmen. Easily earned without costing you a cent. The watch described above will equal in time a \$50.00 Gold Watch. A marvel of ingenuity, the acme of American mechanical skill. We will send you by mail, postpaid, upon your request, 20 fast-selling articles of merchandise that sell because of their merit. Send them for 10 cents each, return us the \$2.00 and we guarantee to send at once the watch, as described. The goods sell at sight. We propose to give away these watches simply to advertise our business. No catch-words in this advertisement. We mean just what we say. You require no capital while working for us. There is no misrepresentation or humbug about this. N. B.—We send your watch immediately when you send us the \$2.00 for the goods. Mention whether you want Ladies' or Gent's size. \$1000 REWARD is hereby offered to any person who can prove that we have not given a Free Beautiful Gold finished Watch for selling 20 of our Free Articles at 10 cents each. You probably know some one who have sold something to earn a watch, which received, was not as promised; but they were forced to. You don't have to keep our watch; if not satisfied, return it and get \$2.00, all the money paid and no questions will be asked. Address to-day without delay. POSIT WATCH CO., 19 Warren St., New York.



OURS BY ONE MAN



Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough ground more with it than two men can in any other way. Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. New part without charge. Send for Free Catalogue. First order secures agency. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

FENCE

Iron Steel Wire. Rust or corrosion, contraction and expansion, vicious animal, and small pigs, and nail a board, on surfaces, compels every wire

It makes it, with station, station and repair, and if unsatisfactory, our money, Address, DIANA.

\$3.75

watch over assorted de- id and stem ly the great- end it to us a beautiful press office and they are s Watch, n. Address GO, ILL.

\$50

PENDING

ALE. H. FRAME tory, with catalogue. AS CITY, MO.



**MONEY—\$45—SHREWD MEN WRITE J. W. ANDERSON, Box 400 Hot Springs, Ark.**

**FOR SALE:** Or might exchange two good Iowa farms.  
Box 81, Independence, Iowa.

**OUTFIT FREE** Out-price Christmas books, 50c bk. 124c; \$1 bk. 25c; \$1.50 bk. 50c; \$3.50 bk. 87c; credit given. Ferguson, 7208 Cincinnati, O.

**SPECTACLES** to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago

**WANTED** Men everywhere—Good Pay; to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs etc. No canvassing. Address NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO. Oakland Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED** 10 men in each State to travel, tack signs & distribute samples & circulars of our goods. Salary \$80 per month, \$3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. B, Atlas Block, Chicago.

**LEARN** TELEGRAPHY and R. R. accounting.—\$50 to \$100 per month salary. Endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy. Cincinnati, O. Elmira, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis.

**FREE TO AGENTS** Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. \$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K C. HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.

**RURAL MAIL BOX FREE** To the first person sending us the address of any one canvassing for a new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. OAKES MFG. CO., Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.

**LEARN** TELEGRAPHY—\$50 to \$100 Monthly. We teach you quickly and place you in a position when taught. Easy tuition. Expenses low. Big Catalogue free. Sharp's School of Telegraphy. P. O. Box 224. HUNTINGTON, INDIANA

**10 CTS.** PHONOGRAPH. We have here the newest little miniature Phonograph ever got out. It is the simplest thing in the musical line we ever saw. It has all the appearances of the large phonographs and when you turn the crank on the back, the music will be heard coming out of the horn. It is finished in neat attractive colors, and packed in a strong box, and mailed for ten cents. J. H. LIND 214 West Main St. STAMFORD, CONN.

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 788, Detroit, Mich.

**SONGS** BEBELIA, Navajo, Laughing Water, Hawatha, Anona, Holy City, Good Old Summerland, Mr. Dooley, Go Way Back and Sit Down, Just Next Door, Bill Bailey, Good By My Lady Love, I've Gotta Feelin' for You, Hello Central, Under the Bamboo Tree, I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You, Goo Goo Eyes, Always in the Way, 50 very LATEST SONGS & MUSIC, rag-time, comic, sentimental, love, war, novel, sent for 10 cents 3 lists \$1.00. Due Bill and Ticket winning WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM free with each order. Don't miss this offer. You'll be delighted. STAR MUSIC CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

**BIG PAYING BUSINESS FOR MEN, WOMEN.** Write for names of hundreds of delighted customers. Make \$80 to \$50 weekly. Do business at home or traveling, all or spare time, selling Gray outfits and doing genuine gold, silver, nickel and metal plating on Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plates. No experience, quickly learned. Enormous demand. No toys or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. Let us start you. We teach you FREE. Write today. H. GRAY & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

**WE WANT INTELLIGENT FARMERS' SONS** All or Spare Time \$2.50 Per Day. Guaranteed to Start. Fine Opportunity to double your salary in short time. Experience unnecessary. Business honorable and educational. Full information free. HERTEL, JENKINS & DEWAR 110 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**HOMES IN THE SOUTH.** W. C. JONES, Greensboro, N. C. Real Estate. Especial attention given farms in North Carolina, which are still cheap.

**A GENUINE 21 JEWELLED \$50.00 GOLD WATCH.** \$3.75 Buy a genuine engraved Double Movement Swiss Watch with an accurate Swiss Movement and 18kt. High-grade Ruby Jewels and Movement. GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS. Send this ad to us and we will send you a Watch and "Gold" long chain or Gem Watch and vest chain, and we will send them for Free Examination and if after examining the watch at your expense office you consider it is equal to a \$1 Jewelled \$50.00 Gold Watch pay \$3.75 and express charges and they are yours. RELIABLE WATCH CO. Dept. 58 Chicago

**A Sewing Machine For \$2.50** The "Pony" Automatic Tension Sewing Machine is not a toy but a practical machine, making a stitch exactly like the "Wilex & Gibbs Automatic." Beautiful in design, elegantly enameled and finished in flower designs of five different colors. It fastens to any table by clamp, which goes with each machine. Suitable for all kinds of plain family sewing. Just the thing for children to make dolls' clothes. It is 7 in. high, 7 1/2 in. wide. Each machine tested and adjusted before leaving factory. Securely packed and sent prepaid for only \$2.50. DON'T DELAY—SEND TO-DAY TO HOME DRESSMAKER 527 Rand-McNally Bldg. CHICAGO

## Just a Hint or Two

All canned fruit should be kept in a cool, dark place.

A little sugar put in the cooking turnips improves them wonderfully.

A stone jar with a close cover is a safe match safe. Keep it out of the reach of the children.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth, in equal parts, dissolved in hot water, makes an excellent mucilage, always handy and ready for use.

Mush for frying should not be so thoroughly cooked as that which is to be eaten without frying. Pour into a deep pan when cooked sufficiently, and when cool, slice and dip the slices in beaten egg; they will then fry crisp.

To brighten the isinglass in a stove, rub briskly with a rag dipped in vinegar and water.

Old newspapers are better than cloths to rub off the stove with.

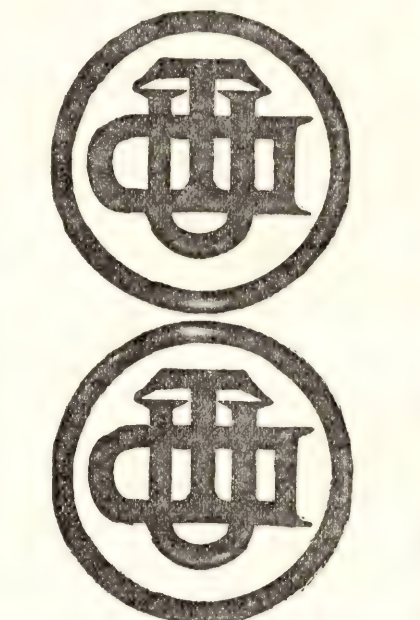
A cloth wrung out of warm skimmed milk and water is good to clean fly specks from varnished woodwork or furniture. It not only removes the dirt more easily, but it makes the varnish look fresher.

Carpets well sprinkled with salt and then wiped with cloth squeezed out of warm water containing a spoonful of spirits of turpentine to every quart, will look bright and new and will not be troubled with moths.

## AN OFFER

FOR A Display of Skill and Ability

AN ELEGANT PIN FREE



The figure within the above circles is a monogram containing three letters, which are the initials of three words, representing a condition or quality which we all like to have applied to ourselves. It also represents the name usually applied to what is doing more for the farmers than was ever before undertaken in the interest of agriculture.

We have also had that monogram reduced in size, made into a beautiful pin in blue and gold, in excellent taste, and suitable to be worn by any one. To the school boy or girl who will cut the three letters from the monograms (if no mistake be made the three can be cut from the two monograms) arrange them in the proper order and tell us what they stand for, accompanying their reply with ten cents, for one three months' trial subscription (their own or for some one else), we will send them free, one of the monogram pins in blue and gold, for their success will clearly entitle them to wear it, and to be regarded as belonging to Our Up-to-Date People.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

**WEEKS SCALE WORKS** BUFFALO, N. Y. The leading scale at moderate price. Will outwear any other. RELIABLE, LASTING, CONVENIENT. Does away with all loose weights. Send for catalogue and prices.

**GUNS** We are going to sacrifice ten thousand guns this fall at prices never offered before. Good Breech Loaders \$5.00. Our Special Double Barrel, \$10.00 gun equal to others costing \$30.00. Send 2c stamp for complete catalogue. H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO., 314 Broadway, New York.

**BEAN GROWERS, ATTENTION!** The Smith Patent Roller Bean Separator is the only Roller Bean Separator manufactured in the world; will lessen the work of picking Beans 75 per cent. over any other machine manufactured. Will more than save its cost in a single season. Send for illustrated catalogue. SMITH MFG. CO., VALOIS, NEW YORK.

A Remarkable Reproduction by Photo-Color Process of Our \$1,000 OIL PAINTING \$1,000 The "Wild Fur-Bearing Animals of North America" and 40-PAGE BOOKLET "HOW TO TRAP WILD ANIMALS"

Also prices paid by us for raw Furs, Hides, etc. With this we send photo-engraving of skins and complete key naming and describing each animal and skin; also pictorial supplement giving Valuable Information for hunters and trappers; also gun, knife and trap catalogue.

**ALL FOR 10c IN STAMPS** OR SILVER

This reproduction is pronounced by professors of natural history the most beautiful and instructive picture of our wild fur-bearing animals ever produced. This generous offer is made to advertise our business NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. ADVERTISING DEPT. R. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**MUSIC LESSONS FREE** at your home. We will give, free, for advertising purposes, course of 48 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, or Mandoline, (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and FREE tuition contract, address, U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 4-B, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

**A STUDY IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.**

**\$50,000.00**

The above sum has been set aside by THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE, to be distributed as awards to the subscribers of THE COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE or THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY GAZETTE who estimate the total vote cast in the State of Ohio for President of the United States, at the election to be held Nov. 8, 1904.

**HERE IS WHAT WE OFFER** To Our Subscribers Who Engage in This Gigantic Intellectual Contest.

To one making nearest correct estimate of exact total of vote ..... \$5,000  
To Second Nearest ..... 2,500  
To Third Nearest ..... 1,000  
To Fourth Nearest ..... 500  
To Fifth Nearest ..... 300  
To Sixth Nearest ..... 200  
To Seventh Nearest ..... 100  
To Eighth Nearest ..... 50  
To Ninth Nearest ..... 25  
To Tenth Nearest ..... 10  
To Next 300 Nearest (\$10 Each) ..... 3,000  
To Next 400 Nearest (\$5 Each) ..... 2,325

In all 775 Awards, amounting to \$40,000. If any subscriber should, before Oct. 1, 1904, estimate the exact total vote, there will be paid an additional amount of 10,000.

A Grand Total of \$50,000. The award for exact estimate between Oct. 1 and Nov. 8 is withdrawn and added to the first award for the nearest estimate, making a total of \$25,000.00.

But if the exact estimate is submitted prior to Oct. 1 a special award of \$10,000 is offered, making a total of \$35,000.

**THE VOTE AT PREVIOUS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS** To better enable the readers of The Commercial Tribune and The Weekly Gazette to have the figures of previous years before them, the following figures are given to show total vote in Ohio for President of the United States for the years from 1888 to the last Presidential election: 1888—841,941. 1892—861,625. 1896—1,020,107. 1900—1,049,121. 1904—?

subscribers estimating and not of The Commercial Tribune.

These conditions constitute the entire contract, and are subject to no modification whatsoever, and every subscriber competing in this contest assents thereby to these conditions.

The Official Certificate of the Secretary of the State of Ohio shall be conclusive as to the total number of votes cast.

After the receipt of the Official Certificate an impartial committee, selected by The Commercial Tribune, will determine the winners, and its award will be published in The Commercial Tribune for three days, after which time, in the absence of objection, the awards will be distributed, and this distribution shall be final and absolute and binding on all participants in the contest.

For subscription blanks and further information, address the Manager of THE COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE AWARD BUREAU, P. O. BOX 817, CINCINNATI, O.

**FARMS** For rich farming, and fruit growing, Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

**BOOK FREE FARM TELEPHONES** How put up, their cost, why they save money. Write for Free Book. J. ANDRAE & SONS, 868 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM** Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists.

**No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.** Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

**This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75** Before you buy a watch cut this out and send it with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75. Double hunting case beautifully engraved, stem wind and stem set, fitted with richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any \$35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent \$3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARRER & CO., 67, 25 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

**\$3.60 A \$50 Watch for \$3.60** Chain and Charm FREE. GUARANTEED FOR 30 YEARS. This is a Genuine Gold Filled Engraved Watch in appearance, double hunting case, stem-wind & stem-set and fitted with a high-grade ruby jeweled movement. Send us this ad. and we will send the WATCH, WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM C. O. D. \$3.60 and express charges. Make careful examination then pay express agt. \$3.60 and express charges and it is yours. Write if you desire Ladies' or Gents' size. GUARANTEE WATCH CO., Dept. 221 Chicago.



# DO THIS NOW

## And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome Gold Spectacles

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers and I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a



perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only \$1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than \$5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for \$10 a pair. I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only \$1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: First, that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles by mail, which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of \$10 or more. Second, and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if you yourself don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me right now for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

**DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,**  
Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
**I WANT AGENTS ALSO** And any man or woman (also storekeepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from \$25 to \$100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.  
**NOTE:**—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.

# THIS IS YOURS FREE

We are giving away Gold Watches, Jewelry, and other valuable premiums to those who help us introduce our remedies. Send us your name and address and we will mail you four boxes of Dr. Ripley's Compound Iron Pills; sell them at 25 cents a box and remit us the \$1.00 received and we will promptly forward you without extra expense or work, the handsome Chatelaine and Pendant shown here, simulating a \$20. **SOLID GOLD WATCH**, American made, and guaranteed for ten years. This is the biggest offer ever made and you will be delighted. We are an old and reliable concern and will present \$1000. IN CASH to anyone who can prove that we do not do as we say. Our Pills are good sellers and we are anxious to introduce them in every home no matter what it costs us.  
**RIPLEY DRUG CO.,**  
Dept. 262, New Haven, Conn.

**CANCER** 30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 75 page book sent free. Address **DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH**, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.

# LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

Number 46

Near Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 20, 1904.  
Dear Mr. Everitt:

Don't know as I ever told you the story of the little chap whose father was a candidate for some office, just what the boy did not really know, but who, when he learned that father had been elected, ran up and down the road, jumping and kicking up his heels, shouting at the top of his voice, "Pa's it! Pa's it!"

Well, as the little chap said, I am IT, so far as being a candidate is concerned. The caucus came along in due time, and when the votes were counted it turned out that I had the highest number by some sixty-five. It was quite a tussle, though, and I suppose there were some that thought I would not get within forty rows of apple trees of the nomination. But they didn't hit it where they missed it before. They forgot to reckon with the better part of the farmers of the township, and they simply shot over the mark.

After getting your letter, I took your advice and spent a few days looking up the sentiment of the people of the township, and I found that there really was a deep and widespread feeling that we have been kept under the thumb of a few men that would like to be bosses forever for a great many years. These men have been in the habit of getting together in some back room, fixing up a call for the caucus to suit themselves and sticking one or two of them up on the backside of some old barn where nobody ever would think of looking for them, and then when the day came for the meeting, nobody would be out except a handful of men that knew what the secret was; so they would have everything their own way. They supposed they were going to keep right on that way this fall; but it made their eyes stick out when the time for the caucus rolled round and they saw the room just packed and jammed to the door with men that were not there to follow any man's lead but had blood in their eyes and their fist doubled up, ready to do business for themselves.

The machine trotted out its candidate, but he never made a single lap. He was simply snowed under, and your humble servant, David Dobetter, was nominated for Township Trustee. Tell you, it made them mad. And they are not going to let the matter drop there. When they saw that they were defeated, they set the bigger wheels of the machine to rolling and they rolled themselves into the caucus of the other party, which was held a few days after that which nominated me, and helped to put up a man they thought would do as they wanted him to if elected. We will have a lively time of it; but we have got our dander up now and we will be right at the polls on election day and match those fellows on their own ground. I never was quite so much interested over anything as I am over this election. Not that I care so much about the money or the honor of the thing; that is not it; but there is a principle behind the movement. The way those ringsters did proves just what the party loyalty they tell so much about amounts to. It is the loaves and fishes they are after, and not the good of the people. And they have been living so long on the fat of the land that they hate to quit. I don't believe I am sour or narrow-minded in what I say. I never did have a pair of green glasses to my name, and at my time of life I don't mean to invest in any; but I tell you, things are not what they should be in the public affairs of our country. Beginning clear down in the township and running right up through, crooked men have had the upper hands for years and years. They are the fellows that make a business of politics, and the common folks have been contented to sit back and let them run things as they pleased. There has been so much going on on the farms, things that have kept us busy at home, that we have not been taking much part in the affairs of our country as we should, and as I hope to take hereafter. I see now where we have made a great mistake.

The boys are tremendously stirred up over this matter. They say they will both come home and do all they can to see father through. I have no money to spend in getting votes. If I had a million dollars I would not spend it in that way. If I can't make a good, clean canvass and come out of it with clean hands, I will go back home and wait till another year and tackle them

again!—But I don't believe that will be the way it will come out. I have faith in the hearts of the people. They are not going to be put down always. And I think the time is about here when they will stand up and be counted for right or for wrong.

But there has been a good deal besides politics going on at Four Leaf Clover Farm since I last wrote you, and it has been in a line that I enjoy more than I do fighting with the ballot. We have been getting the fall work straightened up splendidly. Everything is in good shape for winter. I guess wife was a little fearful at first that I might give too much time and attention to running around, so that winter would come on and find us with a lot of work on hand to do after the winds begin to blow; but when she found out that I kept things moving, she said:

"That's right, David; you're all right. Let the election run itself. The folks of this township are going to take care of you. It is our business to look after the crops the Lord has given us. He wouldn't have made them grow if He had supposed we were going to let them go to waste."

And we are not. She is right. The hands have all worked like men all the fall. We had a splendid crop of corn. It is not all husked yet; but we have done enough at it to show that we will have more than ever before. Our farm lying in such a warm corner of the country the corn ripened up some days ahead of our neighbors. It does make quite a difference. Then, too, the river kept the frost off. When it was down to freezing on the higher lands, we had a good fog that protected us. We have kept two teams busy drawing potatoes to the city since we began digging the late ones. The market has been a little slow for a few days, though, and we will put the balance of the crop in the cellar for better figures. We have splendid line of seed potatoes that we hope to market at good prices before spring. They never were better, it seems to me, than this year.

We went around the young orchard a couple of weeks ago and took off all the papers we wrapped about the trunks in May to keep out the borers. The Department of Agriculture never did a better thing in that line than when it recommended that way of protecting little trees. We did not find more than two or three trees that had been affected at all by borers, and those were where the papers had been torn up a little at the bottom so that the moth found her way in. We plan now to go over the trees along in February or March and trim them up good. It looks now as if some of the trees might bear a little next year. We look forward with pleasure to the time when we will have a good big bearing orchard. That will mean thousands of dollars' worth of fruit for us.

But everybody is in bed but me. I must stop and crawl in, too. With very best wishes, I am, yours truly,  
**DAVID DOBETTER.**

[Mr. Dobetter is not a politician, nor does he look at these things from a partisan standpoint. He views them simply as a good government proposition.—Editor.]

# The Tobacco Interest

Report from a Single Shipping Point.

The outside world scarcely realizes the magnitude of the tobacco crop. The following shipping record of Mayfield, Ky., may serve to give some idea of it: The season began here about March 1st and during that time 889 loads of tobacco have been shipped from here. Each car will average fifteen hogsheads, which make a total of 13,335 hogsheads that have been shipped. Each hogshead is estimated will average \$200, which makes the amount up to date \$2,667,000. About 1,400 hogsheads will be shipped out of here before the season is ended. It is thought that the entire total in dollars that has been shipped from Mayfield will reach \$2,947,000.

I wish we could have the ear of every cotton grower just now. There never was a more auspicious time for them to hold their cotton and secure a fair price. But how shall they know it? Will every reader of Up-to-Date in the South please see everybody else in their reach and tell them about it? Get them to read Up-to-Date.

# Catarrh, Foul Breath

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There is a Constant Dripping from the Nose into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, that is Catarrh

Large Trial Package Free—Quickly Cures



Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'awking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write today.

C. E. GAUSS, 2567 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

# HOW IS YOUR STOMACH?

I CAN CURE YOU

I am a druggist of more than 20 years' experience. If I were offered \$1,000 I could not prepare a better prescription for a stomach remedy than my stomach tablets. I offer to send to all afflicted one month's treatment on trial. You pay when satisfied. My stomach tablets cure dyspepsia, indigestion, gas on the stomach, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart and ills caused by poor digestion. They assist the stomach to digest food. They create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach. Write for month's treatment. It will be sent by return mail.  
**JOHN MORROW, Chemist,**  
138 Forest Bldg., Springfield, O.

# FITS CURED.

Why suffer when Dr. Blakeley's Epileptic Prescription No. 357 will permanently cure you. J. C. Moulton, 5 Osborne St., Salem, Mass., writes: "Your medicine has done what you said it would for my son, he has not had any Fits or Headache since using, he is growing quite stout, you would not believe he was the same boy." If you know of any person who suffers from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, or Kindred Nervous Disorders, it would be a charity to call their attention to our offer of a **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT**. We are so certain that Dr. Blakeley's Prescription will effect a permanent cure, that we will send you a **TRIAL TREATMENT FREE** in a plain sealed package, if you will merely send your name and address. Send no money, but write at once to Dr. Blakeley Remedy Co., Dept. T 40 Dearborn St., Chicago.

# Eczema Cured

**Large \$1.00 Bottle FREE** (NOT A SAMPLE)  
It is no longer necessary to suffer from Eczema or any skin disease. You can be quickly and permanently cured. That you may know this by actual proof, we will ship you a full sized \$1.00 bottle of **SALUDIN**, the great French Germicide **FREE** and it will not cost you anything for the medicine. "John Garrison, Knoxville, Ia. writes that Saludin cured him after 17 years trying other remedies without results." From the marvelous cures that have been made it can be positively stated that every case will be permanently cured that takes this medicine. Our advice is not to delay, but write at once. State plainly Express company's office. **SALUDIN PHARMACAL CO. 671 E. 47th St., Chicago.**

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Save Power and Repair. Make Smoo'h Lumber Suited to 4 H. P. up for the farmer or the lumber man. Also Shingle Mills, Lath Mills, Burr Mills, Planers and Hay Presses. Catalog **FREE**. **DE LOACH MILL MFG. CO.**, Box 850 Atlanta, Ga.—N. Y., St. Louis

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I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free

With this Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Will Give You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I say to those



I Have Demonstrated that Deafness Can Be Cured—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell

who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air pumps, washers, douches and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has thousands of others. It seems to make no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf nor what caused your deafness, this new treatment will rest your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to your entire satisfaction before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 1233 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.

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**FITS CURED** I wish every one suffering with Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, to send for one of my large sized 16 FREE OZ. bottles. My Remedy Has Cured, When All Others Failed.

**Gold Watch FREE AND RING** An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 years. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cluso Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a 600 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces send us the \$2, and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain.

ERIE MFG. CO. Dept. 26, CHICAGO

## THE THIRD POWER

(Continued from page 7)

work? It all depends on the farmers. If they come into the organization, are loyal to its rules, are true to one another, and co-operate faithfully and intelligently for the general good, there can be no possible doubt of the success of the plan. No, I will not expect this. All do not need to be loyal, considering the great number of farmers, and the fact that only a small portion of any crop needs to be controlled at any time. If we admit that the great majority of farmers are stubborn, in fact rebellious, yet they cannot affect the accurate working results of this machine. There will still be enough loyal ones left at any time to insure success. In this respect the great number of farmers which, in the past, was considered the great element of weakness in a farmers' organization will be its greatest strength, when working on the plan of the American Society of Equity. Give us a number equal to what were in some former farmers' organizations and the definite results will work out almost without an effort on the part of the individual farmer. Farmers should remember that they are not to be ruled from the outside. When the voice of the American Society of Equity is heard, it will be the voice of the farmers themselves.

So what we are to learn is not whether the organization can succeed, but whether the American farmers honestly want it to succeed; therefore, to doubt the practicability of the plan is to doubt the farmers themselves; after the organization has been effected the farmers can kill it if they wish to, but so can a man rob his partner. Railroads combine successfully, and yet how often do we hear of secret cutting of rates in direct violation of the agreement between the roads. So I admit that some of the farmers might play the traitor to the organization, and yet I hold that the organization would win in spite of their treachery. But there would be few such men among the American farmers; having once decided to give the American Society of Equity a trial they would see to it that it had a fair trial. The only people incapable of working together in organizations are savages, idiots and the insane. Among these a perverse individualism prevails. Are we to class the farmers in either of these categories? Organization is the great weapon of civilized and enlightened men, and so it is peculiarly the weapon of the American farmer. In his "Notes on Virginia," Thomas Jefferson wrote:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if He ever had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which He keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example."

And writing to John Jay, in 1785, Jefferson said:

"Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty by the most lasting bonds."

What they were in Jefferson's day they are now. Yet it is of such men that we are asked to believe that they, like the insane and savage, are incapable of organization. The farmers are as intelligent as the mechanics, who combine without difficulty and make their combinations effective. They are even as intelligent as the so-called captains of industry, who, through their organizations, control both the business and the politics of the American people. What the mechanics and capitalists do, the farmers can and will do. To say that they cannot organize effectively is to put them in a class by themselves and to rank them infinitely below all other classes. And that is absurd.

One objection remains to be considered: There are those who say that the scheme is too great—that it is beyond the power of men to achieve. This is but another way of stating an objection already considered. But what are men put in this world for, if not to achieve great things? The very greatness of this enterprise, instead of being an objection to it, ought to be one of its chief recommendations. Further, if it has been shown that it is practicable, what matters it how great it is? The greater the better, one would think; besides, system is the servant of the twentieth century business man, and great enterprises frequently work out more definitely than small ones. It is a stupendous campaign in which the farmers are asked to enlist. But that very fact ought to stir their ambition and inflame their zeal. Instead of saying that the plan cannot be put in operation, we ought to set ourselves to a consideration of those qualities that are necessary in those who would make it work. Ralph Waldo Emerson—an American prophet who was never staggered by the great or impossible—has said that "nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." It is so. Therefore, our duty is, not to pick flaws in the proposed scheme; not to make up our minds beforehand that it cannot win, but to kindle our enthusiasm to such a point as to make failure absolutely impossible. The cause is worthy; the weapon is at hand and effective; the only weakness, if there is weakness, is our own doubting spirit. The appeal is for men to fight in the cause and to wield the weapon. With them—and they will be had—the Machine of Co-operation will be built. The Third Power will be a real power; the grand American Society of Equity will be a triumphant success, and agriculture will be lifted to the plane where it rightfully belongs.

(To be Continued.)

Note.—In the next issue we will finish Part One of The Third Power, or The Third Power proper. The numbers comprising this work are June 15th to November 1st. The ten numbers will be sent for 20 cents.

### Have You Asthma In Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous, therefore this remedy is of the most vital interest to Asthmatic sufferers.

Mr. Thos. Phillips, No. 267 Middle St., Pawtucket, R. I., writes May 9th. I thank God and the Kola Importing Co. for my cure of Asthma after I had given up hopes of getting cured. Mrs. Maggie Gardner, of Ackworth, Iowa, writes May 6th, suffered for several years with Asthma and could get no relief, but the Kola Compound permanently cured me. Mr. C. J. Case, Johnsonville, N. Y., writes May 5th, the Kola Compound proved a God-send to me, as it cured me of Asthma in the worst form, and I had suffered with it from childhood. Mr. E. Aldrich, 391 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a prominent citizen, writes, my son suffered with Asthma for seven years. Doctors could do nothing for him, and to save his life advised me to take him to Denver, Colo. A friend advised me to try Himalaya and it completely cured him. Hundreds of similar letters have been received by the Importers, copies of which they will be glad to send you.

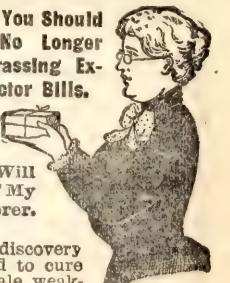
To prove beyond a doubt its wonderful curative power the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Up-to-Date Farming who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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**\$25,000 FROM 1/2 ACRE OF GINSENG PROFIT** One man made that large sum. Others have done as well. Any farmer can make a handsome profit growing this valuable root. It is a fact that the supply is decreasing while the demand is increasing. There is money in Ginseng growing for you if you want it. Circulars and particulars free. Root and seed for sale. J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

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I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 137 Kokomo, Ind.



### Free Hair Grower.

A trial package of a new and wonderful remedy mailed free to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes. Send your name and address to the Altemella Medical Dispensary, 2235 Ohio Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio for a Free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

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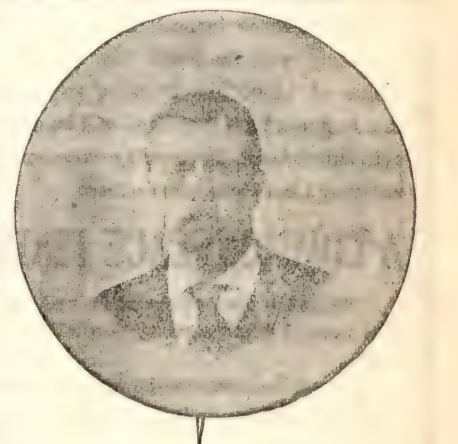
Brooks' Appliances. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL.** CATALOGUE FREE. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., Box 908, MARSHALL, MICH.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. B. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### SHOW YOUR COLORS

Be loyal. Wear the emblem of your side. Get enthusiastic. Work for your party and have others help. Pin a button of your favorite on your coat and show your colors.

In November next, one the gentlemen whose pictures appear below, will be elected President of the United States. We have their portraits engraved in many colors on patent pin back buttons. They are indeed the finest specimens of the engraver's art. You must see one before you can



appreciate their great beauty.

In each town one or more persons can have a profitable business during the campaign. Campaign buttons sell rapidly, and there is good profit in handling them.



Send for special wholesale prices and illustrated circulars. Prices, the large size as illustrated, either Roosevelt or Parker, 15c each. Smaller size, 10c. We have a smaller size for 5c; all postpaid. Be the first in your locality to have one, and supply your friends

COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

## Will You Organize Your School District

Will you do it? There must be a Local Union of the A. S. of E. in every school district in the country. We want somebody to organize it. Will you, or will you hand this to the school teacher and interest him. Whoever will do this work, write to us for plain instructions, and full particulars. We will give such directions that anybody can succeed and be well paid for the effort. Write us today.

NATIONAL UNION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GENTLEMEN: I will undertake to organize a Local Union of the A. S. of E. in..... school district. Please send all instructions to

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



# The Power of \$10

I BELIEVE if everybody fully realized the value or power of \$10. and the wonderful accumulative growth of small sums wisely invested, many people would be independently wealthy.

\$10. will buy lots of agreeable things, but if you want to share in the most remarkable money making opportunity ever offered, let me show where \$10. a month will become the most productive, safe investment you ever made.

If you can save \$10. a month, which is only 33 cents a day, I would like to send you particulars about an investment I know will interest you—that may prove the foundation of your fortune.

Nearly two years ago I undertook the sale of \$500,000 worth of industrial stock in a plant which was doing upwards of \$800,000 worth of business a year. The stock was then selling at par and paid a nominal interest. I saw that there was practically no limit to the business this aggressive management could do with a little more capital.

In recommending it to my clients, I told them candidly what I thought it ought to pay in dividends, under the most adverse conditions. To-day the stock in this Company is selling at \$25. above par. The Company is doing a business of \$1,700,000 annually and is paying those who bought stock on my recommendation 17 per cent. interest. Of course, every one who bought this stock is satisfied and a living testimonial for my Investment Department.

## SUCCESS--GREAT SUCCESS

The phenomenal success of the industrial enterprise above mentioned induced me to seek out others equally promising, with the result that I can now offer you, as a reader of Up-to-Date Farming an opportunity to invest in a business I am convinced will be one of the most profitable industries in the country—even more profitable than anything I have heretofore offered.

## A COMMONPLACE PRODUCT

While the plans of operation and the marketing of the goods of this plant indicate unusual profit-earning possibilities the product itself is a most common place one.

- 1st—It is an article of every day need.
- 2nd—It is inexpensive and used by eight out of every ten women.
- 3rd—It is as much a necessity to a woman as a razor is to a man, and since women constitute 95 per cent. of the retail buyers, its success is assured.
- 4th—It is manufactured under eight exclusive patents and is therefore, not subject to uncertain competition.
- 5th—The business is established. The largest department stores, jobbing houses, mail order concerns and hundreds of small dealers throughout the United States are already selling it.
- 6th—The sales for the first year it was placed on the market were upward of \$75,000. They will be nearly double that amount this year.
- 7th—The profits are very large, because the raw material is converted directly into finished goods at first cost, by the Company.

## MY PERSONAL OBLIGATION

It is an investment that I can recommend to my best friend or nearest relative. There is nothing vague or uncertain about it.

I have myself taken \$100,000 worth of the stock. This, not only shows my confidence in the investment, but gives me a voice in the management, so that I can protect my clients interest ten years from now just as I do to-day. As I am personally interested I would naturally insist on capable management. I know that this is not customary with most stock brokers, but it retains the continued confidence of my clients, which is the most valuable asset of my business.

## ABSOLUTE SAFETY

Your savings invested in this manner will be perfectly safe because the business is a staple one. In fact, I would not recommend investment in a business of luxury or novelties, for which the demand is fickle or uncertain, any more than I would recommend mining, oil, air ships or similar risky investments.

The business in which you would have an interest is one whose product is in constant demand 365 days a year.

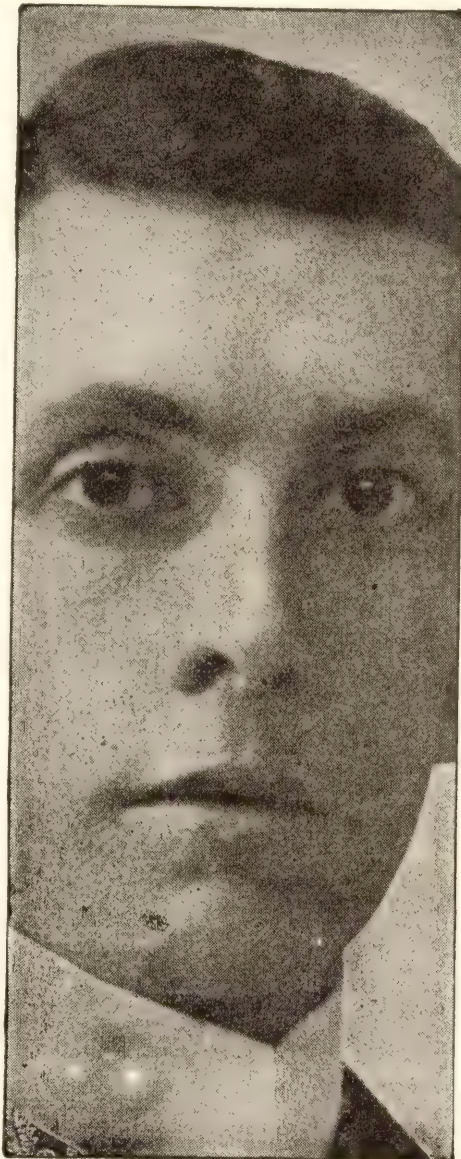
Is used by millions of people, and the demand is still increasing.

Its sale is not in the least effected by style, season or hard times.

There are many interesting facts and figures I should like to tell you about. I should like you to know, for instance, what the Company is doing, who sells their product, also a number of letters from dealers and users throughout the United States.

## ACT TO-DAY

Fill out and mail the attached coupon to-day and I will write and tell you all about this industry. Then you can investigate it thoroughly and decide if you want to become a shareholder or not. Do it now. Fill out the coupon before you turn this page. This advertisement will be read by over a million people and there are only two thousand shares for sale. Better write at once before this opportunity escapes you.



## W. M. OSTRANDER

406 NORTH AMERICAN BLDG.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. M. OSTRANDER  
406 North American Bldg.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEAR SIR:—Send me full particulars about \$10 a month investment advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING of Nov. 1, 1904.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO DAY

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15, 1904

## READ

### IN THIS ISSUE

Farmers and Manipulators

The Farmer and His Powerful Friends

Sale of Nothing

Wheat, Tariff and Canada

Farm Organizations and Fraternity

Good Country Roads

How the South Has Suffered

Money and Crops

Third Power (concluded)

Department of Agriculture  
—What It Is and Ought to Be

Local Union

Departments  
Etc., Etc.



F. W. HICKS, AVONDALE, PA.

### URGED TO FORGE AHEAD

Your questions of September 1 are sensible and to the point; you deserve some expression from your readers. This work is in its infancy yet, and you cannot be fully answered, because the fruits of your efforts on the slow growth of the farmers' minds must be taken into account, and considerable patience must be exercised for us as a class. We have been a long while in this rut. You are almost alone trying to pry us out, and a powerful and successful enemy opposing every step. I would encourage you to forge ahead, faithfully and honestly, for I am sure the cause is a just one, and all just causes must succeed in the end. My heart is with you in your efforts.

I never came so near failing to make a success of anything as I have of farming. I manufactured shoes in Philadelphia for 12 years, and there made what I possess in a worldly sense. I have succeeded in holding what I started with on the farm for 30 years and am now 64 years of age. I give farming more credit than any other man when I say we have everything except profits; and I suppose if we had the profits everybody would be farmers. I again urge you to forge ahead, and help save the American farmer from being squeezed to death.

FRANCIS W. HICKS.

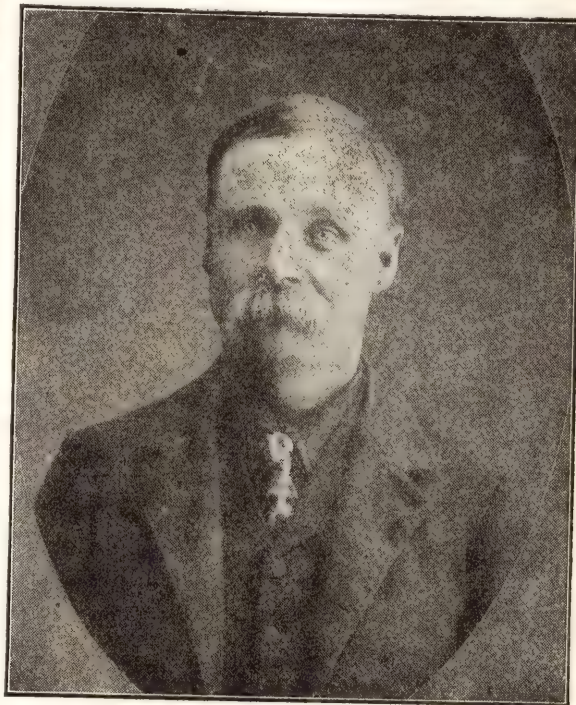
Avondale, Pa.

### MADE 910 DOLLARS

I want to thank Up-to-Date farming for what it has done for me. Last year I raised 4,100 bushels of wheat and 1,700 bushels of oats. I had to sell 1,500 bushels of wheat to meet expenses, but I held the balance as advised by you, and made \$910 by doing so. I also got 40 cents a bushel for my oats, though my neighbors sold for much less.

HENRY SCHEETZ.

Jennings, Kas.



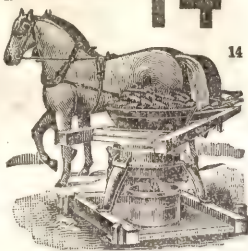
HENRY SCHEETZ, JENNINGS, KAS.

FOR THE  
CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA



## The "Daisy" \$14.95 Sweep Mill

Costs  
\$16 to \$25  
elsewhere.  
Has 19-Inch  
steel burrs  
of finest  
quality.



The finest line of standard implements in the world at your command—Cormack Plows, Blue Jay Sulkies, 8 styles of Peg Harrows, Champion Disc Harrows, \$17.15; Corn Shellers, Hay Tools, Windmills, Scales, Diamond Grinders, Gas Engines, Incubators, Steel Tanks, etc. The Daisy Sweep Mill as here illustrated, capacity 10 bu. per hour, weighs 550 lbs. Cannot clog. Every farmer should have our 46-page Implement Catalogue. It quotes a really high-grade line of implements, tells about our plan of shipping from warehouses at Chicago, Toledo, O., or St. Louis; explains how we can make our own prices; explains our binding guarantee, in which we agree to take back any tool not satisfactory, and gives much valuable implement information. New edition now ready. Ask for Implement Catalogue—

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## Lowest Prices

for musical goods of the right quality. We sell only the very best grades, the only kind you can afford to buy if you expect satisfactory results.



up to \$50.00 is our range of prices on violins, 27 different styles to select from. Each instrument absolutely dependable, and offered to you at our wonderfully low wholesale prices. buys the genuine Rockwell guitar, 12 at prices lower than can be found anywhere else for instruments of the same quality. is our wholesale price to you for a genuine Glenwood mandolin, an instrument that sells for \$4.00 to \$6.00 elsewhere. We handle everything in musical goods and will gladly send our interesting catalogue to any person who can possibly use a musical instrument of any kind. Ask for Musical Instrument Catalogue.

any kind. Ask for Musical Instrument Catalogue.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.



buys this fire-proof Home Deposit Vlt. 14 inches high, 9 1/2 inches wide, 8 1/2 in. deep, weighs 75 pounds. Just the thing for protecting valuable papers and jewelry. Made with strong key lock. With combination lock \$9.70. Larger sizes at \$11.55, \$13.15 and up to our 1400 lb. business safe. Write for special safe catalogue. You will be surprised at the prices we make on absolutely reliable fire-proof safes of the highest type of construction. Catalogue by return mail.

type of construction. Catalogue by return mail.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## 30 Days Trial



\$129.00

buys a fully-guaranteed Windsor Piano. Others at \$165.00, \$198.00 and \$225.00. Shipped on approval for a 30 days' trial. We pay freight both ways, if you are not entirely satisfied. Write for our illustrated catalogue, containing details of construction, large photographs of the Windsor line and full explanation of our liberal 30 day free trial plan. Don't buy until you have seen our catalogue.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## Keep Warm

Wear one of our heavy fleeced-lined coats this winter and be comfortable even on the coldest days. We have over 60 different kinds of zero weather coats at prices far lower than you can buy the same quality for at other stores.

Our heavy duck coat, heavy fleeced blankets lining.

\$2.75 buys a fine Wool Mackinaw. Other styles at \$1.90, \$2.25 and up to \$5.00.

A heavy weight sheep pelt lined ulster, 100% water-proof duck on outside, sheep skin collar. The bargain of the season. Warm as toast.

\$4.50 sheep skin lined duck coat, with Wombat fur collar and interlined with Tower's Oil Slicker.

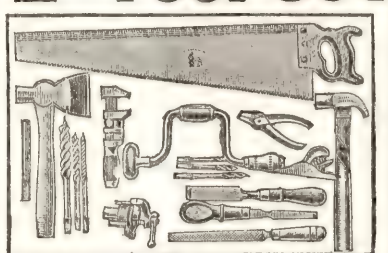
Sleeves lined with heavy blanket. For \$4.50 you can keep warm even on the coldest days.

Our Fur Ulster division is the largest in the country, selling direct to the user. Write at once for our Special Cold Weather Catalogue. You will find it an interesting and valuable book. Write to-day. Free to any address.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## \$2.70 Tool Set



18 warranted tools of best quality—just the set to keep around the farm or house. The above cut shows our 18-piece Star set at \$2.70, complete; 28 piece set, \$7.30; 36-piece set, \$9.70; 46-piece set, \$10.70; 56-piece set, \$16.75, and up to our Carpenters' 95-piece set at \$39.25. If you want Tools of any kind write us for our wholesale price list. We have the largest stock of hardware in the world for sale direct to the user. Tools for every trade, engineers' supplies, building material and building hardware. Write at once for our 324-page Mechanics' Catalogue—a book quoting lowest wholesale prices on standard, guaranteed goods. Catalogue free to any address.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## Gray Goat \$11.50 Ulster

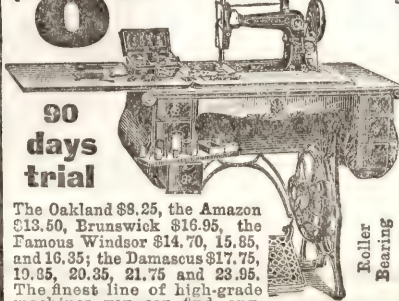


Made of Genuine Gray Goat Skin. Quilted Italian lining, leather shields underarms. A large, warm, serviceable coat at a remarkably low price. Fine Eskimo Dog Skin Coats, \$14.50. Buffalo Calf Coats, \$17.50. Our old reliable Gallo-way Coat, \$17.75. Australian Wombat, \$14.50. Write at once for our special fur catalogue containing a complete showing of Men's Heavy Winter Coats. Everything from blanket-lined Pea Jackets at \$1.00 up to Beaver and Mink Ulsters at \$175.00. The finest lines to select from in the United States. Honestly-made, reliable goods—no imitations. Prices lower than those of any other firm. Ask for Special Fur Catalogue; we will send it free by return mail. Don't buy until you have seen our prices. Send a postal to-day.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

## \$8.25 On Trial



The Oakland \$9.25, the Amazon \$13.50, Brunswick \$16.95, the Famous Windsor \$14.70, 15.85, and 16.35; the Damascus \$17.75, 19.05, 20.35, 21.75 and 23.95. The finest line of high-grade machines you can find anywhere. Don't buy a machine until you have seen our catalogue and read our liberal 90-day trial offer and our binding 10-year guarantee. No other firm is prepared to sell machines with the valuable features that ours possess at anywhere near our price. Let us send you our fine illustrated catalogue. You will be surprised at the prices we make on really high-grade, honestly made machines. Ask for Sewing Machine Catalogue. We will send it by return mail.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

— MACHINISTS — LUMBERMEN — RAILROADERS — TELEGRAPHERS —

## A Catalogue for Unmarried Men Free to Any Address

SOMETHING NEW. UNMARRIED MEN READ.

A new catalogue containing everything you can possibly need if you are not a family man.

Almost 700 pages devoted to illustrating, describing, and pricing the goods that interest men who are not supporting a household. What does an unmarried man care about curtains, dress goods, millinery, or lace? As an unmarried man, does sewing silk, cut glass, or linen interest you? We have gone through our famous catalogue and buyer's guide No. 73—the catalogue we advertise so extensively for home owners—and omitted everything of no interest to single men. The revised book which we call the Men's Abridged Edition, contains everything for men. Almost 700 pages of reliable, low-priced merchandise. No matter what your occupation is or where you live, you will find just what you need in the Men's Abridged Edition, if you are not a married man. Tools of all kinds, hardware, game traps, bicycles, guns, sporting and athletic goods, camping out-fits, harness, photo-goods, electrical supplies, telephones, band instruments, musical goods, books, watches, and jewelry for men, men's wearing apparel of every description, including shoes, fur ulsters, hats, gloves, umbrellas, etc.—about 60,000 different articles in all.

The Men's Abridged Edition is Free. Simply send a postal and ask for our Men's Abridged Edition and we will send it with our compliments, all charges paid. We want every unmarried man in this country to have a copy of the Men's Abridged Edition. We want every single man everywhere to have one. It will pay you to keep a copy for reference. We have everything you use; the prices are so much lower than those you are accustomed to paying, that you will be surprised. Don't buy tools of any kind, harness, hardware, clothing, or in fact, anything until you have seen the Men's Abridged Edition. Simply send a postal. Ask for the Men's Abridged Edition—we will send it the moment your request is received.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Streets, Chicago.

— RANCHERS — MINERS — BLACKSMITHS — MASONS — LIVERYMEN —



## Ward's Fashion Book

for women desiring the latest and most correct styles in woman's apparel. Contains the most exclusive selections for fall and winter that our buyers could find in New York and other eastern centers. Every garment absolutely correct in style and of the very latest fashion. Don't buy your winter wraps until you have seen our styles and studied our wholesale prices. We have an enormous business in jackets, skirts, furs, waists, suits, ulsters, etc., and if you have never tried us, you will be surprised at the low prices we make on honestly made garments of the latest style, the kind that every particular woman delights in.

It won't take but a day or so to get our handsome illustrated Fashion Catalogue. We will gladly send it to any address. Write at once.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

Jackets	\$ 3.95 up
Suits	7.45 "
Skirts	1.88 "
Wrappers	.55 "
Petticoats	.40 "
Fur Boas	1.98 "
Fur Muffs	.65 "
Collarettes	1.95 "
Fur Jackets	12.50 "

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Everything You Eat, Wear or Use—over 125,000 different articles, fully described, clearly illustrated, and plainly priced in our famous Catalogue and Buyers' Guide No. 73.

Fill out the coupon below and let us send you, all charges paid, one of these valuable catalogues, the only complete one published anywhere, the only one that quotes everything you are liable to want, the only one quoting only reliable and honestly made goods, the only one with low prices all through. The third edition is now being printed and can be obtained postpaid by simply filling out the coupon and sending to us with 15 cents as a guarantee of good faith. The book itself costs almost \$1.00 to print and distribute, but we will send it to you with our compliments if you will show us that you mean business by sending 15 cents with your application.

Many firms give their catalogues away free, but such catalogues are not reliable. Thousands are wasted upon children, who simply want to look at the pictures, thousands are sent to persons who are merely curious and have no intention of buying, thousands are thrown away upon persons who refuse to buy because the catalogue is not complete and the prices don't look right. The waste is enormous and low prices cannot be maintained with such terrific losses except by shipping inferior goods. Requiring 15 cents as we do with every application, we place our catalogue only with prospective buyers and avoid the enormous loss due to waste of catalogues. Almost every catalogue brings an order. We have no losses to cover up and can give the highest grade of goods at prices that other firms cannot meet. The 15 cents proves to us that you really want our catalogue and we will gladly send it, paying the necessary 24 cents postage ourselves, and give you a bigger, better and more desirable catalogue than you can obtain from any other firm.

**Ten Thousand Applications Daily** have been pouring in ever since we announced the publication of Catalogue No. 73 last month. The first edition

lasted only a week, the second edition went just as fast, the third edition is now being issued as fast as our six big rotary presses can print them. We want everybody to have a copy; if you have not already sent us an application, do it now. Get your catalogue in time for the winter buying. Remember our catalogue is the only complete one—no sending for special catalogues; everything you can possibly want is included in the big book.

We have been in business in Chicago for almost 33 years, and now conduct the largest business of its kind in the world. Our daily shipments are enormous, and are only exceeded in this country by several of the larger jobbing houses. We owe our success to our policy of treating all customers honestly, and giving them goods of real merit. We have always avoided cheap trashy goods because we consider it dishonest to sell anything worthless. Over two million customers buy regularly from us because they know we supply honest, dependable goods, treat everybody fairly and make prices that average far lower than those of any other firm. If you have never tried us we respectfully solicit a trial. The way to begin is to fill out this coupon and send to us at once. When you have our Catalogue No. 73 in your possession you will find buying of us both pleasant and profitable.

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Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago:  
Gentlemen—I enclose 15 cents, and will ask you to send your Catalogue and Buyers' Guide No. 73, as advertised in \_\_\_\_\_ to the following address, all charges paid: A CD 234  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
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R. F. D. ROUTE \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

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The Largest, Oldest and Most Favorably Known Institution of Its Kind in the World



# Up-to-Date Farming

Representing the Union or  
Co-Operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY  
At 227 West Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis  
Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume VII

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1904

Number 22

## UP-TO-DATE FARMING

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT, Editor and Publisher  
JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FIFTY CENTS A YEAR  
Foreign Subscriptions \$1.00 a Year.  
Three Month's Trial Subscriptions will be Accepted for 10 Cents.  
ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

**Acknowledgement.** The date in connection with your address on wrapper, informs you of the time your subscription expires. **Change of Date** indicates that your renewal was received.

Many club raisers fail to indicate their names separate from the club. We want to know who our workers are, therefore always write: "This club was sent by (name)."

Always state if a renewal or new subscription. **Don't Neglect This.**

Your Address should always be written very plainly. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural mail route use the letters R. R. **Renewals and Change of Address.** Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family, so state. If you change your postoffice, give old office as well as new.

### ADVERTISING RATES

will be quoted on application.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with our subscribers. However, should any advertiser in Up-to-Date fail to keep his promise as advertised and not give a subscriber an honest deal, we will make good the amount of the loss, provided you were induced to deal with the party through his announcement in Up-to-Date only, and providing such transactions occur within a month of the publication of the paper, and that it is reported to us within a month of its occurrence. It is understood that this offer is not binding on the publisher unless you mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.

**WHEN WRITING to UP-TO-DATE FARMING or THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY it will help us materially if you will give the NAME OF YOUR COUNTY as well as your postoffice address :**

ALSO PRINTING  
TRADE MARK COUNCIL 18  
INDIANAPOLIS

### Minimum Prices

Below are the prices recommended by the American Society of Equity. They are the minimum prices, below which farmers should not sell, but any person may sell at higher prices. They are all based on some central market, and the farm price will be enough less to equal freight and a legitimate profit to the handlers. Farmers should control their marketing so as to keep the market hungry and the demand seeking the supply, when they can make their own prices—control marketing so your crops go off of the farms over the period of a year instead of in a few months. If those who can hold will hold all, and those who cannot hold will hold part, then those who cannot hold may market and all will get the price. This is the key to controlled marketing. The world must have your products at your price if it cannot get them at prices made by some other people.

Wheat, No. 2 red, Chicago, per bushel	- \$ 1.20
Corn, No. 2 " " "	" "
Until January 1st, 1905,	.50
From Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1905,	.55
" April 1 to next crop	.65
Hay, No. 1 timothy, " " "	12.00
Oats, No. 2 white, " " "	.40
Barley, No. 2 " " "	.58
Barley, No. 3 " " "	.52
Potatoes—Chicago, per bushel,	
Until January 1st, 1905,	.55
From January 1st, 1905,	.65
Beans, No. 1, Hand-picked, Detroit, per bu.	2.00
Clover Seed, No. 2, Toledo, per bushel	- \$ 7.00
Cotton, " " New York, per pound	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton	\$75.00 to \$85.00
Hogs, " " " " "	6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, " " " " "	6.00 to 7.50

### SOME PRICES OCT. 22, 1904

Cash Wheat, Chicago, " " "	\$1.20 to \$1.22 bushel
" Corn, old, " " "	.52½ to .53½ "
" Oats, " " "	.29½ to .30 "
" Barley, " " "	.36½ to .51 "
" Potatoes, " " "	.50 to .55 "
" Cotton, New York, " " "	\$10.05 to \$10.30 cwt.
" Broom Corn, Chicago, " " "	80.00 to 95.00 ton
" Cattle, Chicago, " " "	4.50 to 6.20 cwt.
" Hogs, " " "	4.60 to 5.40 "

Prices for farm products average higher now—the size of the crops considered—than they probably ever did in this country before. This paper claims much of the credit, because it has taught, and urged farmers to control marketing and regulate it to meet only the demand.

Don't forget.

Controlled marketing.

You've as good a right to a profit as other people have.

The farmers' campaign is now on; let it be prosecuted with vigor.

The campaign liar has retired, but the crop liar has taken his place.

Don't be afraid. There never yet has been a crop that has not all been bought.

Don't you know that while you own the stuff nobody can put a price on it but you?

Except what has been stolen. Considerable of it has been stolen in the name of being bought.

"What's the matter with the farmer?" "He's all right," when he stands for Equity as Gibraltar stands by the sea.

"We shall hold until the bagging rots," say the planters of Texas. What say the planters of the other cotton States?

The next struggle is with the corn growers. The corn liar is already loading up, but if the farmers don't sell until they get their price they will get it; that is all there is to it.

The doctrines of Up-to-Date Farming are spreading like the waves of the sea. We ought to have a million subscribers, and we look to Our Up-to-Date People to help us get them.

Those Texas planters that hauled their 1,500 bales of cotton home because they were not offered their price, don't feel the need of any joint stock companies to help them hold their cotton.

"The sellers are controlling the market." So say the leading market reports. Such expressions never came from that source before. A great many things are happening in the commercial world that never happened before, especially where farm produce is affected. The farmers are controlling the market. But, while that is true, no farmer should get "easy" and wait for others to do it. Let each one feel that he must do it himself.

Up-to-Date Farming has never proposed a thing for farmers to do that they can not do, nor that is not entirely proper for them to do, and we have made it so plain that all who read Up-to-Date understand it. Now what would be the result if a million people were constantly reading Up-to-Date? Don't you know the powers of speculation and spoliation would be routed, "horse, foot and dragon?" Let's have the million. If every enlightened farmer would try as hard as we are trying we would have them before Christmas.

We are pushing this thing less for our sake than for the sake of the cause, which is essentially the cause of the farmer. Any intelligent man could get one subscriber in half a day, couldn't he? Our readers are all intelligent people. There are 150,000 of them. In one half a day each could get a new subscriber—300,000 before next issue! Now, this is a reasonable proposition, and see what it does for controlled marketing and fair prices. To every one who will do his (or her) part of this work we will send free a memento that will be gladly kept as a souvenir of this great struggle for Equity.

## FARMERS AND MANIPULATORS

### In a Struggle for Supremacy

Farmers scarcely realize the market situation of their crops, and the long and continued silence of the farm papers on this subject is little less than criminal.

The grain dealers' associations in the various cities are iron-clad in their organization, and they are determined to keep the grain trade in their own hands for purposes of manipulation. Heretofore they have controlled even the commission merchants by a system of boycotting which enforced obedience—that is, compelled them to handle grain that came through the grain trust only. In the same way they have managed the more local dealers so as to virtually shut the farmers out from any market except that controlled by the trust.

The farmers have at last revolted against this market trust, the direct cause of the revolt being about this: The trust, composed of elevator owners in several States, planned to make more profits in the purchase of grain, all of which profits must, of course, come from the farmers. To do this a "pool" was formed, and the price offered the farmer was made uniform throughout the States. Committees of the pool met each week and agreed what margin they would maintain between the price they would pay the farmer and the regular market. In some cases this was put as much as five cents below what the farmers should have received. To induce the local markets to accept these prices sham bids were sent out on postal cards from various points to show that the prices offered were the ruling prices.

Then the farmers rebelled, and companies were formed to erect independent elevators. Here the power of the trust again displayed itself. The railroad companies were induced to refuse to recognize the independent movement, and to deny convenient sites for elevators. The Legislatures of Illinois and Iowa then took the matter up and forced the railroads to give all dealers like treatment, and the boycotted commission men propose to ask the courts for relief from the trust. In Iowa there are now seventy companies doing business independent of the trust, and in Kansas the question of the rights of independent companies is already in the courts. In Ohio the Toledo board of trade at least has decided to recognize all legitimate trade, whether of the trust or not.

And so the war goes bravely on with victory evidently coming towards the farmer. But there is a shorter road to victory than that above pursued. If farmers could only realize that so long as their products are in their own hands they are "not subject to manipulation, neither indeed can be," that they are wholly beyond the reach of any trust or combination, and that they will be gradually called for at an equitable price. Know the price and hold for it. When you get it it doesn't matter to whom you sell. This is the shortest road to victory over the market trusts.

The Third Power closes in this issue. We are sure its reading has introduced a new line of thought in many intelligent minds.



# GOOD COUNTRY ROADS

## Without Bonds or Taxation

As the season of bad roads approaches, the discussion of good roads will again be taken up, and many, many methods will be proposed for making them. We have not yet seen a good roads bill that has been before any of our legislative bodies which was not seriously objectionable in many of its features, not even the much discussed Brownlow bill, which has been before the National Congress and may become a law during the approaching winter. These proposed acts all create more or less official machinery, some of them, notably a measure not long since before the Illinois Legislature, take local control almost entirely away from the people, and place it despotically in the hands of the official machine the bill creates, about the only thing left the people being the privilege of paying the debts made. Even the laws now in operation in States that already have them, are not without such objections.

So far as our knowledge extends, every one of these measures, or proposed measures, provides for an issue of bonds to raise funds to pay for building the roads, still further mortgaging the future resources of the country. This plan naturally meets the favor and has the support of that class of capitalists who prefer to invest in this kind of securities rather than in industrial or developing enterprises; but every investment of this character adds to the concentration of wealth, for, though it puts money temporarily in circulation, the money goes out with a string tied to it, if such an expression may be used, and by the time it gets back there is much more than went out—it is a constant drain upon the profits of the masses of the people in the shape of State, county or municipal taxation.

But the country needs good roads, and the farmers, perhaps, beyond all others, would be benefited by them, and should therefore support good roads movements, but not indiscriminately. Because a measure may be labeled "Good Roads" is not enough to warrant its support. The farmer is endowed with the power to think, a power which, in late years, has been made much more active than formerly, and this power should be given lively exercise in all propositions affecting his weal or woe. The good roads proposition is one of these, and should have the most careful consideration.

But good roads can not be built without labor, and labor must be remunerated. That takes money. But does it require bonds, which are simply a long-time debt, and a constant drain upon the earnings of the people? We think not.

The general proposition is that the National government assume at least a portion of the cost of the road-making, and that, for such purpose, an appropriation be made from the National treasury and distributed among the States on certain specified conditions, the States and counties benefited to meet the remainder of the expenditure.

Why not the government meet *all* the expense? Don't lose your breath until we talk about this a little. Your first thought is that it would make necessary increased National taxation, and require a National revenue which it would be impracticable to raise. No, it wouldn't. Good roads may be built gradually by the government without ONE CENT OF ADDITIONAL TAXATION, and at the same time give to the country a prosperity it never before dreamed of, and result in such a development as no country ever had before.

How? Learn a lesson from the war—the late rebellion. In that terrible contingency the government found itself in need of the services of men. It had no money with which to pay for those services, and the people to whom it must look for revenue were as poor as itself. Therefore in lieu of money or as money, United States notes were issued. The best men of the Nation, the best men in the world, gave their services and

jeopardized their lives, receiving in payment without a murmur, those treasury notes. Generals, subordinates and privates alike accepted them, and sent them back home, where they supported the families of the men in the field, and made a prosperous North in spite of the calamities of war, and brought victory to the army supported by them. Not only were these notes thus received, but the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the government had a right to issue them.

Now, if the government may issue treasury notes to hire men to kill people, may it not issue notes to hire men to build good roads? And if men would accept such notes for services in the field, for the toils of the march, for the hardships of the camp, for the dangers of the battle field, would they not accept them for the peaceful ordinary labor of road making? And if those notes went out among the people in the rear of the army and compelled prosperity amid the clatter and roar and blood and tears of war, would they not much more bring prosperity and unusual development among a people engaged in the vocations of peace?

"But those notes would not be money," says the usual objector. Would they be any less money than the bank notes that figure so largely in the business transactions of to-day? Was not the bullet just as deadly propelled by powder bought with a greenback? And would not a stone be just as lasting, a macadam just as firm, and a road just as permanent though paid for with treasury notes? And would not the laborer be just as certainly remunerated? The worker does not want money for the metal there is in it, but for the comforts it brings himself and family, and road-making National notes would be just as good for all exchange or commercial purposes as the dollar in gold.

And again. The United States maintains an army that costs more than \$8,000,000 for food alone. Some of these soldiers are on duty in the Philippines, a few are in Porto Rico, and at other distant posts, but most of them are on guard and garrison duty in the United States. All honor to them wherever they are, but in time of peace they are only men who may well earn their living and wage by useful employment. In most cases (we refer to those at home) the only duty now devolving upon them is to care for their quarters, attend the various drills, and find other means of healthful exercise.

In the army are some of the most skillful engineers in the world. The government has made them so. A part of our army's necessary duty, especially in time of war, is erecting fortifications, digging trenches and BUILDING ROADS. Skill in these important matters, to be available in time of war, must be acquired in time of peace. Why could not details be made from the army to take charge of road-building in the United States, thus using skilled men and engineers already in government employ, in work very much in their own line? Supplement these details with men and teams employed along the various roads that may be in course of construction. Do all with military precision and pay for all with properly limited and carefully guarded issues of treasury notes, equitably distributed among the States, which notes, after filling their mission of improvement, development and prosperity, will return to the National treasury in revenues collected, but leaving behind them improvements as permanent as though paid for with gold. To thus employ the army in time of peace has been advocated by some in highest military circles, and it would open up immense possibilities in road-making, endearing the government to the people, make the most prosperous nation on earth, and without adding a mite to public or private indebtedness.

Controlled marketing solves the price problem.

## How the South Has Blindly Suffered

More than fifty years ago the British Board of Trade concluded that the lower they could force down the price of cotton the more the American planter would be compelled to raise to make a living, that the increased production would furnish increased supplies for their mills, and that it would afford additional leverage to be used in making the price still lower. This policy was agreed upon, and has been adopted by all the Cotton Exchanges of the world, and it has been steadily and relentlessly pursued ever since, with various results, of course, as season conditions have favored or thwarted their purpose, but always to the loss of the planters, not in absolutely lower prices, perhaps, but in prices below what conditions warranted.

This selfish and cruel, and, we may say mistaken, policy, has cost the cotton growers immense sums of money, or, rather, has prevented them from realizing vast sums they have honestly earned, and to which they were justly entitled. So great a difference has this made in the business of cotton growing that many good, industrious and economical people who ought now to be in independent circumstances, or, at least, well to do, find themselves and their families with a scant living, in many cases short of the common comforts of life.

Until very recently the results of this miserable policy have been accepted by the cotton planters as a decree of fate, as the best they could expect, and something entirely beyond their control. But a different teaching has lately found its way into the South, and there has been a wonderful awakening, a revolution in sentiment, and an absolutely different system of marketing. The farmer has learned his power, and he now knows that, as the first owner of the things he produces, he is the logical price-maker, and that no one can get them from him without his consent. He will no longer suffer the wrongs to which he has so long patiently submitted. Instead of the cotton crop of the present year going blindly on to the market as heretofore, it is going into storage rooms, there to remain until the demand calls for it at prices that mean reasonable profits to the grower, but, in no sense, excessive to the mills. Indeed, as we have argued so many times, and, we think, conclusively, the mills may get their supplies cheaper than under former methods, for the prices will be steady, free from corners and manipulation, and they will come direct from first hands instead of from the hellish pits of speculation. Two simple words have brought about this great change in sentiment and marketing—organization and cooperation, and it is not at all out of place to say that Up-to-Date Farming set that wave of thought in motion, and the A. S. of E. crystalized it into action.

## Cotton Ten Cents and Above

Mr. R. R. Poole, President of the Cotton Association, in an address not long ago, placed the cotton crop proper at 10,500,000 bales, and that of Sea Island at 78,638 bales, the total aggregating a value of \$418,358,366.

But Mr. Poole assumes that, owing to the lightness of cotton stocks on hand, the supply will not equal the demand. He declares the planter is now independent, and can safely make cotton his money crop, that he can grow as much cotton as he chooses and hold it for a fair price. He thinks the present year's crop should not be sold below ten cents, and expects it to go beyond that figure.

Mr. Poole is not afraid of large crops, as no crop is larger than the quantity put on the market at any one time. It is astonishing how this idea has taken root since Up-to-Date Farming began to teach it. We scarcely receive a paper from the South but declares the farmers are holding their cotton.



# THE FARMER AND HIS POWERFUL FRIENDS

## Now Rated as Antagonists

Not less than two billion dollars are invested in plants for the manufacture of cotton goods, besides the great sums invested in the manufacture of by-products of cotton, such as cotton seed oil, etc. Add to these sums the amounts invested in flouring mills and other machines for converting the grains (cereals) into thousands of different usable articles. Then the sums invested in the woolen mills and other great factories for the conversion of raw farm products into articles for use, as well as the, we presume, equally great investments in the manufacture of the machinery used in all these great enterprises.

These references open up a line of investments stupendous in the sum of money involved, in the number of people employed, and in the amount and importance of the work done. Every part and particle of these great investments depends for success, for existence, upon the work of the farmer and the products of the farm. Were these withheld by a failure of the soil to produce, or the refusal of the farmer to furnish them for a single year, each of these enterprises must cease to operate and go into bankruptcy, and a continuation of such failure or refusal would make all this valuable machinery worth no more than old iron at the junk shop.

And now must come in another long line of sufferers—those engaged in transportation, in providing fuel, in building cars, and in making the machinery that builds them. Also those engaged in the distribution of the finished products—wholesalers, jobbers, merchants.

What, then, should be the relation existing between the farmers and all this vast line of investments? That of the closest friendship certainly—the friendship of absolute dependence and mutual interest.

But an element coming between the two, has for its own selfish interest, inculcated a feeling of antagonism that is harmful to both interests. This midway element, by the most hellish means, has so long sought to rob the producer by forcing the price to him down, and then to rob the manufacturer by forcing the price to him up, that a feeling has been engendered in the breast of the manufacturer that to succeed he must get the producers' goods at the lowest possible price, and he feels that he must oppose every effort of the farmer to increase the reward for his labor.

In this the manufacturer is mistaken. His best interest lies in reasonable and STEADY prices—prices that enable him to make his own prices with safety, and to gauge his output with certainty. Thus is the farmer's movement to control the prices of his products as much in the interest of the consumer of those products as it is in his own, and should cement the friendship between them that would never have been broken but for the Godless greed that came between them. The producer of the raw material and the manufacturer that converts it into things of use are logical friends, and their friendship must be restored, and it will be by the controlled marketing proposed by the farmers, and the steady prices that must result therefrom.

### The Sale of Nothing

The man who sells a horse when he has no horse to sell, commits a crime, and the courts, enforcing the law, punish him for it. So also if he sell a piece of land he does not own, or if he thus pretend to sell any other commodity when he does not own the commodity. Both honesty and intelligence approve the law and commend the punishment in the interest of society.

Yet things are sold every day which the seller does not possess, which he does not pretend to possess, which he does not expect to possess, and

the world looks on without a protest, the law quietly sleeps in the midst of it, and the courts take no notice of it. We refer to the so-called option selling of grain and other products or dealing in "futures," as it is otherwise called.

It may be claimed to escape the penalties of the law, that in these transactions the element of criminality is absent, that there is no intention to defraud because the purchaser knows the seller does not possess the commodities sold, he does not expect him to deliver them, and does not desire that they be delivered at the time of purchase or at any other time.

But these sales of nothing in the name of a great commodity do injuriously affect a nation of producers, since they bring these imaginary products in direct competition with the real products upon which the producers depend for their living, the support of their families and the maintenance of their homes. If a transaction which injuriously affects an individual is a crime, how much greater crime is the transaction which injuriously affects an entire people!

We believe we may say, and challenge contradiction, that State Legislatures fail in their duty when they refuse to prohibit these transactions within their borders, and that the National Congress owes it to the people and to civilization to take cognizance of them under the clause of the constitution which authorizes it to regulate commerce between the States. And the people themselves come far short of their privilege so long as they neglect to urge this before the Legislatures and Congress.

### Wheat Tariff and Canada

The wheat situation is leading to some rather peculiar developments. The great export mills of the northwest don't like to pay Equity prices for wheat, which range around \$1.21 at those points for the desirable milling grades. Across the line in Canada the same grade is offered at 98 cents, but a tariff of 25 cents per bushel must be paid for the privilege of bringing it across the line. This, we believe, is the only tariff we ever heard of that afforded any protection to the American farmer, and it, perhaps, was never expected to do so, since America has always been a large wheat exporting country, and it was naturally supposed that American prices could be kept down to a satisfactory basis. But the A. S. of E. had not been reckoned with.

Millers may ship wheat across the line without paying the tariff, but, if they do so, they must give bond that the entire product, including the by-products, must be exported—none of the flour nor the resulting feedstuffs must be sold in this country.

Some of the mills are doing this. The Washburn-Crosby Company is reported to have bought a million bushels of Canadian wheat, and has bonded one of its mills and an elevator as security that the entire product will be exported. The Pillsbury-Washburn Company is said to have done the same, and the Northwestern Consolidated expresses the intention to do likewise.

In view of the fact that the Canadian price is now within about two cents of the American price (the tariff included), it is presumed that the mills will soon choose to pay the tariff rather than to give bond under the other provision.

We urge the farmers to watch Congress next winter. Indeed, they should take occasion to express themselves in advance of the assembling of Congress. There will be a movement on foot early in the session to remove the tariff on wheat—especially Canadian wheat. Were that tariff removed to-day the price of American wheat would drop 25

cents on the bushel. Of course, the farmers, by refusing to sell, could compel the equity price in spite of all the wheat fields of the world, but the new situation would be as indicated above.

Up-to-Date Farming, as a non-partisan journal of independent thought and purpose, does not care to discuss the tariff question, but so far as the effect of it upon the American farmer is concerned, this part of it is very clear, and if the farmer surrenders the little benefit he derives from it he may well discuss for himself the necessity for a guardian. The tariff is essentially a system of protection. That is what its advocates call it, and the manufacturers demand it as a means of protecting them from the cheaper goods in their line that may come from abroad. In other words, a system that enables them to charge more for their products than they could sell for were like products admitted free from other lands.

Farmers may very safely take the position, and stick to it, that if manufacturers are thus protected in their products, the farmers must be likewise protected in theirs; and if this protection is to be taken from farm products, it must likewise be taken from all other products. This is a fair stand to take. It is tenable and equitable, and no one can say it is unjust. Make it known to your Congressman with the emphasis of a thunderclap, and Up-to-Date Farming will carry with it on this subject a kind of sulphurous odor to Washington.

### Farm Organization and Fraternity

There are many different farm organizations in the United States. They have different forms of organization, perhaps, different officers, different headquarters and different methods of procedure; but they are now all clustering around the idea of equitable prices for farm products. That the country is indebted to the American Society of Equity for this latter crystallization there can be no doubt, but this Society is not at all jealous. We are glad other societies have taken the matter up, and we trust they will stand their ground valiantly, render material aid in the great accomplishment, and reap a full share of the glory of victory.

But we note with regret that there is a disposition on the part of some of the societies to throw dirt at others—to insinuate, abuse, nag, and otherwise impede the progress of other societies. For this there can be no excuse. While we believe it might be better for this great effort to improve the condition of agriculture to be more concentrated so as to speak more nearly as a unit, yet this country is large, and there is room for all. What suits one in detail might not suit another. One society may have the support of some who could not be reached by others. Let each one, therefore, fill its mission and do its best for the one common cause, justice for the farmer. In this we may, and must, all co-operate. If farm societies can not co-operate, how can we expect individual farmers to co-operate? We hope all farm societies, great and small, will at once dismiss their petty jealousies, quit firing at each other, raise high the standard of fraternity, bid each a God-speed, and extend a helping hand to all, to the end that victory may the sooner come, with relief to a people that have so long suffered such great disadvantages as the farmers have suffered. Those who can not do that are the only ones for whom there is no room in this country. Co-operation, fraternity and success are the words that should guide us.

### Large Wheat Deal

One of the largest deals in actual wheat was recently consummated in Chicago for the millers of Louisville, Ky. The deal covered 1,000,000 bushels of actual wheat, representing an investment of \$1,250,000, and requiring 1,000 cars to move it.

While such actual deals as this are made, farmers need not be afraid to hold their wheat. One of the men who made this purchase declared that he "expected to see soft winter wheat sell at \$1.50 before another crop," and gave that as his reason for buying a million bushels now at \$1.25 delivered in Louisville.



# MONEY AND CROPS

The need for money in handling the great corn crop is taking currency in large amount from the New York banks to the "corn belt" in the West. The transfer of money to the cotton-growing section of the South and Southwest is not diminished, so that the drain upon the New York banks is heavy. Without the large receipts of gold from the Pacific coast and without the large disbursement on balance by the government that helped the banks last week, it would seem that the banks must this week have sustained a considerable reduction of net cash.

The above is an authoritative financial dispatch that recently went the rounds of the press. Every time a crop is harvested like dispatches appear, and they prove a financial situation not conducive to general prosperity—one that shows the producers of crops are laid under tribute every year by the financial institutions of the country just as certainly as are the tenants of unfortunate Ireland laid under tribute by the landlords. It is not enough to say the farmers do not borrow this money and that they therefore pay no interest (tribute) upon it. Each year it is heralded that the money goes to the producing regions "to move the crops." If the farmers do not borrow it, those who buy and handle the farmers' crops do, and prices are made low enough to pay these interest charges. **THE FARMER PAYS IT ALL**, and being the first seller with some one else to make prices for him, he finds it impossible to recoup his losses—he can not charge them up to any subsequent buyer as every other seller does.

So the financial institutions watch the crops with as keen interest as does the farmer himself. The farmers' harvest is the Eastern bankers' harvest also, and the greater the crop the greater the harvest for the money furnisher. The price paid the farmer is of little moment to him, the yield, the bulk, the increased cost of transportation and handling, are what he is most interested in; hence he can join with and support the old line agricultural press in their constant appeal for increased yields without a word about price.

Are the farmers tired of this tribute they are annually compelled to pay? The law-created taxes they are called upon to meet; and which they often feel are grievous, are small compared with those laid upon them by the money furnishing institutions without warrant of law and without notice or name, but taxes just as surely levied and enforced by the conditions of a ruinous commercial system.

But again we are compelled to place the responsibility for the wrong at the farmer's own door. He can right it, and that speedily. His miserable practice of throwing his crops in bulk upon the market direct from the harvest, invited not only the speculator's manipulation, but it called for the hoarder's money to meet the cost of moving so tremendous a bulk in so short a time, and enabled him to make his own charges for the use of his money, which as we have shown, the farmer must pay in the smaller price received for the results of his toil.

The same action which saves to the farmer the exorbitant profits of the market manipulator, will also save to him the tribute he pays to the money

manipulator—the man whose "money goes West and South to move the crops."

## IT IS CONTROLLED MARKETING.

When the farmer learns to control the marketing of his products (a lesson which he is rapidly learning), his crops will go to market gradually as consumption requires them. They will tax neither the capacity of the handlers, storers or transportation companies. There will be a smooth but steady flow of products inward to the consumers and of money outward to the producers—no flood, stagnation or taxing of capacities, and no money will be needed from the Eastern centers of money congestion to move the crops from the broad fields of production.

We do not see how a proposition could be plainer or more reasonable, how one could appeal more definitely to the producer, handler, dealer, transporter and storer, nor one that would more certainly redound to the benefit of all. The farmer would get his price, the others would do their business within their own means and normal capacities, extended as it would be throughout the entire year, and the people would no longer be under tribute to private financial corporations.

May He who marks the destinies of men and nations give us eyes to see, and hearts to feel, and minds to discriminate between the wise and the unwise, the true and the false, and then give us the nerve to do the things that we must know to be for the good of the toiler and the prosperity of the country. Give us

## CONTROLLED MARKETING.

## Defeating a Monopoly

Palermo is a city in Italy. The flour trade of Palermo had for some time been monopolized by a single firm which bought out or froze out all opposition, something on the style of the American beef trust. Of course the monopoly fixed its own prices and taxed the people at its own will. The people of Palermo daily consume about 260,000 pounds of bread and 110,000 pounds of macaroni, the population being about 325,000. The price of bread was made exorbitantly high. Then the municipality began by establishing standard rates for the sale of bread and macaroni. But as the prices of bread depend upon the cost of wheat, the municipality soon discovered that it must control the price of flour. Undaunted by the fierce opposition of the milling trade and by the fate of a former syndic who lost his life in a revolt of the people against similar action, the municipality proclaimed standard prices for flour, and, in order to prove that these were neither excessive nor ruinous to private industry and enterprise, promptly collected grain from all parts of the island and set up a flour mill and bakery of its own.

In March, 1903, the municipality began baking its first bread at the rate of about 20,000 pounds daily. During the initial stages of this venture,

before there had been time for full preparation, municipal officials had charge of the work in almost all its branches, and the police retailed the bread in huts placed in the principal streets. The municipality now produces about 44,000 pounds of bread daily—a sixth of the daily consumption of the city. It has succeeded in maintaining the standard rates, and allowing a fair profit to the trade. The net result has been a reduction of the prices of the different qualities of bread, the breaking of a monopoly, and the saving to the people of thousands of dollars.

So it is a fact that some governments can make prices and defeat monopoly.

## Cotton Situation

The cotton situation is quite encouraging to planters. After a recent slump in the New York market, prices quickly rallied, and the following unusual statement was made:

"Farmers more independent this year than ever before, and are refusing to sell for less than 10 cents."

In a market article a few days ago, the New Orleans Times-Democrat had such expressions as the following: "Farmers are standing resolutely to their guns," "If the producers persist in holding back," etc." "It may happen that the farmer has a certain price at which he is willing to sell." Such expressions prove that the farmer is a factor in the cotton market, and it only remains for him to show one-half of the pluck he displayed in planting and growing the crop to give him a complete victory, and guarantee to himself profitable prices in the future. The teachings of Up-to-Date Farming and the American Society of Equity have not been in vain. Organization, co-operation and controlled marketing solve the problem of price.

## Good Move in Minnesota

Rochester Local No. 1 is doing a good work for the barley growers, and incidentally for the growers of all other crops. Mr. W. C. Webber, of that union, has issued a letter to barley growers asking each of them to report the amount of barley they have to sell, and their choice of certain dates on which to sell. Each grower may put his whole crop on a certain date, or he may divide it among several dates. On each day of sale he expects the growers to meet to agree upon a price and to confer with buyers. The idea is to divide up the crop so as not to congest the market, and yet what they sell to sell in bulk so as to make a more attractive sale and to secure the attention of the best buyers. It is proposed to treat other crops in the same way and the plan is a good one, especially for local application.

While Up-to-Date Farming is entirely non-partisan, and takes no part in political campaigns, we are by no means indifferent as to the result of elections, and regret our inability to give the result of the recent Presidential contest. But as our paper goes to press on Friday before the election, we are, of course, unable to do so.

# Will Hold Cotton Until the Bagging Rots

I have been reading Up-to-Date Farming all day, and I have learned so much from it that I cannot help writing. Up-to-Date is in the homes of nearly everybody in this settlement, and it has started everybody to thinking, and not only that, it has prompted him to action in what it advocates. This county is pretty well organized in the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union, but Up-to-Date was the cause. I never saw the producers any more interested in my life. Nearly every farmer is coming in. At every meeting we receive applications, but as John was the forerunner of Christ, I claim that Up-to-Date is the forerunner of the unions. All the talk is organization and co-operation and

sticking together and setting a price on our produce.

Through Up-to-Date we realized \$1 for wheat, and at present we are getting \$1.13 to \$1.17. All believe if it had not been for Up-to-Date we would not have got these prices.

The following incident shows that the farmers here mean to do business. Three or four counties bulked 1,500 bales of cotton at Hico, Texas, set their price and notified the buyers that they were ready to receive sealed bids. The highest bid offered was \$9.65. That was below the farmers' price, and the result was such a sight as was never seen in this country before—the farmers with their fine teams driving down the streets of Hico, their wagons loaded with cotton, taking it back home, and declaring they will hold it till the

bagging rots off before they will take less than their price.

I have lived in this country for fifty years, and I never saw a more determined set of farmers in my life. Go where you may, the cry is, hold your cotton. We meet in our lodges every Saturday night somewhere in our district, and what a time we have! We are not such fools as some think we are. I sent Up-to-Date to a friend at a neighboring union meeting, and he got several subscribers at the meeting. We meet in our lodges regularly, and I wish you could be with us at some of our meetings.

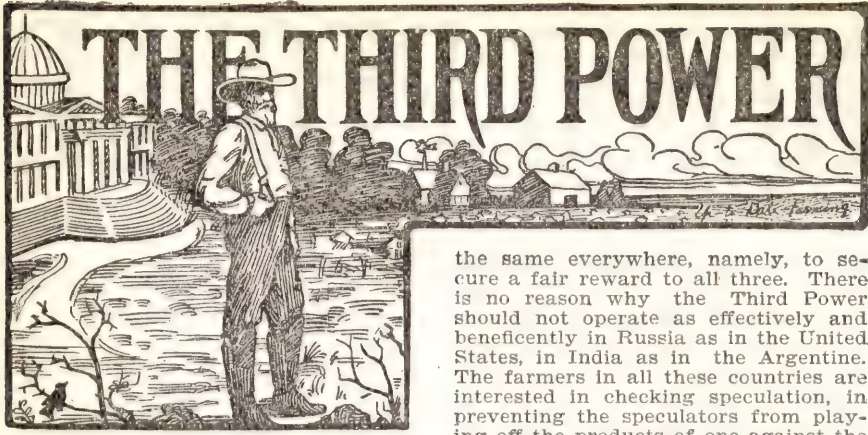
R. A. EUBANK.

Meridian, Tex.

[Note.—Farmers of Texas, the spirit among you, as shown by the above let-

ter, is what I have long been working and praying for. With that spirit, farmers are invincible, and can just as surely price their products as can the maker of any other article of use. But we must always observe equity; must be reasonable in our demands as others have been unreasonable. We must remember, too, that success depends not upon individuals, but upon the united whole, co-operating together in the same way for the same purpose. We believe, though, sincerely that if three-fourths, or even a less percentage of the cotton growers of the country do as those of Hico, Texas, have done, there isn't a particle of doubt but that they will gain their price; and they will not have to wait long for it. Accept the congratulations of Up-to-Date Farming.—Editor.]





**[THE THIRD POWER, (Farmers to the Front)]** is a book of 275 pages, by J. A. EVERITT, President of the American Society of Equity. It began in June 15th issue and will continue until completed. Back numbers may be obtained by embracing the special three months offer in this number for 10c. The book may be obtained complete at \$1.00 in handsome cloth binding, 50c in paper cover, 10c extra for postage. Send orders to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.]

## CHAPTER XXIII.

The plan outlined ought to appeal to European farmers quite as much as to their American brethren. With the cheap land in America, and boundless quantities of it, and by the large use of machinery, the farmers of the United States have forced the price of European wheat, and farm products generally, to an extremely low price. So all the farmers, and not merely those in the United States, have suffered from low prices and inadequately rewarded labor. This American invasion has not been a good thing for any of the farmers. For they have been engaged in a competition that was hurtful to all. Of course the farmers of Europe can not possibly raise prices as long as they are subjected to the competition of American products at the present low prices. The thing to do is, manifestly, to combine to raise prices. Restrictive legislation will accomplish little. In resorting to this, there is, too, the further danger of raising prices so high that people can not or will not buy. The farmers can check the present competition by combination more easily, and more effectively, than governments can kill it by law.

And the key to the situation is in the hands of the Americans. If they will refuse to compete with Europeans on the present basis, and will combine with them to lift the price of farm products all over the world, it is clear that, though competition will not be destroyed, it will be put on such a basis as to make it possible for all to profit. Every advance of price here, provided it be firmly held, will raise the price of the competing product abroad.

A combination among American farmers even without help from abroad would have that effect. It would establish a level below which the European farmers would not need to go in competing with one another. But with all the farmers in the combination the effect would be much more marked.

It seems strange that the European farmers should look for salvation to their most dreaded competitors, but it is from these latter that salvation must come. For they have found that in beating their European rivals they have also injured themselves. Now they propose to take themselves out of the unprofitable struggle for cheapness. And until they do withdraw from that struggle there will be no hope for any one. So this chance is offered to the farmers of Canada, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, the Argentine, far-off India, and, in short, the world where food for man and beast are grown, in the confident expectation that they will eagerly embrace it. The arguments that prove that organization will be a good thing for the American farmers prove, also, that it will be a good thing for the farmers everywhere. For the same conditions that operate against the former operate against the latter, and there is the additional element of American competition.

Let it be distinctly understood that the organization proposed is industrial rather than political. For nations differ in their forms of government and in their political institutions, and a political program that would work well in one country might not work at all in another. Production, however, is the same the world over. Everywhere it depends on the three factors, land, labor, and capital, and the problem is

the same everywhere, namely, to secure a fair reward to all three. There is no reason why the Third Power should not operate as effectively and beneficently in Russia as in the United States, in India as in the Argentine. The farmers in all these countries are interested in checking speculation, in preventing the speculators from playing off the products of one against the other, and in securing fair prices for what they raise. In a word, their interests are identical. Therefore, all can easily co-operate.

The farmers of other countries need the society even worse than those of the United States do. They have smaller farms and they work dearer land—and land that is more in need of constant renewing and fertilizing. They need to make even a higher interest on their investment than is necessary in this country, in order to be sure of a decent living. When they come in competition with American wheat, grown on large farms and on land that is yet cheap, they are at a serious disadvantage. There is not a farmer in Russia who does not know that it would be easier for him to compete with American wheat at a dollar than with American wheat at fifty, sixty or seventy cents. And if the Russian buyer were unable to get wheat from abroad at a lower price than that established by the Russian farmers, he would be compelled to take Russian wheat. Nor are the American farmers at all disturbed at the prospect of all farmers getting good prices for their products. They know that there is a demand for all the staple crops that is ever likely to be raised—that the market is big enough for all. The trouble is that the crop of one country is used to depress the price of the crops of other countries, and thus all have suffered.

It is this well known fact that makes international co-operation desirable, and to make the benefits of the society world wide. Buyers operate on an international basis. Sellers must, if they would protect themselves against imposition, do the same thing. Thus business, and not politics, is the object of the organization. The question is not whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat, a Liberal or a Conservative, a supporter or an opponent of the government, but simply and solely whether he wants to end the bad, uncertain and unprofitable system of the past, elevate his business on a plane with the best of others, and make the best possible man out of himself. It is from this point of view that rulers and people alike are asked to consider this plan. The combination is one of the world's producers for their own, and so for the world's good. It is proposed to antagonize nothing except unfair commercial and industrial conditions. And when it is known that those conditions operate to injure by far the largest class of people in the world, surely no one can object to having them removed.

So the organization will be, and indeed has been, extended to other countries than the United States. The Russian farmers are aroused, and are moving in the same path which the American farmers are asked to tread. Societies similar to the American Society of Equity will soon be organized in the Czar's dominions and other countries. The interest is intense wherever the plan has been developed. No man to whom it has been explained has failed to be convinced. Its simplicity, and, at the same time, its wide scope, its effectiveness, its justice, and its equity, have all served to commend it to reasonable men. Whether a man lives in Russia or India, the United States or elsewhere, he wants at least a fair chance to make his living and care properly for his family. On this platform all can stand. It is the platform of the American Society of Equity. And this is the reason why it is so well adapted to act internationally. The invitation, therefore, is as broad as humanity. The call goes to all, and from all. For their own good a favorable response is earnestly desired. It comes from men who are firmly determined to control their own business in their own interest, and to

quit paying unfair toll to the speculators and middlemen who so long preyed on the productive industries of the world.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

As a final word, it seems to be necessary to urge the thought that success would not involve the enslavement or control of any one class, but the freedom of all the people. It has been said that the struggle to which the farmer is invited is one for emancipation. What is sought is as little government regulation as possible, and the widest possible opportunity for each one to work out his own destiny. The removal of obstacles rather than the imposition of new restrictions is the end sought. Undoubtedly men who prey on others must be restrained, but even this restraint will be in the interest of general liberty. That man is not free who does not get a fair reward for his own toil undiminished by tax for the benefit of his fellow citizens. So the vice of our present system is, that it is not based on liberty. And the farmers are those from whom liberty is withheld. So it all comes to a question of freedom. In doing away with the present abuses we are attacking not simply commercial and industrial unfairness and oppression, but tyranny. It is not insisted that any man shall have less than he is entitled to, but that all men shall have all that they are entitled to. Liberty, then, is the great aim of the American Society of Equity.

And there can be no real justice where there is not liberty. For justice is, by its very nature, something that is due to a man; a debt owing to him; something to which he is entitled. When it is given or conceded to him as a favor or privilege coming from a benevolent despot, it is not really justice at all. Justice is not a thing to be granted, but one to be demanded. So when the American people came to frame their new and free government under the constitution they declared that one of their purposes was to "establish justice." They knew that a government could not be free unless it was just, or just unless it was free. And they were right. Surely this is a good precedent—one to which every American citizen should bow in reverence. But the appeal is not to one people, but to all people. The greatest merit of the plan is that it does not antagonize any government. It seeks the co-operation of all governments, which, no matter what their form, are without exception based on the idea that the good and prosperity of the subject or the citizen, must be their chief consideration.

If the rulers of the earth believe this, and they all profess to do so, they will find a valuable and useful ally in the American Society of Equity. All that is asked is that the men who feed the world should themselves be decently fed. Even in the most absolute monarchies it is of the first importance that the people should be happy, contented and prosperous. And that government is wise which exerts itself to the utmost to secure that result. When this can be achieved without cost or peril to the government, it would seem as though no objection could be raised even by the most absolute ruler to any plan that appeared likely to bring the result to pass. Kingdoms have been known to go to war for the sake of diverting the attention of the people away from ill conditions at home. There have, in the history of the race, been many wars prompted by this motive. But such relief is only temporary. For after the war is over we find that the same evils exist, and that the burden of taxation imposed by the war only makes them worse and increases the discontent of the people. So, at most, war undertaken for this purpose is a mere palliative. What is wanted is a permanent remedy.

And the true remedy is one which is not only consistent with peace, but one which demands peace. The late Lord Tennyson wrote of his vision of what the earth was one day to be:

"Robed in universal harvest, up to either side she smiles,  
Universal ocean softly washing all her warless isles."

That is the ideal. Abundance for all, general content, the greatest productivity, justice, honest pay for honest toil, and universal peace—these are the things that the American Society of Equity would have the world enjoy. To keep the people happy is better than going to war to make them forget their unhappiness. It is in this direction that we must look for federation, not

of Europe against America, not of one class against another, not of the people against their government—but of all people, of all the nations for the general good. It is through such industrial and commercial alliance that political alliances must come. The Russian, the American, the Argentine, the Indian, and all other farmers ought to be friends, not enemies. They will be friends when relieved from the spell of the speculators and gamblers in farm products, the market manipulators and false crop reporters. And when they are friends their governments will be friends.

So this society is not American except as it is domiciled in America. It is world-wide, and there is not a toiler in the world who will not be benefited by it. What has been said to, and of, American farmers applies to all farmers, and this organization is meant for all farmers. It all comes to the Scriptural doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire. To withhold his hire from him, or any part of it, is to weaken all government and to impair the foundations on which society must rest. While to insure him his just reward is to strengthen the social order and to build anew the foundations of the political structures of the world.

Years before it came to pass, Arthur Young, traveling in France, predicted the great revolution that took place in that country more than a hundred years ago. He based his prophecy simply on the fact that the people were being robbed by the church and the nobility, and robbed to such an extent that they did not have enough left to live on. We are wiser in our generation, in that we do not push our spoliation to such an extreme point. But we want, not simply to avoid revolution, but to make all the people happy. The question is, not how much we can safely take from them, but how much we can give them. And when we are asked to give them only what is already theirs, in equity, with the assurance that by doing so we shall make them happy, shall we hesitate?

Peace, happiness, truth, justice, order, the death of anarchy, firmly established governments, the reign of law, contentment and satisfaction, together with real and widely diffused prosperity, and to crown it all a real federation of the nations—surely these are things worth striving for. St. Paul said: "Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?" And the Psalmist wrote to his people in their captivity: "For thou shalt eat the labors of thine hands; O well is thee and happy shalt thou be." We seek the fulfillment of these prophecies. There is not a human being in the world, and not a government in the world that will not be better because of the triumph of the Third Power through the American Society of Equity.

NOTE.—This is the closing chapter of Part One of the Third Power, which is the part we proposed to publish as a serial. The series comprises eleven numbers, from June 15 to November 15, inclusive, and we will send the eleven numbers, with all the other good things they contain, for 20 cents. Address Up-to-Date Farming.

## ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS.

The De Laval Company comes out in this issue with the announcement of its Grand Prize award just given at the St. Louis Exposition. The New York Sun, in reviewing the Exposition awards, pertinently says:

"The Grand Prize for Centrifugal Cream Separators has been awarded to The De Laval Separator Company, showing that there has been no material change in the relative position of the separator manufacturers since the making of similar awards at Buffalo, Paris, Chicago and other previous World's Expositions. The De Laval exhibit at St. Louis is a handsome one, in keeping with these well-known creaming machines, which have done so much for modern dairying and its products."

The De Laval machines are very much in evidence at St. Louis. Aside from their own large display one is used in the operation of the Exposition Model Dairy, one in the Jersey Barn, one with the Shorthorn Herd, another is found in the Educational Building, and still another in the United States Experimentation Station.

What do you want to be, anyhow, when you strike out for yourself? The International Correspondence Schools, Box 927, Scranton, Pa., claim that they can qualify people for almost any position and good wages. It might pay to write for their "1001 Stories of Success," mentioning Up-to-Date Farming. It don't cost anything.



# WE HAVE The Names of 1,800,000 PEOPLE

## Who Are Users of Liquozone

All of these people asked us to buy the first bottle—a 50c. bottle—and give it to them free. We did it—and we will do it for you

There are millions of other users of whom we don't know. We learn only of those who write us. But each user tells others about it, and those tell others. Ask your friends if they use it, and you will be surprised at the number who do.

Your own neighborhood is full of Liquozone users. Ask a few what they think of it—ask them what it does. If they say it is wonderful—that it does what we claim—then let us buy *you* a 50c. bottle. Try it at our expense; see what it does for you. If you find it effective and needful, tell others about it, as we have told you.

### Not Medicine

Liquozone is not a medicine. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. It is made solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time.

This product has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The object of its discoverers was to get the virtues of oxygen in stable form into the blood. Their reason was that oxygen alone can kill disease germs without harm to the living tissues.

Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. And that is all that goes into it—the gas, and the liquid used to absorb it. The result—after 14 days—is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

### Acts Like Oxygen

The virtue of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Oxygen is also Nature's greatest tonic, the blood food, the nerve food, the scavenger of the blood. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. You could not live three minutes without it. And half the sickness in the world is caused by having too little.

Liquozone acts like oxygen. It gives to every nerve center just the food that it needs. It gives new power to every function of nature. It brings back vitality at once. No other known product can compare with it as a vitalizer. And Liquozone is the only tonic that never leads to reaction.

### Kills All Germs

Another fact is that an excess of oxygen destroys any disease germ. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the

very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

So with Liquozone, but the vital difference is this: Oxygen is a gas, and an excess of it can not be maintained in the blood. Liquozone is a liquid, concentrated, stable and powerful. It goes wherever the blood goes; and, as no germ can escape it, and none can resist it, the results are inevitable.

To the human body Liquozone is the most helpful thing in the world. But anything vegetable instantly perishes wherever Liquozone goes. The fact that germs are vegetables has enabled the discoverers of Liquozone to solve the great problem of killing germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And there is no other way. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. In that fact lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only product known—the only product man can conceive of—that can destroy the cause of a germ trouble without harm to the living tissues.

### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights of Liquozone, and the British Liquid Ozone Co. paid the same sum for the rights in Great Britain. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We tell you this fact because it best indicates the value of Liquozone. Claims are easily made, but men of our class don't pay a price like that save for a product of very great worth to humanity.

Before making this purchase, we tested Liquozone for two years through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. We tried it in all kinds of germ diseases, in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We saw it cure hundreds of sick ones with whom everything else had failed. And we saw many a patient brought back from the verge of the grave by it.

We proved, to the satisfaction of the best physicians, that in germ troubles Liquozone did what nothing else could accomplish. We proved it to be of more value to sick humanity

than all the drugs in the world, combined. Then we staked our fortunes and our reputations on it.

Each of those 1,800,000 people suffered from a germ disease. Ask some of them if Liquozone cured them—if it destroyed the germs. Ask if they advise you to take Liquozone, then do as they say. Half the people you meet know someone whom Liquozone has cured.

Millions of the people use Liquozone constantly. Yet we have never asked a person to buy it. We have asked them only to let us buy the first bottle—just as we ask you. They have continued its use because of what Liquozone did for them—just as you would. Won't you—for your own sake—be one of those millions? Won't you write for a bottle today?

Every member of this company uses Liquozone daily in his family to prevent sickness, and millions of others are learning to do likewise. Liquozone is now employed by hospitals everywhere, and by the physicians of nearly every nation.

### Germ Diseases

We give here a list of the known germ diseases. Each of these diseases is caused by germ attacks, or by poisons which germs create. A cure can come only through killing the germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. There are some of these diseases which medicine never cures. In all of them, the results from drugs are doubtful and slow. Medicine is not proper treatment for any form of germ attack.

Liquozone goes directly to the cause of these troubles. It attacks the

germs, wherever they exist. A germ disease must end when the germs are killed; nothing is more certain than that. Then Liquozone, acting as a tonic, quickly repairs the damage done, and restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone. And it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stages of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Leucorrhea
Bronchitis	Kidney Diseases
Blood Poison	LaGrippe
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Flies—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goutre—Gout	Varicose
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## One Full-Size Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, we ask you to send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a 50c bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it.

We have already done this with 1,800,000 people, and it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer. Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit when we spend \$1,000,000 just to let the sick try it?

That is our only method of making Liquozone known. We publish no testimonials; we tell you of none it has cured; we use no physician's endorsement. We prefer to ask you to try it, at our expense. Then judge for yourself what it does.

If you have already used Liquozone, this offer, of course, does not apply to you. But if you have not used it—if you don't know its results—please

send us this coupon to-day. Do that in justice to yourself. The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations; and it will introduce to you a product better than anything else in the world for you.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co. 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

.....  
.....

M 115 Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## What It Is and What It Should Be

(This article is based on tables and statistical research by Eugene Matrows, D. C. L.)

The laws of the United States thus define duties and powers of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"There shall be at the seat of government a Department of Agriculture, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." (Compiled Statutes of the United States, 1901, Vol. 1, Sec. 520.)

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence and by practical and scientific experiments, accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; he shall collect new and valuable seeds and plants; shall test by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; shall propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and shall distribute them among agriculturists." (Ibidem, Sec. 526.)

The foregoing provisions of the United States laws, establishing the United States Department of Agriculture and defining the scope of its activity, are so general and so indefinite that though they have been supplemented afterwards by many appropriation acts of Congress granting to the Secretary of Agriculture a new authority, the definition of duties and powers of what is supposed to be a national department of applied science, wholly belongs to the Secretary of Agriculture within the limitations imposed on his immense discretion in this respect by appropriation acts for the department. It appears, therefore, that in order to arrive at proper comprehension of the scope and the character of activity of the United States Department of Agriculture, one has to turn not to the laws establishing the said department and defining its duties and powers, which are presumed to constitute the basis of such activity, but to the annual reports of the Secretary of Agriculture. As the law stands at present, the department is charged with transaction, and the Secretary with supervision of all public business relating to agricultural industry. What kind of public business is considered relating to the industry within the limitations of appropriation acts and how exactly this business is conducted can be seen just from the annual reports of the Secretary.

The last annual report submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President of the United States, Nov. 28th, 1903, consisting fully of 100 pages, begins with the following introductory statement:

"The research work of the Department of Agriculture, covering the sciences of production in the fields and other laboratories where the crops of the country are grown and where they are made more valuable by skill, has required a class of experts not educated by the institutions of learning where our people have hitherto been prepared for their life work. The development of the department toward doing all that should be done to help our people secure a greater yield from the soil and enhance the value of its products, made the training of experts in the department a necessity."

From the foregoing introductory statement of the last annual report of the Secretary it will be seen that as the chief and paramount duty of the United States Department of Agriculture he considers and establishes the securing of a greater yield from the soil and enhancing the value of its products. Thus the organization and activity of the United States Department of Agriculture are wholly and exclusively based on the theory that greater yields from the soil enhance the value of its products. But is that so? Is this theory correct or sound? Let us see.

As the period from 1879 to 1882 was one of the most remarkable general prosperity ever known to this country, and the period from 1892 to 1897 equally was one of the most remarkable general depression known to the country, it would be extremely important

and instructive to compare these two periods as to the size of their crops in order to make proper conclusions whether greater yields from the soil really enhance the value of its products or not. Taking in consideration just the five principal crops of the country—corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye—we present the average annual production, total annual farm value and average annual farm price per bushel of each of these five crops during the period of the utmost prosperity (1879-1882) as compared with the same during the period of the utmost depression (1892-1897), in the following tabular statement compiled and composed by us from the Reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Periods and Crops.	Average annual production.	Increase (+), or Decrease (-)		Average annual farm value.	Increase (+), or Decrease (-)		Average annual farm price per bushel.	Increase (+), or Decrease (-)	
		Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Cents.
Corn—1882	1,513,319,358		700,887,515		52.3		46.3		88.5
1897	1,564,049,572	+3.3	536,682,048	+23.4	31.0		31.0		31.0
Difference	+50,730,214	+3.3	+164,205,467		-21.3		-15.3		-57.5
Wheat—1882	458,693,014		468,428,636		78.4		78.4		78.4
1897	456,257,120	-0.5	283,232,412	-39.5	61.4		61.4		61.4
Difference	-2,435,894	-0.5	-185,196,224		-17.0		-17.0		-17.0
Oats—1882	421,594,577		161,738,462		37.1		37.1		37.1
1897	706,289,912	+67.4	169,841,565	+4.6	24.3		24.3		24.3
Difference	+284,695,335	+67.4	+7,603,104		-12.8		-12.8		-12.8
Barley—1882	43,879,675		29,606,928		67.6		67.6		67.6
1897	70,944,610	+61.6	26,551,861	-10.2	37.8		37.8		37.8
Difference	+27,064,935	+61.6	-3,047,067		-29.8		-29.8		-29.8
Rye—1882	24,711,319		17,959,650		74.0		74.0		74.0
1897	26,446,100	+7.0	12,234,588	-31.8	46.2		46.2		46.2
Difference	+1,734,781	+7.0	-5,724,062		-27.8		-27.8		-27.8
Av. inc. (+), or dec. (-)		+31.5			-20.1				-20.1

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the increase in the average annual production of the five principal American crops received together during the period of 1892-1897 as compared with the same during the period of 1879-1882, amounting to 31.5 per cent., caused the decrease of 20.0 per cent. on their average total annual farm value as well as decrease of 34.4 per cent. in their average annual farm price per bushel. It appears, therefore, that "greater yields from the soil" does not "enhance the value of its products," but, on the contrary, lowers this value total as well as per unit (bushel) most considerably.

Now taking up just the most important American staple, corn, we will present its annual production, total annual farm value and annual farm price per bushel during the same years of general depression in the United States as compared with its annual production, total annual farm value, and annual farm price per bushel during the other years of general prosperity in the following table compiled and composed by us from the Statistical Abstract for 1903. In order to equalize the both of the periods, year 1898 is included in the period of depression, although it was the year of the beginning of the general improvement of economic condition of the country:

1890	1,489,970,000	\$754,433,451	\$0.50.6
1891	2,060,154,000	836,439,228	40.6
1892	1,682,464,000	642,146,630	39.4
1893	2,078,143,000	629,210,110	30.3
1900	2,105,102,000	751,220,034	35.7
1901	1,522,000,000	921,000,000	60.1
Av'ge ..	1,822,972,000	\$755,741,575	\$0.42.7
1893	1,619,496,000	\$596,625,627	\$0.36.5
1894	1,212,770,000	554,719,162	45.7
1895	2,151,138,000	544,985,534	25.3
1896	2,283,875,000	491,006,967	21.5
1897	1,902,967,000	501,072,952	26.3
1898	1,924,984,000	552,023,428	28.7
Av'ge ..	1,849,971,000	\$540,072,278	\$0.30.6
	+26,999,000	-\$215,669,297	-\$0.12.1

Increase (+) or decrease (-).

From the foregoing table it will be seen that while the average annual production of corn in the United States during the second period of six years

(1893-1898) increased just 1.4 per cent., such comparatively insignificant increase in production caused the decrease of fully 28.5 per cent. in the average total annual farm value of the staple as compared with its average annual farm value during the first period of six years (1890-1892 and 1899-1901) as well as the decrease of fully 28.3 per cent. in its average annual price per bushel. Here we see again that using the mode of expression of the Secretary, "greater yield from the soil" does not "enhance the value of its products," but, on the contrary, lowers their value total as well as per unit, most considerably.

Turning now from the periods of years and the series of crops to individual crops for separate years, we find the following: The shortest American corn crop since the closing of the civil war, that of 1867, which amounted to 768,320,000 bushels only, was worth to the farmers of the country nearly as much as the largest American corn crop except one, the crop exceeding the former almost three times, that of 1896 (2,283,875,165 bushels), their respective total farm values being \$437,769,763 and \$491,006,967, while their respective farm prices per bushel, 57 and 21.5 cents. Next shortest American corn crop for the last 38 years, that of 1874 (850,148,500 bushels), was worth to the farmers of the country a little more than the said largest American corn crop except one, that of 1896 (2,283,875,165 bushels), or, in other words, second by shortness corn crop of the United States was worth to the producers a little more than the second by largeness corn crop of the country, their respective total farm values being \$496,271,255 and \$491,006,967, while their respective farm prices per bushel 58.4 and 21.5 cents. The American corn crop market by the highest average yield per acre, that of 1872, was worth to the farmers of the country nearly half as much per bushel as the American corn crop marked by the lowest average yield per acre, that of 1881. It is most significant and strikingly instructive indeed that while the first of these two crops raised on 35,526,836 acres and presenting the average yield of 30.8 bushels per acre, was worth to the farmers of the country just 35.3 cents per bushel, the second one, raised on 64,262,025 acres and presenting the average yield of 18.6 per acre, was worth to the farmers of the country fully 63.6 cents per bushel. In other words, though the acreage of the corn crop of 1872 was nearly twice smaller than the average of the corn crop of 1881, as the average yield of the first per acre was almost twice larger than the average yield of the second per acre, the farm price of the first per bushel was nearly twice lower than the farm price of the second per bushel, and consequently the total farm value of the first was almost twice lower than the total farm value of the second, while the absolute quantities of both of the corn crops were almost the same (\$385,736,210 and \$759,482,170 respectively; 1,092,719,000 and 1,194,916,000 bushels respectively). While the largest wheat crop ever raised in the United States, that of 1901 (748,460,218 bushels), five times exceeded the smallest American wheat crop during the last 38 years, that of 1866 (151,999,906 bushels), the total farm value of the former was just twice greater than the total farm value of the latter, while farm price of the former per bushel amounted just to nearly one-third of farm price of the latter per bushel (62.4 and 152.7 cents respectively). From the first table in this short article it appears that while the average annual production of oats in this country during the period of depression (1893-1897) increased fully 17.4 per cent., its total average annual farm value as compared with the same of the period of prosperity (1879-1882) increased just 46 per cent., while its average annual farm price per bushel decreased fully 34.5 per cent. It should be explained in this connection that if the decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the average annual production of wheat in the United States during the period of 1893-1897 as compared with the same production during the period of 1879-1882 did not cause the increase in the average annual farm price of the staple and consequently in its total average annual value it was because in the first place, the said decrease was too insignificant and in the second place, it was fully offset by proportionately very large production of wheat in all other wheat producing countries during the second period (1893-1897), while the European wheat crops of 1879 were the worst on record.

(Continued on page 15.)

Appealing to Sportsmen of a true type

# STEVENS

## RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS

are perfect in every respect. The sportsman is never disappointed in the working of his gun if it's a "Stevens"—they are safe, strong, accurate, durable and convenient to handle. We will send you our valuable 140-page book, telling all about "Stevens" guns, shooting, hunting, notes on the proper care of a gun, sights, etc. If you will send 4c. in stamps.

**FREE PUZZLE:** Write for the rifle puzzle, it will be sent free, postpaid—most fascinating; "easy when you know how."

Ask your dealer and insist on the "Stevens." If you cannot obtain them, we ship direct express prepaid on receipt of catalogue price.

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## Raise Your Own Salary

You can easily raise your own salary any amount up to \$50 per week, as hundreds of young men are doing who create a demand for their services, and demand larger pay. You can do so by becoming a Show Card Writer, Advertisement Writer, Newspaper Illustrator, Mechanical Draughtsman, Surveyor, Stenographer or Book-keeper. If you can read and write and will study as we direct, we will guarantee to qualify you for a good paying position. We have successful students in your neighborhood to whom we can refer you. Write for "1001 Stories of Success," stating what you want to become.

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IT IS LOADED with AGENTS WANTED. Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching. Does all kinds of light and heavy riveting. Will save the price of iron. Make Ties & Yarn. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. To show it means a sale. Agents make from \$8 to \$15 a day. One agent made \$20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agent's price.

**J. J. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O.,**  
The Great Agents Supply House.

[Note—We have used the "Mend-A-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.]

**BEAN GROWERS, ATTENTION!**

The Smith Patent Roller Bean Separator is the only Roller Bean Separator manufactured in the world; will lessen the work of picking Beans 75 per cent. over any other machine manufactured. Will more than save its cost in a single season. Send for illustrated catalogue.

**SMITH MFG. CO., VALOIS, NEW YORK.**

The **CLIPPER** Well Drill. The Drill That DRILLS. LATEST BEST. Made at TIFFIN OHIO. **LOOMIS MACHINE CO.**

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Save Power and Repairs. Make Smooth Lumber Suited to 4 H. P. up—for the farmer or the lumber man. Also Shingle Mills, Lath Mills, Burr Mills, Planers and Hay Presses. Catalog FREE. **DE LOACH MILL MFG. CO.,** Box 850 Atlanta, Ga.—N. Y., St. Louis

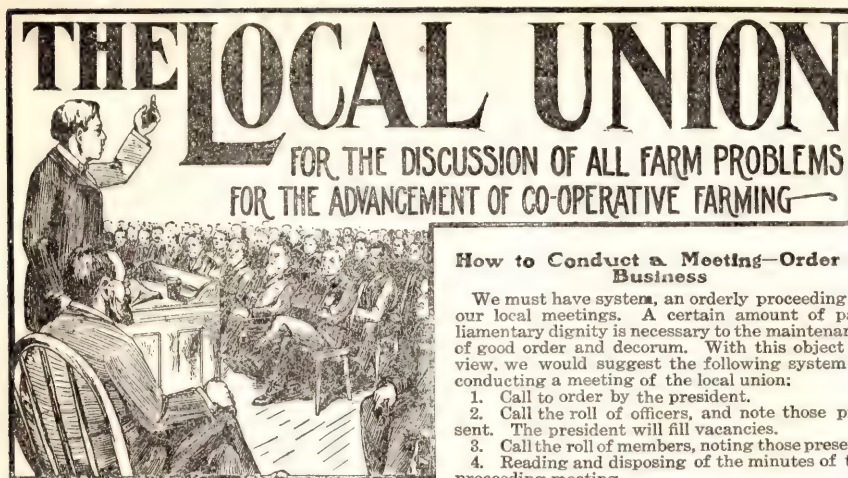
**O. K. SEEDS** are reliable. Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.

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**WEEKS SCALE WORKS** BUFFALO, N. Y. The leading scale at moderate price. Will outwear any other. RELIABLE, LASTING, CONVENIENT. Does away with all loose weights. Send for catalogue and prices.

**BOOK FREE FARM TELEPHONES** How put up, their cost, why they save money. Write for Free Book. **J. ANDRAE & SONS,** 868 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.





### THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up. The supreme body is

#### The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The unit of organization is

#### The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shaped the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society. Where co-operation may be facilitated and strengthened thereby

#### County or District Unions

May be formed, to be composed of representatives from the local unions of the county, and to be organized and officered the same as local unions.

#### The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



#### The Membership Fee

Is \$1.00, and each member is entitled to receive a certificate and manual, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, one year, paid for by the National Union.

#### The Union Label

Is intended to designate the products of Union or Co-operative farmers. It should be used wherever possible on farm produce, crates, on letters, advertising matter, etc.



It will be supplied to members of the A. S. of E. and members of other farmers' organizations that have for their chief object Profitable Prices for Farm Products. They are supplied on gummed paper and on tags.

#### How to Organize a Local Union

We assume a meeting is assembled for the purpose of organization. Some one will call the meeting to order and move that another person be chosen temporary chairman. This motion will be seconded and put to vote. The person elected will take the chair. On assuming the chair, he may speak, explaining the object of the meeting, or may at once declare that the choice of a temporary secretary is in order, whereupon one should be chosen as above. It will now be in order for those present to discuss the object of the meeting, and to choose permanent officers as soon as possible. The by-laws provide for officers to be filled. Elections may be made by ballot or by acclamation, that is by aye and no votes.

It would then be in order to call upon some one to speak. This may be done by a motion and a second, or by merely calling the proposed speaker's name. If desired, several may be so called upon in turn. It is not best, however, at this stage of the proceedings, to take up too much time in discussion, for we assume that those present are already convinced of the necessity of forming a local union, and that they have met for that purpose.

A motion to choose permanent officers, a president, treasurer and secretary, or a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, would now be in order. This may be done by taking up each office separately and calling for nominations therefor. Should only one nomination be made, election may be had by acclamation.

This completes the organization of the union. It is now in order to adopt a name (see directions in by-laws) and fix the time and place of subsequent meetings, and any other action may be taken which may be deemed of special interest to the union. The organization must be reported to the National Union by the organizer or secretary. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the organizer in charge of district or the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members. If complimentary, write comp. in space for fee. The membership fee is \$1.00. Study the by-laws carefully.

#### How to Conduct a Meeting—Order of Business

We must have system, an orderly proceeding in our local meetings. A certain amount of parliamentary dignity is necessary to the maintenance of good order and decorum. With this object in view, we would suggest the following system of conducting a meeting of the local union:

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Call the roll of officers, and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.
3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
4. Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Call for applications for membership.
6. Reports of committees.
7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress in the neighborhood that needs especial attention?
8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
9. Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?
10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?
12. Have any communications been received of interest to the members?
13. What is the condition of the markets affecting products of the neighborhood?
14. What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood?
15. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
16. Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting?
17. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.
18. Adjournment.

Don't neglect the local union meetings.

Imitate the Local at the Crossing. Keep something doing.

What kind of program did you have at last meeting? Send us a copy of it; it may be good for others to follow.

Don't neglect the renewals. Up-to-Date is doing a great work that everybody appreciates. Keep it coming.

Note the A. S. of E. election blank on next page. Every local union ought to vote, and so ought every individual member. By the way, this is a splendid time to send in your renewal to the official paper. Of course, you are not going to delay that.

In writing to headquarters, always mention the name of your county as well as your postoffice and State. We are now organizing by school districts, and we wish to keep our records by counties.

Those red subscription blanks. Each one invites you to get a list of subscribers for Up-to-Date. We are urging this now because this is the time of year when people subscribe for papers—the time to get annual subscriptions.

The fellow in trouble as shown by his picture elsewhere is not one of Our Up-to-Date People. He may have refused to subscribe when asked to do so and lost a lot of money because he didn't read Up-to-Date, or he may have failed to join a local union and lost all the benefits secured by those who did join. Something is wrong with him.

Few things are done as they used to be. In timber cutting there is as great a difference as in almost anything else. You will be surprised at the improvements made as shown by the catalogue of Folding Sawing Machine Co., 16 and 18 S. Clinton St., Chicago. Send for it, mentioning Up-to-Date Farming.

Do you think we talk too much about getting subscribers for Up-to-Date Farming? That is the only way we have of reaching the people. Not one farmer in a thousand believes the farmers can control the markets and make prices on their products when it is first mentioned to him. Not one in a thousand but what knows it can be done after we have had a chance to talk with him about it. That is why we want more, and more, and more subscribers. We want to talk with them about this thing, and secure perpetual prosperity for agriculture.

## THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING Another Meeting

Sue sang. I knew she would. I've lots of faith in Sue. I wanted to print her song. But she said no. Then I said no, too. I find it is happier to say what Sue says. It was a good song. I may print it some time when she don't care. It reads this way:

#### AN UP-TO-DATE GIRL

Oh, I'm a farmer girl, you see,  
As gay as the larks that sing;  
I'm always on the stir at home,  
Ere the birds are on the wing.  
I listen to the whistled tune  
Of the boys in the field,  
And feel a thrill of joy when  
There's sure to be a yield.  
And as the harvest golden grows,  
And sheaves are gathered in,  
'Tis sweet to see the sons of toil  
Blessed with reward again.  
But then to see those golden fruits  
Be taken at a price  
The grower had no chance to make  
Or even give advice!

I tell you what, my farmer boys,  
While things like these I see,  
The one that sells at others' price  
Is too cheap a man for me.

That last line was just about the whole song. I never sell at the other fellow's price. But Bill Smith does. I don't like Bill.

We put Jim Denny up for a speech. Jim is too slow to make a speech, but sometimes he says things, and we didn't want to slight him. We told him to speak on potatoes. He spoke:

#### JIM DENNY'S SPEECH.

Potatoes grow in the ground. The nearer you get the ground to the condition of a manure heap, the bigger they'll grow, and the more you'll get to the acre. Then the only way to tell which is potato and which is manure is by the looks and the taste. Potatoes are good to eat when they are cooked right.

JIM DENNY.

It takes a bushel and a half to make a bushel if you are selling them at the store, and it takes more than that if you are selling to a board of trade.

Potatoes are of several kinds—big and little, good and bad, early and late, round and long, Irish and sweet. They are called Irish because they raise big crops of potatoes and trouble in Ireland. But potatoes are no akin to the trouble, for when they don't raise man ypotatoes they raise more trouble. Some people are so soft they eat soft potatoes without chewing, and then, in about an hour, they feel hot inside, and want to take some soda or something.

Potatoes ain't like corn; they grow on the other end of the stalk. You have to dig to plant 'em, and you have to dig to gather 'em, but the women do the huskin'.

There are more varieties than there are kinds. Many of them look so near alike that there ain't any difference except in price and name.

I know a heap more about potatoes, but I won't tell any more now, except that they've got more eyes than any other beast, but they never see anything that's none of their business.

We had to laugh. You would have laughed, too, Mr. Everitt, if you had heard the long, droll way he spoke it. Sue tittered when he said they never see anything that is none of their business. She was thinking of the people that laughed at her and me.

The President thinks we must get down to more sober work. He says we must stand pat with the cotton planters. The buyers are telling awful tales down South about cotton—try to make the planters believe it grows on hickory bushes everywhere else but in America, and that there is so much cotton in the world the mills are going to stop and everybody will quit buying. Their object is to make the people think now is their last chance to sell. But they will never scare the A. S. of E., if they are all like the Local at the Crossing.

The President says we must watch Up-to-Date, and renew our subscriptions a few weeks before our time is out. I guess that is about right, ain't it, Mr. Everitt, so that we may be sure not to miss any? That was good advice. We can't afford to miss Up-to-Date.

As a part of the program I read that piece about the Department of Agriculture figuring out a price and knock-

ing out the Board of Trade speculators, and the Local at the Crossing unanimously voted that you are right again. Joe Riley says we ought to warm things up this winter over towards Washington. I don't much like Bill Smith.

## FOR ALL MIXED FEEDS

Unhusked corn, husked ears, shelled corn and all grains there is no mill made that for speed, easy running and complete grinding equals the



THE O. S. KELLY CO., 181 N. Lima St., Springfield, Ohio

LET NO FARMER MISS THIS

Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa, one of the best agricultural papers published, has just closed arrangements for a series of articles which will prove one of the biggest features and one of the most valuable contributions along agricultural lines put out by any agricultural paper for many years. Last spring the railroads of Iowa chartered special trains and turned them over to Prof. P. G. Holden, of Ames Agricultural College, who is undoubtedly the greatest corn expert in the world, that he might cover the State talking corn to the farmers. Ever since then Successful Farming has been urging Prof. Holden to write them a series of Corn articles.



Prof. Holden felt the charge he was obliged to make for this series would be prohibitive, but finally set a price, and Successful Farming, true to their policy of not allowing any expense to stand in the way of making the best agricultural paper published, immediately accepted at the price quoted. Every single reader of this paper should have these articles. The articles will be copyrighted and there is no other source through which they can be secured. The regular subscription price of Successful Farming is 50 cents per year, but in order that these articles may be widely circulated they are making a special rate to our subscribers of 25 cents for a full year's subscription, including the Holden articles. In addition to the Holden articles many valuable features will be given. The Poultry Department alone is worth several times the regular price, to say nothing of their special half rate. Every person reading this should at once enclose 25 cents in silver or stamps and address to Successful Farming, 108 Seventh St., Des Moines, Iowa, that they may receive the first article of this special Holden series, and a copy of the next issue which will contain a world of information from leading educators along agricultural lines. Successful Farming cheerfully refunds the subscription if any subscriber is not wonderfully well pleased, and feels that they are getting many times the value of the subscription price. It is a fact that not a single subscriber has yet asked his money back, so do not delay but forward your name together with 25 cents at once.



# NOMINATIONS

## For Officers of the National Union

The following named persons have been placed in nomination for the offices named in the National Union of the American Society of Equity. The requirements, as published, that all the officers should be in a position to give their time to the affairs of the Society operated against a large number of nominations being made. Also delay in mailing October number containing blank for nominations had an effect. The delay was caused by an accident to our new press. The election will be held at headquarters in Indianapolis, December 9, 1904. A ballot will be printed in November 15 and Dec. 1 issues of this paper, which can be voted by an individual or by a local union. If by a local union the number of members voting must be indicated.

### FOR PRESIDENT.

J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., present officer.

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The following active workers in the cause of Equity have been placed in nomination for Vice-Presidents to represent their respective States. They all come well recommended, and the records in the office of the National Union show results entitling them to the honor. They are all farmers or are very closely identified with farming, and have the interests of the Society at heart. Nearly all of them have had experience in organizing local unions and will work untiringly to build up the Society. The nominations follow:

Alabama—John W. Green, Clarence.  
Arkansas—J. R. Johnson, Crossett; C. C. Simpson, Russellville.  
California—J. W. Bullett, Bishop.  
Colorado—Jacob Gilstrak, Lansing.  
Florida—A. R. Carhart, Bartow.  
Georgia—W. E. Johns, Tifton.  
Idaho—W. F. Ringer, New Plymouth;  
W. H. Light, Moscow.  
Illinois—C. O. Drayton, Greenville; H. C. Potthast, Hookdale.  
Indiana—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg;  
G. W. White, Boonville.  
Indian Territory—Sam J. Hampton, Durant; W. H. Winters, Wister.  
Iowa—Walter Newby, Woodward; Don M. Leach, Ackley.  
Kansas—A. S. Cook, Chitapa; J. W. Stinson, Beaver.  
Kentucky—Hon. D. T. Hamill, Guthrie;  
F. B. McCann, Kirkmansville; Jas. W. Lee, Morganfield.  
Louisiana—J. C. Williams, Walker.  
Maryland—Chas. C. Willson, Queens-town.  
Michigan—Milo E. Marsh, Lansing; A. J. Andrews, Schoolcraft.  
Minnesota—W. C. Webber, Rochester.  
Mississippi—T. J. Walsh, O'Neals.  
Missouri—C. E. Dothe, Argo.  
Montana—M. H. Poole, Geyser.  
Nebraska—D. Phillips, Pool Siding; Jno. Kutsch, Sr., Pool Siding.  
New Hampshire—Wm. E. Smallcon, West Rochester.  
New Jersey—S. W. K. Sexton, Wrightstown.  
New York—A. T. White, Macedon.  
North Carolina—J. B. Lutz, Newton.  
North Dakota—Chas. H. Olive, Reno;  
Mrs. A. V. Dennis, Lansing; Ole Oakland, Balton.  
Oklahoma—R. H. Molden, O'Kenne; A. Wood, Sayre.

Ohio—Chas. H. Newton, Amanda; Wm. Borchers, Amanda.  
Oregon—C. S. Hammond, Newberg.  
Pennsylvania—J. C. Everitt, Watson-town; John J. Erford, Carlisle.  
South Carolina—J. Lewis Lee, Conway.  
South Dakota—Walter H. Engle, Windom.  
Tennessee—A. L. Morris, Sattilo.  
Texas—B. M. Thompson, Freeland; Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills; Welton Winn, Santa Anna.  
Virginia—E. E. Gay, Vulton's Creek; C. Hayes Taylor, Gillespie.  
Washington—Karl Meyers, Ritzville.  
West Virginia—Riley Pritt, Beverly.  
Wisconsin—N. C. Crawley, Baraboo.  
Wyoming—E. F. Hurdle, Guernsey.

Note.—It will be noticed that in some States where the development of the Society is quite great more than one nomination has been received. As it is only desired to have one Vice-President for each State write the name of the nominee representing your choice in the blank space provided in ballot. It is expected that only members in any State will vote for the Vice-President to represent that State.

### FOR SECRETARY.

M. W. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Tubbs has been acting Secretary of the Society for a year because the elected Secretary resided in Illinois and it was impossible for him to leave his home and business.

J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O. Mr. Harpster has been a deputy president for a number of months. He has done good service for the Society. He is also a publisher of a newspaper.

### FOR TREASURER.

Andrew Smith, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Smith is Vice-President of the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, and eminently qualified for the position. He is an energetic man and can be of much service in directing the affairs of the Society. The former Treasurer, Mr. Miller, does not seek a re-election on account of numerous business enterprises that prevent him giving the time necessary for the Society.

### FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZER.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind. Mr. Sherman is known to a great many of the members. He has been active in the work of the Society from the time of its organization. He has visited several States and addressed meetings, but his greatest efforts and most notable victories are in evidence in the tobacco districts.

George G. Winans, Lakeland, Mich. Mr. Winans is and has been State Organizer for Michigan. His name has appeared in this paper frequently, and he scarcely needs an introduction. Suffice it to say that if it is the will of the members of the A. S. of E. to elect him National Organizer he is sure to fill the office with credit.

### FOR GENERAL COUNSEL.

Mark P. Turner, of Indianapolis. Mr. Turner is present counsel.

### OFFICIAL BALLOT

President.	Vice President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Counsel.	National Organizer.
J. A. EVERITT.	Write name of Candidate here.	M. W. Tubbs. J. H. Harpster.	Andrew Smith.	Mark P. Turner.	H. B. Sherman. Geo. G. Winans.

NOTE No. 1.—If from an individual member, write "1" in each column under the name voted for. If from a local union, write the number of votes cast for each candidate.

NOTE No. 2.—For Vice President, write name of candidate representing your choice in your State in blank space and indicate number of votes as in Note No. 1.

NOTE No. 3.—Any suggestions or recommendations from any member or any Local Union will be carefully considered at the annual meeting. Please write them on separate sheets from other matters.

This ballot is from Member National Union.....

.....P. O. ....County.....State

If a member of a Local Union, give Local Union information on blank below.

This ballot is from.....Postoffice.....State

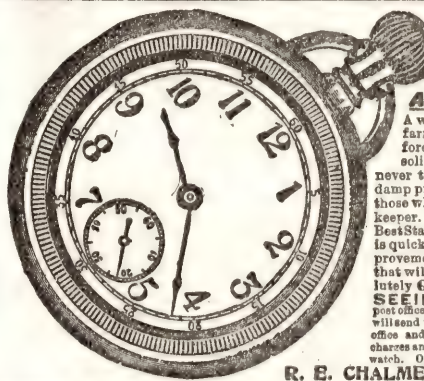
Local Union.....No..... Number of members Nov. 15, 1904.....

Signed.....Secretary.



**FREE** **DEAR MADAM:** When we say Free we mean Free no "ifs," no "ands," no "buts," no "strings," about this—we will do just what we agree. Send your Name and Address, and give Freight Office. An opportunity like this comes once only. DON'T MISS IT. DON'T DELAY. WRITE NOW. Crockery House Dep K 2340 Third Av. New York

Where is the woman whose heart does not go out to beautiful china-ware? A fine set of dishes ornaments the table, decorates the home, adorns the china cabinet and side-board. Here is a grand set of dishes full size for family use; any housewife would be proud to own one to use for all occasions.



**This RAILROAD WATCH \$3.75**

A bona-fide offer by America's greatest mail order watch house, the old established and reliable R. E. Chalmers & Co. The editor of this paper will tell you that we are thoroughly reliable.

**ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED for 20 YEARS**

A watch that is good enough for any man, be he engineer, mechanic, farmer or merchant. A watch that will keep perfect time and wear forever. The case is genuine Solid Silver, extra heavy 4 oz. case, solid through and through. It is better than solid coin silver for it will never tarnish. It is screw back and screw front and therefore dust and damp proof. Just the watch for railroad men, mechanics, farmers and those who require a substantial, solid heavy watch and a reliable time-keeper. The movement is in keeping with the case and is absolutely the Best Standard American Ruby Jeweled Movement on the market to-day. It is quick train, lever escapement, compensation balance, and has every improvement known to make an absolutely correct timekeeper and a watch that will last practically forever. It is clean wind and therefore dust and absolutely GUARANTEED for 20 YEARS, both case and movement. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office address and express office address and name of your express company, and we will send the watch to you by express for examination. You examine it at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our bargain sale price \$3.75 and express charges and it is yours. A handsome double breasted chain and charm sent free with each watch. Order today as this advertisement will positively not appear again. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**WONDERFUL STOVE-BIG MONEY**

BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with Harrison Valveless Oil-Gas Stove. Splendid for cooking; also heating rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attachment. No work, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated—absolutely safe—all sizes, \$3 up. Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—\$40 Weekly. Address World Mfg. Co., 5790 World Bld'g, Cincinnati, O.

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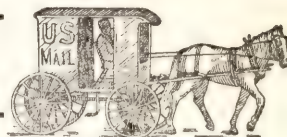
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An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep correct time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Filled Watch warranted 25 years. Also a Solid Rolled Gold Ring set with a rare Cleve Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$50 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 20 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2, and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain. ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 36, CHICAGO

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THERE are many firms in this country who receive 10,000 letters, and even 25,000 letters a day, not counting the hundreds of papers and pieces of advertising matter.

### DO YOU WANT LOTS OF MAIL?

You can have it by placing your name and address on our list. We want to add 100,000 new names at once and make this liberal offer. Manufacturers, publishers, importers, printers and dealers everywhere send sample letters and literature to names on our list. Send 10c and we will place your name and address in our 1904-5 list. If you want your share send your dime now.

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**\$7.95** for this large handsome steel range without high closet or reservoir. With large, high, roomy, warming closet and reservoir, just as shown in cut, **\$11.95**. Reservoir is porcelain on inside, asbestos covered on outside. Heavy cast top with 6 full size cooking holes. Large roomy oven, regular 8-18 size. (We have styles of steel and cast ranges with much larger and smaller ovens, sizes to suit all.) The body is made of cold rolled steel, top and all castings of best pig iron. Grate; we use improved duplex grate, burns wood or coal. Nickel band on front of main top; brackets and tea shelves on closet; band and ornament on reservoir; oven door, etc. Are highly polished, making the range an ornament to any home.



**\$2.95** for this Oak Heater just as illustrated. Burns hard or soft coal or wood. Has drawn center grate, corrugated fire pot, cold rolled sheet steel body, heavy cast base, large cast feed door, ash pit door and ash pan, swing top, screw draft regulator. Polished urn, nickel top ring, name plate, foot rails, etc. We have heating stoves of every kind. Hot blast, air tight, the kind that retails for \$3.00, for \$2.00. Base burners at 1/2 the regular price.

**OUR TERMS** are the most liberal ever made. We will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material and we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it in every way, and the biggest bargain in a stove you ever saw or heard of and equal to stoves that retail for double our price, you can return it to us and we will pay freight both ways, so you won't be out one single cent. CUT THIS "AD" OUT and send it to us and we will mail you our free Stove Catalogue. It explains our terms fully, tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you get our new large Stove Catalogue for 1904 and 1905 and see our liberal terms and the lowest prices ever made. **MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO.**



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SEE THAT TWIST!!!

That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire. That is Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion. That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion. That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal. That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs. That staples to the posts as you would nail a board. That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces. That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain.

That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station. That you can examine at your railroad station and return it if it displeases you in any particular. That you can erect and use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money. Write for Free Catalog giving full information. Address, **KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, INDIANA.**



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Plant O. K. SEEDS for success in farming

Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.  
J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis

O. K. SEEDS bring the best results

Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.  
J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis

## UP-TO-DATE Field Crops PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The fields have changed from green to brown.  
Before they don the robe of death;  
May we be thus as well prepared,  
Before shall come our final breath.  
—J. P. S.

Haul out the field pumpkins. Jack frost is gaining strength.

The pastures will thank you next year if you will take the stock off of them now.

Boys, gather the walnuts. You'll want some to crack during the winter evenings, and somebody else will swap money for the surplus you have.

Don't let any of the hickory nuts go to waste. They are worth more in the market than walnuts, and most people prefer them for home crackings.

Don't you like to walk out over the fields? Keep your eyes open when you take such walks. Something of importance may need your attention.

How about the manure piles? If exposed to the freezings and thawings and leachings of winter, get them out on the fields right now.

Scatter the manure on the meadows, put it on the potato ground and plow it under, or use it as a mulch under the orchard trees. Don't let it remain in the barn yard to be in the way all winter, and of less than half its present value next spring.

As usual, Uncle Threadbare neglected to sow his rye pasture field, and he is now vexed because Neighbor Thrifty has a green field for his stock to nibble on whenever it is proper to turn them in.

Look after the drainage of the new sown wheat fields and meadows. A little neglect in this regard may lead to some complaints next spring of "winter killing."

"Vest pocket fertilizers!" Who ever heard of such a thing? Well, we have reached it. Carry enough in the vest pocket to fertilize an acre, or ten acres, or the whole farm, if managed properly. Legumes. Bacteria. Nitrogen. That's the way it comes about. From the vest pocket package propagate the bacteria, infest the seeds of the legumes (clover, alfalfa, peas, etc.) with them, plant the seeds, raise big crops, and the bacteria do the rest. It is a fact. Uncle Threadbare is to be crowded off the earth.

What do you think of these letters: "By your advice, I held 900 bushels of wheat, and made \$240 above what I would have got at threshing time.—William Crawford, Valley Center, Kas. "I want to thank Up-to-Date Farming for what it has done for me. Last year I raised 4,100 bushels of wheat and 1,700 bushels of oats. I had to sell 1,500 bushels of wheat to meet expenses, but I held the balance as advised by you, and made \$910 by doing so. I also got 40 cents a bushel for my oats, though my neighbors sold for much less."—Henry Scheetz, Jennings, Kas. "I have been a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming only 18 months, but in that time I have actually gained \$350 by following its advice in marketing my crops."—R. D. Gibson, Meridian, Texas. "I actually knew a man living less than three miles from me, who sold his entire crop of wheat for 58 cents a bushel, when he could have got \$1.15 a bushel had he known and followed your advice."—A. E. Hancock, Girdletree, Md. "We are delighted with Up-to-Date Farming."—Alice C. Erashers, Chester Co., Tenn. "Since I have read Up-to-Date Farming I pre-

fer your way of writing, for you certainly are doing more for the farmers than all the other farm papers have done or ever will do."—J. E. Metzger, Sullivan Co., N. Y. "Up-to-Date Farming is revolutionizing the farming industry."—W. S. Walker, Red Eye, Va. "We (husband and I) have just devoured our first copy of Up-to-Date Farming, and we believe it is the medium through which the salvation of the farmer is to be wrought."—Mrs. J. B. Ames, Stanislaus Co., Calif. "Up-to-Date Farming is a paper that surprises its readers by the greatness of its ideas, the simplicity of their truth, and the importance of their results. It is the only true farm paper that is published. It teaches farming as well as other farm papers, and it teaches a solution of the farmers' troubles which no other farm paper does."—A. A. Dion, Grand Harbor, N. D. Read these letters to your neighbors, and then ask them to subscribe. Every one is genuine and the first we knew of their coming was their receipt.

## The Rice Situation

The rice crop of two States, Louisiana and Texas, last year, is given as follows: Louisiana, 3,515,258 sacks; Texas, 1,705,030 sacks; total, 5,220,288 sacks.

The outlook in these States for the present year is considered favorable, though the department of agriculture is warning the growers to be watchful of a destructive disease known as "rotten neck," and for which no remedy has yet been found.

Texas as a rice-producing State, is comparatively new, but it is already demonstrated that it is to become an important factor in rice production. Immense rice lands, it is reported, have recently been opened there, as also in Louisiana; hence the future rice supply may be looked for from the Southwest rather than from the Southeast. A few years ago South Carolina was an important rice producer. A tract in that State known as the Delta, comprising some 15,000 acres of land, was once a center of rice production, but it is not so now, there not being more than 100 acres of all this tract now growing that crop, and the entire State has almost dropped out of that industry.

That same disease of rotten neck is what drove rice out of the Carolinas, and its appearance in the new fields of Louisiana and Texas may well claim the attention of the agricultural department, which it is receiving.

## Broom Corn and Potatoes

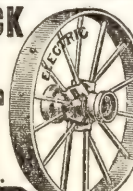
The broom corn situation in Oklahoma, as we learn it from an interesting letter from Mr. Roper (and we suppose it is much the same in other regions of the new West), is critical. Buyers have been sent there with offers of \$20 and slightly higher, while the market in the centers of distribution are firm at from \$60 to \$90 per ton. These people have staked all upon broom corn, and have made a fair success of its production. The world needs and wants their product at fairly remunerative prices, but the question of reaching the market is not so easily solved. Shipments by unskilled handlers are hardly to be commended on account of the grading. The plan that most directly appeals to us now, is for the farmers to bulk their product and ship a trial carload, and await the result of that before shipping more. St. Louis or Chicago are the logical points to ship to, unless favorable markets could be found at the nearer points of Kansas City or Omaha, preferring, of course, shipments direct to manufacturers where that can be done.

A like condition is discovered in the potato situation. Advances indicate a larger crop than last year, but when we remember last year's spring prices we may well conclude that prices now offered are too low, and advise growers to winter their potatoes at home, where it is possible to do so. A probable export demand may relieve the potato situation.

## SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an **Electric Handy Wagon**

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free. **Electric Wheel Co. Bx 170, Quincy, Ill.**





# Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

## The Separator News

Did you think all separators were alike—that any kind was good enough—that makers of bucket bowl separators would tell you their machines are poor? Some dairymen have thought so—have dropped a bunch of money that way. But **you'll not** if you investigate—read The Separator News—learn that

### Separators are Vastly Different

A cow's leg and tail may look alike, but they're very different. One is good for support—the other to swipe your face in fly time. SEPARATORS are just as different. The Separator News tells how, tells it plainly, tells why Tubulars are best, appeals to your judgment. Tubulars recover more butter fat—skim twice as clean by official tests. It's the only simple bowl separator. The Separator News tells about separators—issued periodically—subscription free. Write for it and catalog No. C-186.



Sharple Co.  
Chicago, Illinois

F. M. Sharple  
West Chester, Pa.

# Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

Now cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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of Large English Berkshire  
Hogs and Jersey Cattle

Improve your stock by buying prize winning pigs out of prize winning sows, sired by prize winning boars or a young sow bred to a prize winner. Write for what you want or come and see our stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. **Hammack & Sons, R. R. 4, Pinckneyville, Ill.**

**FEED** Cooker Galvanized Steel Tanks for stock & storage Tank Heater

Lowest Prices  
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300 Sizes Tanks  
Any size made to order  
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A postal will bring Cat. of entire line  
R. F. Freeland Sons Co., Box 170 Sturgis, Mich.

**No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.** Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. **E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.**

**FREE TRIAL** of the BEERY BIT FOUR BITS IN ONE

Cures Kickers, Runaways, Pullers, Shyers, etc. Send for Bit on Ten Days' Trial and circular showing the four distinct ways of using it. Prof. J. M. Beery, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

**DEATH TO HEAVES** Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers, Mail or Ex. paid. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

**FENCE** STRONGEST MADE. Bull strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalog free. **COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 55 Winchester Indiana.**

## UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Uncle Threadbare leaves his cattle  
Where the winds do fiercely blow,  
And is mad when Neighbor Thrifty's,  
Housed in winter, beat them so.  
—J. P. S.

Are the barns and sheds ready?

We don't much favor winter pigs, but if they are to come, be prepared for them.

Have you arranged the conveniences about feeding you promised yourself last winter?

Are the colts getting along satisfactorily? Don't let them get long haired and shaggy.

Don't keep any stock through the winter that won't pay their board; you can't afford it.

I'm glad this country don't raise strawstack calves any more. Even Uncle Threadbare has quit that.

Good horses are in fair demand and the market is not crowded. We do not hesitate to recommend the breeding of good horses. Bad ones are already too plenty.

Cattle prices are low in the country. Has any one heard of cheaper beef in the cities? It is wonderful how such things increase in value as they pass from the farm to the meatshop.

Some very fine stock of all kinds, especially of hogs, have been exhibited at the fairs this fall. But none of these animals were so fine they can not be equaled. Try if you can't beat them.

In breeding stock aim for uniformity of type and color. The ring, streaked and striped of Jacob's day are out of date, and the 700-pound cow, and the steer with an inverted slope for its base line, have no place among Our Up-to-Date People.

Cattle men are still urged to not rush their stock to market on certain unfavorable days—days made unfavorable by a prevalent but mistaken notion that they are most favorable. Marketing should be distributed throughout at least five days of the week. How sadly is organization needed among cattlemen!

Though low cattle prices prevail at the time of this writing, the outlook is not discouraging to cattle feeders. As we have elsewhere intimated, the "warmed over" stuff from the ranges and pastures is now pretty well unloaded, and real good beef cattle is scarce. Those who hold have very good reason to expect better prices.

## Sour Milk for Old People

Microbes and bacteria figure now in almost everything. The failing strength and general debility that is expected to accompany old age are now attributed to the alleged fact that a certain destructive microbe gains mastery in the system, and overcomes the vigor and strength of the body, and brings about the feebleness of age.

Prof. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, London, claims to have discovered a bacillus in sour milk that preys upon the microbes which is held responsible for the phenomena we note in old age, and from this he declares that sour milk is the nearest approach to the elixir of life that has yet been discovered. This would indicate the plentiful use of sour milk by aged people, and those who are approaching old age. This view is being held by other distinguished authorities, as appears from articles previously published in this department, and who knows but that an article now generally thrown away or fed to the pigs, may become one of the greatest blessings to the human race? Certain it is, that the Bulgarians and the Irish, who, in their native land, are great consumers of buttermilk, are noted for their longevity.

## UP-TO-DATE Poultry and Bees PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Sat the hawk upon the treetop;  
How he watched the poultry yard,  
But the watchful eye of biddy,  
Kept her flock well under guard.  
The hawk now eager for the poultry,  
Sits in speculative hall;  
Well for you the price is guarded  
As the chicks while they were small.  
—J. P. S.

Early pullets—warm quarters—winter eggs.

No use to feed a lot of surplus roosters this winter.

Chickens need gravel in winter as well as in summer.

Clean out and whitewash the poultry house before everything freezes up.

The goose is going to be worth a half dollar or more between now and Christmas.

A few meat scraps make the hens forget the bugs and beetles they can't find any more.

You'll miss some eggs if you don't provide a dust bath in the poultry house or under a nearby shed.

Some may think poultry will rule low this fall because beef is so cheap, but beef is not cheap in the cities where

the poultry is eaten. It is only beef cattle that are cheap.

Neighbor Thrifty has a nice patch of rye for the poultry to pick during the nice days of winter. His folks always get winter eggs.

The hog must be fed very carefully if he pays for his meals, but the hen is very likely to pay for hers, and is generally left to hustle around and get it herself.

Do you count on learning anything about poultry this winter? The person who "knows it all" has most to learn, and winter is a very good time to take lessons. Up-to-Date is a splendid textbook.

Fear in mind that your best winter layers are not likely to be your best spring layers of eggs for hatching. Eggs from hens that have not laid much during the winter are likely to produce most vigorous chicks.

If any of Our Up-to-Date People have put up eggs by the water glass process, we would like to be informed of the result. Prices were so well maintained during the summer there was really not much inducement to store eggs.

## Learn Practical Bee-keeping by Mail

Planned especially for men and women seeking a livelihood that is not only fascinating but profitable; it also offers persons who desire to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the science of practical bee culture the best opportunity ever presented by means of correspondence. Prospectus and bee-book free if you mention this paper. Address **The Root Correspondence School of Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio, U. S. A.**

## Successful

Automatic in everything. Accidents impossible. The most chicks hatched, brooded the best, least care. Get the standard of years. Incubator catalog free. Poultry book 4c. Poul. paper 17c. 10c. **DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 153 Des Moines, Ia.**

## MAKE YOUR OWN INCUBATOR

With Our Plans and Fixtures. Free Catalog. **OAKS MFG. CO., Box 24, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA**

**\$60 PER MONTH** straight salary & expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among farmers. We mean this and furnish Bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address, **EUREKA P. F. MFG. CO., Dept. 6, East St. Louis, Ill.**

**It's Easy** to get rid of lice on hens, horses, sheep or cattle with Lambert's Death to Lice. It's great for sitting hens. Kills mites and lice without injury to stock. Sample 10c; 100 cc., \$1.00. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. **D. J. LAMBERT, BOX 400 APPONAUG, RHODE ISLAND**

**12,000 FERRETS.** They exterminate rats, drive rabbits out of burrows. Book and price free. **FARNSWORTH BROS., New London, O.**

**WE PAY \$32 A WEEK** to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. **IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.**

**CASH** for your FARM, BUSINESS, HOME or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price. **NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, C318 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

## HOMES IN THE SOUTH

Special attention given farms in North Carolina, which are still cheap. I buy and sell property. **W. C. JONES, Greensboro, N. C.**

**HOMES:** 67 an acre and upward. Good Soil. Delightful Climate. For particulars inquire of **C. L. EICHELBERGER, Springfield, Mo.**

**FARMS** For rich farming, and fruit growing, Write J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

**GINSENG** The Wonderful Plant. I tell you how to Succeed. Be sure to write, **Frank A. Knight GROWER, Box U, Collingswood, N. J.**

## GINSENG

The greatest paying crop. Special prices. Best Instruction Book, 10c. Write Headquarters, **Harlan P. Kelsey, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.**

## \$25,000 FROM PROFIT ACRE OF GINSENG

One man made that large sum. Others have done as well. Any farmer can make a handsome profit growing this valuable root. It is a fact that the supply is decreasing while the demand is increasing. There is money in Ginseng growing for you if you want it. Circulars and particulars free. Root and seed for sale. **J. A. EVERITT, Seedman, Indianapolis, Ind.**

## F. E. MYERS & BRO. HONORED

**They Capture Highest Award at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition**  
The World's Fair judges have awarded F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio, highest grand prize and gold medal for their famous line of Pumps, Hay Tools, etc.  
This is only another proof of the fact that every one who knows the best "Takes off his hat to The Myers."

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ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in to 8 ft. Through 1 Man Sawing Machine Beats 2 MEN with a Cross-cut Saw 5 to 9 cords daily is the usual average for one man. **RUNS EASY** No Backache weighs only 41 lbs. **EASILY CARRIED** Saws down TREES

Our 1905 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 15-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for catalog showing latest improvements. First order gets agency. **Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.**

**10 YEARS INSURANCE FREE** BY USING "STAR ASPHALT ROOFING." Sold direct to you from the factory at actual wholesale prices. Write us for sample, the lowest prices ever heard of, our astonishing offer and guarantee and catalogue of 1,000 equally good things for home and farm. Write Today—Don't Delay. **U. D. CARROLL IRON WORKS, "Station D," Chicago, Ill. (Established 1873)**



**STARK FRUIT BOOK**  
shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

## Life Size Doll FREE



2 1/2 FEET HIGH.

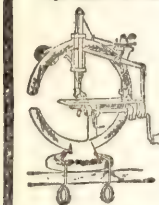
Girls, here is a Great Big Doll, big enough to wear your outgrown baby dresses, which you can put on and off button and unbutton, to your heart's desire. It is the most popular doll made. Dollie has an indestructible head, golden hair, gray cheeks, brown eyes, black shoes, and will stand alone. It is an exact reproduction of a hand-painted French Doll, beautifully printed on desirable material to be stuffed, and will live in your memory long after childhood days have passed. We will give this beautiful doll absolutely free as a premium for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold and Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send Tablets by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money (\$1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2 1/2 feet high, and can wear baby's clothes.

**EXTRA PREMIUMS.**  
If you send us the money within one week after receiving the Tablets, we will send with the doll, 2 smaller dolls as described above, as extra premiums for prompt work. We take back all goods not sold. Address,

**NATIONAL MEDICINE CO.**  
38 White Street,  
Doll Dept. L, 133 New York, N. Y.

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## A Sewing Machine For \$2.50



The "Pony" Automatic Tension Sewing Machine is not a toy but a practical machine, making a stitch exactly like the "Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic." Beautiful in design, elegantly enameled and finished in flower designs of five different colors. It fastens to any table by clamp, which goes with each machine. Suitable for all kinds of plain family sewing. Just the thing for children to make dolls' clothes. It is 7 in. high, 7 1/2 in. wide. Each machine tested and adjusted before leaving factory.

Securely packed and sent prepaid for only **\$2.50**  
**DON'T DELAY—SEND TO-DAY TO HOME DRESSMAKER**  
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The First and only Genuine ARABIAN GOLD finisher ever offered in this country FREE.

**FREE**  
To quickly introduce into this country the celebrated Oriental Arabian Perfumes, we give this handsome & valuable Locket. Absolutely Free, to every one answering this advertisement. We also send at once free a package of perfumes. Enclose stamp for postage. Address **ORIENTAL CO.**, N. Y. Grand Third Ave., Dept. 73

**\$3 a Day Sure**  
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO.**, Box 798, Detroit, Mich.

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. accounting.**—\$50 to \$100 per month salary. Endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. **Morse School of Telegraphy.** Cincinnati, O. Elmira, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis.

**FREE TO AGENTS**  
Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake. \$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K. **HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS**, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.

**WANTED** Men everywhere—Good Pay; to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs etc. No canvassing. Address **NATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.** Oakland Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. **DR. R. B. KLINE, Ltd.**, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**CARDS** Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Bladen Veneer, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1905. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. **UNION CARD CO.**, 212, Columbus, Ohio.

**NEW CARDS** Sample Styles Hold-to-Light Silk Fringe and Calling Cards, NO TRASH! Genuine Cards, with Art's Big Court & finest Sample Book. **ALL-SCENTS-BUCKEYE CARD CO.** Lagayville, Ohio.

**SPECTACLES** to fit everybody. Send for catalog. AGENTS WANTED. **COLLIER CO.**, Chicago

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or tractor. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO.**, 9, Mrs. Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

## UP-TO-DATE

# Home on the Farm

HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

Although 'tis dark and chill without, It should be warm within the home; Where Love's bright sun perpetual shines, The frosts of discord may not come.  
—J. P. S.

Winter is coming. Are the home conveniences all arranged?

The home is the unit of society, and it should be a center of purity and happiness.

Woman is the central ideal of home, and it is well, but man's responsibility for what the home should be increases rather than diminishes when he enters the home door.

It is fortunate, perhaps, that the young cannot realize how brief is the tenure of home. The knowledge would doubtless cast a shadow on many a moment of sunshine. But it would close the lips on many a harsh and hasty word, and the heart to many an evil thought.

Isn't it strange that the ideal home is so different from the real one? The ideal is too apt to absorb the mind after the real one has gone forever. Life is a wonderful net work of contradictions and inconsistencies.

The winter home on the farm, the summer life of the family circle, must find its reality after the sun has gone down in the dull and cheerless west. Then the family find themselves together in what ought to be a cheerful living-room. And this room may be cheerful if a part of a mansion or the only room of a cabin home. The cheerfulness of a room depends upon those who occupy it, not upon the furnishings or the surroundings.

No man should live for himself alone. This is a good rule for society, and it is a good rule for the home. Parents should not be cross, fretful or selfish either toward each other or their children, and children should not be peevish and ill-tempered toward one another or their parents. Let every one try to make all the others happy, and to be happy, too. You may all live the allotted time of man, but still you will not stay together long in the family home.

These thoughts may have a tinge of sadness, but it is not for that they are written. It is to impress upon all the beauty and sacredness of home, especially the home on the farm where school and cares so fully occupy the day, and it takes the shades of night to bring the family together. Be happy, light hearted, gay and joyous and paint nothing but bright pictures to look back to by and by.

Boys and girls, how is it in school? There is just as earnest a work for you there as there was in the fields and the home during the summer months. If you distinguish yourselves in any field of learning, or be what you ought to be in society, the foundation must be laid in these auspicious school days. Get the very best there is in your opportunities, and pass as lightly as possible over the unpleasant or unfavorable conditions.

The best way we know to make the long winter evenings pleasant and profitable in the home on the farm is in reading, family reading, reading in which all may be interested, and about which all may join in conversation. Next is simple parlor games in which all may take a part, the working of puzzles, etc. The school lessons must come in for a share of attention, though, and as these are generally individual matters, they necessarily break into the family circle program, but their importance gives them the right of way.

It is seldom indeed that we trouble our readers with apologies, but our

Home on the Farm department is not all we wish to make it. We desire it shall be the most cheerful, helpful spot for the farm home, that which shall bring with it enough light and sunshine to drive away the shadows of care that are so likely to gather in the home, and to carry such sentiment and truth, simply expressed, as to cement the home circle, and make every inmate of the home better and happier. Watch for additions and improvements.

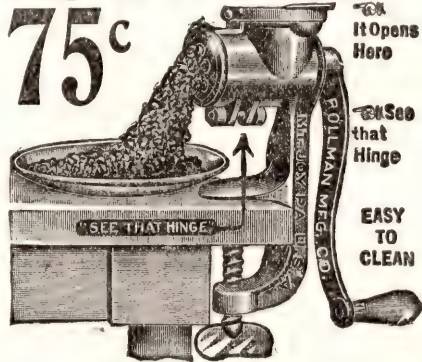
## What's the Trouble?

If this is a farmer, he is badly worried over something. He has evidently made a serious mistake of some kind—has neglected a good opportunity, or was offered a good thing and failed to accept it. Whatever he did, or failed to do, it seems like he can't get over it. The publisher of Up-to-Date Farming will give \$1 in subscriptions, annual or trial, to the person who writes the best letter, not to exceed 100 words, describing this man's case, award to be made December 1, and subscriptions to be placed by winner after announcement of award.



## Here Is What You Want

And you want it now, because it is sausage time. It is the celebrated



## ROLLMAN FOOD CHOPPER.

It will chop a given quantity of meat or other food with less labor than any other machine, and it will do it more quickly and with less waste. It is small, strong, convenient to handle, opens with a hinge and is easily cleaned, has steel cutters, and is readily adjusted to cut, not only meat, but vegetables, fruits, etc. It is the most useful household article of the kind we have yet seen—just the thing for Our Up-to-Date People.

Here is the way to get it: Of course you are a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming. Send us 75 cents, the price of the machine, and we will send you one of these Food Cutters and extend your subscription for one year from the date of your present expiration. Or, get four of your neighbors to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming one year, sending us \$2 therefor, and we will send you one of the machines as a premium. For 25 cents extra we will prepay all charges. Give us express office as well as postoffice.

This is not an advertisement; it is simply an offer to Our Up-to-Date People, and it may not appear again.

## Free Stencil of Your Name and Address

A remarkable offer, for purpose of introducing their 100 page catalogue, that if you send your name and address, with 12c in stamps to cover cost of mailing to W. D. Carroll Iron Works, Station D, Chicago, they will immediately send you a 4x12 inch stencil of your full name and address similar to this: **W. D. CARROLL**  
A stencil is very useful in marking your Produce Shipments, Grain Bags, Tools, etc.

Write your name plainly and they will send your stencil promptly.

**C. L. BOWES**  
CHICAGO  
R. F. D. 1. ILL.

## 68-PAGE BOOK AND TRIAL FREE

**Cures All Uric Acid Diseases—Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism**

**Free Treatment Proves the Cure; Free Illustrated Book Tells all About It—Send For Them Both Today**

To readers of Up-to-Date Farming: If you or anyone you know of is suffering from a disease of the kidneys, the bladder or any form of rheumatism, you are urgently invited to send name and address to get a free trial treatment of a wonderful non-alcoholic discovery by the celebrated French-American spe-

## Kidney Disease Bladder Trouble Rheumatism



Are you in the grip of a Uric Acid Disease? This will cure you; prove it free

cialist, Dr. Edwin Turnock, by which you can cure yourself of any Uric Acid disease in a short time in your own home and save the necessity of an operation and the expense of doctors and druggists. Send for it if you have Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, wetting the bed, or such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc. It will promptly remove every trace of uric acid poison and its complications, stop all aches, pains and swellings, strengthen the kidneys and the bladder so that they will become normal again, and so revitalize the entire constitution as to make you feel healthy and strong as in your prime.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Mrs. Martha Coker, Tyler, Tex.; G. G. Rector, Marshall, N. C.; Mrs. Mack Deveau, Noank, Conn.; Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont., Can.; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Webster City, Iowa; Ph. J. Brown, Kells, Mont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2140 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so today sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

**RURAL MAIL BOX FREE** To the first person sending us the address of any one canvassing for petitions for a new route we will give an approved, galvanized, steel mail box free. **OAKES MFG. CO.**, Box 27, Bloomington, Ind.

**GINSENG** Fortune in little gardens.—Easily grown everywhere. Sells at \$8 to \$14 a pound; costs to grow less than \$1. Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars worth. Roots and seed for sale. Plant in Fall or Spring. Booklet free. Write today. **CHARL GINSENG CO.**, 544 Main St., Joplin, Mo.

**916 CARDS** NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe Jokes, 1 Post Fun Cards, Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Best Catalogue, All for 2 Cents. **CROWN CARD CO.**, Columbus, Ohio.

## RUPTURE

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write today. **Capt. W. A. Collings**, Box 316, Watertown, N. Y.

## "THE CURE THAT'S CURED" CATARRH

Cold in the Head, Headache or Loss of Smell, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears FOR SEVENTY YEARS IS **Dr. Marshall's CATARRH SNUFF.** Contains no Cocaine or other Injurious Drugs. 25c. Per Bottle at All Druggists' or by Mail, Postpaid. **F. C. KEITH, Prop.**, Cleveland, O. Dept. A-22 Write for Booklet.



**DO THIS NOW**

And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome  
**Gold Spectacles**

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers and I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a



perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only \$1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled

Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than \$5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for \$10 a pair. I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only \$1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: First, that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles by mail, which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of \$10 or more. Second, and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if you yourself don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me **right now** for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,  
Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**I WANT AGENTS ALSO** And any man or woman (also storekeepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from \$25 to \$100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

**NOTE:**—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

(Concluded from Page 9)

It should be remembered that the economic factors which regulate the values of these two great American staples—corn and wheat—are not identical. Although the home market is the prime factor regulating these values, its paramount importance in this respect applies much more to corn than to wheat, because, while a small portion of the American corn crop, from 5 to 10 per cent., is exported, the exports of the American wheat amount to an annual average of 30 per cent. Therefore, the American corn crop presents in this country the very best indicator possible of the influence of the increase of production of agricultural products on their farm values immeasurably better indeed than wheat or any other American crop.

The foregoing inferences demonstrate quite conclusively, and prove beyond any dispute, that the increase in production of agricultural products beyond certain more or less narrow limits, like the mere succession of several bountiful crops, the increase not regulated by proper and legitimate economic factors, the increase not adjusted to the international or at least national consumption, not only does not increase the value of these products, or, as the Secretary of Agriculture puts it, "enhance the value of the products," but on the contrary, lowers this value, seemingly in proportion to a double amount of the said increase. Meanwhile, in the introductory declaration of his last annual report, constituting his confession of faith, presenting profession de foi of his department, explaining "the theory of his duty," the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States set forth such "securing of a greater yield from the soil," this very blind, so to speak, increase in production, increase for and by itself, increase constituting not a means but a purpose, increase irrespective of anything else in the universe, as a fundamental basis of all the activity of his department. The trouble with the United States Department of Agriculture, which is supposed to be a national department of applied science, is that it does not apply and utterly ignores one science and the most important one at that, namely: Political or social economy. Therefore the activity of the department being a merely technical mechanical and automatic one, unguided by the higher human intellect, unadjusted to the local conditions of the American Commonwealth, unapplied to the needs of the agricultural producer, not only does not benefit the American farmer, but on the contrary, persistently undermines his economic condition and continually shatters and eats up the foundation of his industry. We have proved furthermore that increase in agricultural production beyond moderate crops not only causes agricultural prices to fall not unfrequently below costs of production, but produces general economic depression all over the country; that, in other words, agricultural depressions are invariably inevitably followed by depressions in all other national industries. The latter or general depression usually cause a contraction of currency and such a monetary stringency that the consumers of agricultural products are unable to derive any benefit whatsoever from the low prices of the products. Thus it appears that this blind, unintelligent,

automatic work of the United States Department of Agriculture for the increase of agricultural production irrespective of all cosmic and sociological laws not only causes an irreparable injury to the economic status of the American farmer, but as its second and more remote result, produces general depression in the country. This activity can be likened to a powerful and fully equipped agricultural machine set up in full motion on an extensive farm and left to work by itself without guiding and adjusting hand of the man which, instead of performing the work for which it has been constructed, breaks the fences, uproots the trees, etc. Therefore, neither farmers nor representatives of all other industries of the country, nor consumers even, are "the people" which derive any benefit from the secretary's "help to secure greater yield from the soil." The question naturally arises: Who this people are? After most diligent and laborious survey of all the body social of the United States we have been able to find among the whole of the American people only two economic elements which are benefitted by this mad increase in agricultural production, namely: Railroads and gamblers in agricultural products of all kinds. As corn and wheat are still the mainstays of the railroads of this country, the failure, shortness or even mere moderate size of these two crops have more or less disastrous effect on their revenues. What concerns gamblers of all kinds, greater amounts of produce or cotton handle, larger commissions they get. Thus it is self-evident that the present policy of the United States Department of Agriculture has only one result, namely: Enrichment of mere carriers and irresponsible social parasites at the expense of all the American people generally and of the agricultural producer in particular.

**GOOD NEWS FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.**

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Congo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have received the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery.

Mrs. L. D. York, of Henderson, Me., writes, thanks be to my God and the Kola Compound I am now completely cured of Asthma after many years of suffering. Hon. L. C. Clute, of Manchester, Iowa, writes, was permanently cured of Asthma after eighteen years severe suffering, and want other sufferers to know that the Kola Compound did it. Mr. E. B. Hume, 1345 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., a widely-known traveler, writes, was cured after physicians and everything else failed, and I tried all so-called remedies known. Mrs. Sadie Montgomery, Lapel, Ind., writes, I could not lie down or walk fast for several years, but the Kola Compound cured me, although every other remedy failed.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Up-to-Date Farming who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

**VIRGINIA FARMS** \$5 per acre and up with improvements  
Address, Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

**CANCER** 30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 78 page book sent free. Address Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.

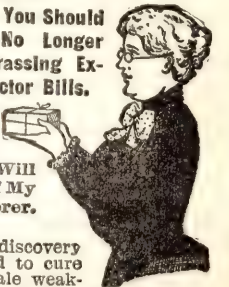
**FREE TRUSS**

I have a truss that's cured hundreds of ruptures. It's safe, sure and easy as an old stocking. No elastic or steel band around the body or between the legs. Holds any rupture. To introduce it every sufferer who answers this ad. can get one free. The U. S. Gov. has granted me a patent. ALEX. SPEIRS, 765 Main St., Westbrook, Maine.

**I Cure Women OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES**

**I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.**

**To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.**



I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day, but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 137 Kokomo, Ind.

**Brooks' Sure Cure FOR RUPTURE**

Brooks' Appliances. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL.** CATALOGUE FREE. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., Box 908, MARSHALL, MICH.

**TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!**

**Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.**

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 112 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also, how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

**Cancer of the Breast no Longer Incurable—How Mrs. Geo. Ampt, of Aurora, Ind., Was Cured**

Aurora, Ind., June 29, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.  
DEAR SIRS—I am glad to be able to testify as to the merits of your Cancer Cure, for today I am entirely well of my cancer of the breast, thanks to your Combination Oil Cure. Any one wishing to hear from me will be promptly answered.

Yours respectfully,  
MRS. GEORGE AMPT, Aurora, Ind.  
No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept 26, Indianapolis, Ind.

**The War Cry—"A Million, A Million United"****BUGLE**

NATIONAL UNION of A. S. of E.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

GENTLEMEN:

Please enrol my name in the army for A Million United Farmers and send me the Official Paper one year, certificate and emblem.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Rural Route \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Will you organize a Local Union in your school

district? \_\_\_\_\_

In the November 15th issue last year first appeared the now famous war cry: "A MILLION, A MILLION UNITED." We use a little space in this issue to reproduce it and to urge every member to secure one new member. Use the "Bugle Appended" in sending in their application. You can send it in for them when sending in your ballot.

To all readers of Up-to-Date who are not members we extend the most earnest invitation to join with us now in our fight for better prices. Use the "Bugle Appended" and tell us if you will organize a Local Union in your own school district. If so, we will send you necessary supplies and some sample copies of the Official Paper.

Yours for profitable prices, controlled marketing, co-operation and A Million, A Million United Farmers.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Up, farmer, up; the bugle has sounded  
The war cry: "A Million, A Million United."  
To arms, then, to arms; use the pen for your sword.  
'Tis the mightiest weapon when backed by your word.

Write, farmer, write; the signal has sounded  
The war cry: "A Million, A Million United."  
To the ink, to the ink; your duty demands it.  
Equity, justice, fair prices command it.

Shout, farmer, shout; the army has shouted  
The war cry: "A Million, A Million United."  
Your neighbor, your neighbor, your neighbor must hear it  
And work with a will. "We shall win, never fear it."

Work, farmer, work; the bugle that sounded  
The war cry: "A Million, A Million United."  
Commands you, demands you to be up and doing  
While the current of life in your veins is still flowing.

Here, farmer, here; a BUGLE'S appended.  
The war cry: "A Million, A Million United."  
To the ink, to the post; your influence, we need it.  
The bugle is sounding! Awake ye, and heed it.



# Here's My Hand

## Give me Yours



### We can go hand in hand to greater success for all

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants to help farmers. It will help them if they accept the help.

It has helped hundreds of thousands to make more money. It can help every farmer in the land.

Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING get better prices for their crops than any other set of farmers in the country. No farmer will get as much for his crops, as he may get, unless he reads this paper.

You cannot read this paper without being impressed with the fact that we are sincere in wanting to help you.

But, no matter how hard we strive, we cannot help you unless you help yourself. There are three ways as follows:

#### ONE WAY

If you are a subscriber for this paper you can help by renewing promptly.

#### ANOTHER WAY

If you are not a subscriber you can help by becoming one at once

#### STILL ANOTHER WAY

Whether subscriber or not you can help immensely by sending a club of Subscribers.

**The Price is 50 cents a year; or a trial  
Subscription — 3 Months 10 cents**

I have worked hard for one year to perfect a plan that would guarantee farmers profitable prices always, and nearly two years to establish it.


Marketing of Farm Products has been nearly revolutionized already, but more farmers must join and read this paper to get the perfect results. Help in one of the ways above.

This is a critical time as prices of crops are going down. We can stop the decline and force them back if you help.

**I give you my hand on it that I mean every  
word I say**

#### FILL OUT AND SEND AT ONCE

##### Publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING;

DEAR SIR:—Here is my  and..... cents. I want to go hand in hand with you until farmers come to the front to stay and until farming is as certain for profits as any business in the country. You will please send Up-to-Date Farming to me..... so I may know every movement that is made to help farmers to market their crops and get good prices.

Name.....

Address.....



### Extra Special

Keep your eye on the star. Controlled marketing is everything. Hundreds of thousands of farmers have made more money by partial control. Perfect control and steady prices will come when we have the million readers and members. The cause must not lose a single convert, but each should bring more.

If an ugly mark is on the star it means that you should renew your subscription. Remove this blot on controlled marketing by sending your renewal at once and include 50 cents more to make you a full co-operating member of the American Society of Equity if not a member already. In return we will send you Member's Manual, Badge, etc.

Don't let it be said or thought that you will cause a blot to appear on controlled marketing which will be the case if you fail to respond to this notice.

**J. A. Everitt,**

**Publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING**

**Indianapolis, Ind.**



# UP-TO-DATE FARMING

*Our Motto*, FARMERS TO THE FRONT. *Our Object*, EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS. *Our Plan*, CONTROLLED MARKETING

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 1, 1904

## READ

### IN THIS ISSUE

What the Farmer Does for America

Enemies or Friends, Which?

The Hold Monopoly Has

Farmers' Grain Elevators

Local Shipments

Misunderstood

The Label and Its Effects

Other Years and Now

A Question of Lunacy

Don't Invest in Great Stock Companies

Tobacco Convention

Address to Cotton Growers

Local Union, Departments, Etc., Etc.



Taking crops of almost equal production in quantity, of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco, and comparing what they brought the farmers under the old system of dump marketing with what the crops of 1903 and 1904 brought under the new system of controlled marketing (though only partially practiced) and we find the wealth producing sum of \$1,194,233,917 in favor of controlled marketing. May future years bring to the farmers such Christmas turkeys, is the heart felt wish of Up-to-Date Farming.

See table on page 13 this issue.

## FOR THE CO-OPERATING FARMERS OF AMERICA



FASTEST  
HARNESS  
HORSE

WORLD  
CHAMPION  
PACER



IN THE  
WORLD

DAN PATCH 1:56

VALUED AT  
\$150,000

## BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

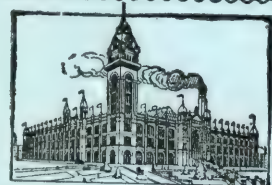
PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS. SIZE 24 BY 34 INCHES.

The picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, in six colors, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. This picture shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off the ground. The picture we will mail you is entirely free of advertising and makes a very fine horse picture for framing.

## MAILED FREE WITH POSTAGE REPAID

IF YOU WRITE TO US AND ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS:  
1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?  
2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Address Owners at Once..INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.  
Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00.  
This Engraving Shows Our New  
Minneapolis Factory.  
It Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space.  
Also Large Factory at Toronto, Canada,  
Containing 50,000 Feet of Space.

## BIG PROFIT IN HOGS, CATTLE AND HORSES 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your "International Stock Food" for several years for my Hogs, Cattle and Horses. No person can afford to get along without it providing he wants to save feed, have healthy, thrifty, clean good looking animals with big profit. I could hardly raise hogs without it. For pigs that are weaned it is the best that I ever used, as even the runts at once commence to grow as if by magic when fed "International Stock Food" every day.

DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA.

Respectfully yours, MATT MILLER.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You \$1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Do you Desire Any Further Information about "International Stock Food," etc., or Want a Copy of Our Finely Illustrated Stock Book Containing 183 Engravings from Life That Cost Us Over \$3000 Cash and Which Contains an Extra Fine Veterinary Department? If Your Letter Requests It the Stock Book Will Be Mailed Free. Address.....INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

## DON'T USE ANY OF THESE PREPARATIONS

Except with the understanding that You Are To Have Your Money Refunded promptly in any case of failure. We authorize our One Hundred Thousand Dealers to sell every package or bottle on the "Spot Cash Guarantee" which is printed on every label. We positively guarantee that our "Spot Cash Guarantee" will be lived up to in every detail.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" "INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE" "INTERNATIONAL HOOF OINTMENT" "INTERNATIONAL SILVER PINE HEALING OIL"  
"INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD" "INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE" "INTERNATIONAL PHENO-CHLORO" "INTERNATIONAL QUICK CLEANER"  
"INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER" "INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP" "INTERNATIONAL COMPOUND ABSORBENT" "INTERNATIONAL COUGH AND LUNG SYRUP"  
"INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER" "INTERNATIONAL FOOT REMEDY" "INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE"

Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Incidental Mention

The American Seeding Machine Co.'s 1905 Almanac, a Household Encyclopedia, is an advertising document, of course; but it is a real almanac for the approaching year, but it contains quite a treasury of useful things and many a hearty laugh. Send a postal card addressed as above to Springfield, Ohio, and get one free.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., need no introduction to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but they have this season adopted a novel method to convince the public of the superior quality of their goods. They have had a handy and useful paring knife made from a sample of the top wire of their celebrated woven wire fence. They will send one of these knives free to any of our readers who wish to know more about the Page fence, and will ask for it, mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Readers will notice in this issue an advertisement of Andersch Bros., Dept. 98, Minneapolis, Minn. To any reader of Up-to-Date Farming interested in hunting or trapping they will send a large cloth bound book telling all about this business for \$1.00. The regular price of the work is \$1.50 and it is well worth that amount. The book has pictures and descriptions of all the fur bearing animals. It is well worth \$1.00 of anyone's money if they want to learn all about hunting, trading and trapping. Send for a copy.

## CAN BOYS BE TRUSTED WITH GUNS?

At a meeting of the Benedict's Club in Philadelphia the other day, a heated discussion arose over the question of whether boys should be allowed to handle firearms. The argument was precipitated by one of the members, who owned a country residence, remarking that he would not trust his youngsters with guns. This brought an energetic looking member to his feet with the reply, "I can't say I agree with my friend \* \* \* I wouldn't give a snap for a boy that couldn't be trusted with a

gun. As for me, I want to see my boys grow up into men—responsible, clear eyed and steady of nerve, and I don't believe there is anything more potent to this end than to give a boy a good, reliable gun and turn him loose in the open country. I have three boys, ranging in years from eight to fifteen, and each has his rifle and shotgun. The oldest has used his for five years and has not done any damage yet, and in that time, my acres have never required a scarecrow."

This point of view is on a line with the educational movement being carried on by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, 365 Pine street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., manufacturers of the famous Stevens Rifles, Shotguns and Pistols. We have just received a copy of their "Book of Out-door Sports" which deals not only with Stevens Arms, but contains many valuable articles on various subjects of interest to lovers of out-door life. We understand these people are charging nothing for the book, but send it to applicants upon receipt of four cents in stamps to cover postage.

## THESE GO TOGETHER

and make

## A VALUABLE PAIR

Farmers often need to shell corn. The old way of shelling by hand is entirely out of date. It no longer satisfies our up-to-date people. But here is what does. It is the—



This is absolutely the highest grade hand corn sheller on the market. It runs easily and is practically indestructible. Price, \$1.75, but we will send one of these shellers and UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year, new or renewal, for \$2. For a club of eight at 50 cents each, we will send a sheller free.

The Black Hawk Sheller's Companion is the—

## BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL



This is a very popular machine. It grinds corn, oats, wheat, etc. It makes the nicest kind of graham flour and corn-meal for table use. It is light and easily handled, and does satisfactory work in every respect. Price, \$2.90, but for \$3 we will send one of these mills and UP-TO-DATE FARMING, new or renewal, for one year. Or we will give one free for a club of ten at 50 cents each. A club of eighteen will get them both.

## AMUSEMENTS

—FOR—

## YOUNG AND OLD

We have a few hundred copies of Wehman's Wizard's Manual, Secrets of Mind Reading, Magic, Ventriloquism, etc., which we propose to give to our friends.

We do not regard the book as of very great intrinsic value, but it is quite a storehouse of harmless amusements, startling surprises, tricks, magic, etc., and explains almost all the great tricks that have astonished and almost startled the world.

We will send one of these books (while they last) by mail postpaid, absolutely FREE, to any one who will send us 50 cents for one new subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year. Young people can learn tricks in this book which will put them far ahead of any of their associates in amusement circles. You must ask for the book when you send.

Perhaps as useful a feed cooker as has yet had our attention is one manufactured by the Electric Wheel Co., Box 170, Quincy, Ill. The idea of this age, in fact, its necessity, is to save as well as to make, and if the nutritive value of feed may be increased by cooking, whatever that increase is represents the amount of feed saved in the operation. That the saving amounts to more than the cost of the cooking is evidenced by the increased number of feeders that are adopting the method. It would be well to write the manufacturer for a description of their cooker, with as account of what it may accomplish.



Entered at the Indianapolis  
Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Number 23

We have had numerous letters setting forth the benefits received through the A. S. of E. by reason of increased prices and maintained prices. We now ask for expressions as to whether land has increased in value on account of its increased earning power. If a farm is worth \$50 or \$100 an acre when it produces 60c to 75c wheat, what is it worth now when it is producing \$1.00 to \$1.20 wheat? Also other crops can be referred to in the same way. Send reply to the publisher of this paper.



# OTHER YEARS AND NOW

## Overzealous Bear in the "Soup"

The Northwestern Miller is just now on a very hot griddle. Of course it is devoted to the great milling interests, and is thoroughly imbued with the mistaken idea that the cheaper the grain in the farmers' hands the better it is for the miller. Acting upon the history of past years, when the farmers have put their grain on sale as fast as it was ready for market, the Northwestern Miller has advised its clients not to buy wheat at the prices that have prevailed this year, but to wait until the break came, and then get it at the lowest price.

But the break has failed to come, and the mills find they cannot get enough wheat at all without going to Canada for it, and paying a duty of 25 cents a bushel, or bonding their mills to secure compliance with the law forbidding them to sell the product of the imported wheat in this country.

So the Northwestern Miller finds itself in bad odor, and, as it admits, is the recipient of "unsolicited testimonials in the shape of deceased felines, soup bunches, and ancient eggs."

But the Northwestern Miller still whistles to keep its courage up, and draws a parallel between 1888 and the present year. In October, 1888, number one Northern wheat sold in Minneapolis at \$1.20, but in the following June it had fallen to 80 cents. This the Northwestern Miller claims to believe, will be the situation to which present market conditions will lead. It reasons thus:

The population of the United States in 1883 was 63,000,000; the wheat crop of that year was 416,000,000, or 6.6 bushels per capita, and the average price was \$1.12. In 1904 the population is estimated to be 80,000,000, the wheat crop 526,000,000, the per capita 6.57 bushels, and the price \$1.20. This figuring makes the per capita supply of wheat this year only three one-hundredths bushel less than in 1888, when prices eventually dropped to a much lower level. Hence it argues that prices now must fall as they fell in 1888.

But there are several conditions now which did not exist in 1888, and which the Northwestern Miller does not take into account. The requirement for seed wheat in 1904-5 is much greater than it was in 1888, and per capita consumption is also greater now than it was then. Besides the ordinary consumption in the various forms of bread and pastries, there are many articles made of it, thousands of uses, that were entirely unknown fifteen years ago. Note that the per capita above is not the per capita of consumption, but the per capita of total supply.

We must also take into consideration the fact that general prices are on a much higher level in 1904 than they were in 1888, which makes the equitable price of wheat, even if all other conditions were the same, much higher now than in 1888.

Last, but not least, as the orators say, farmers are not marketing their wheat as they did in 1888. Their minds are now centered upon a price. They are selling when they get the price, and they are not selling when they don't get it. In the far Northwest shipments show there is still some reckless selling, but not in the great centers of production. The result must be a steady supply at the equitable price, but no glut of the market. In 1888 the crop went from the threshing machine into the elevators, where it was held for speculative prices on an advancing market until the promise of the crop of 1889 caused a panic on 'Change, and it was hurled upon the market, and the slump came. No matter what the promise of the crop of 1905 may be, with the wheat in the farmers' hands and going constantly into consumption at the equitable price, the market panic of the spring of 1889 cannot recur.

The above course of reasoning, which the most careful review compels us to consider sound, enables us to answer without difficulty, the three conundrums proposed by the Northwestern Miller, to wit:

"When will the flour market be congested in 1904?"

"When will present inflated prices topple to their fall?"

"How far will prices have to decline in order to find a legitimate basis?"

1. When the millers ignorantly lay in a year's supply of grain in a few months, and then tumble a year's supply of flour upon the market in a few months, there will be a congested flour market.

2. If there are inflated values they are not alone in the line of farm products, but they cover the entire range of values, and grain and other farm product values should not go down until all other values go down in the same proportion.

3. A legitimate basis is one that rests upon cost of production, including a fair remuneration for labor and means employed, equitably compared with the general reward accorded human effort. This may enable us to know when prices have reached a legitimate basis.

It is our opinion that the Northwestern Miller would act wisely in preparing additional receptacles for "deceased felines, soup bunches, and ancient eggs."

## Annual Car Famine

The Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois recently met in Springfield, and among other questions discussed was, "What is the grain shipper's remedy for the annual car famine?"

We do not know how those scholarly people handled the subject, but Up-to-Date Farming could have answered it for them very quickly. The shipping facilities of the transportation lines are abundant to meet the demands of consumption, and if farm products were shipped only in quantities to meet the demand, there could be no car famine. On the contrary, the railroads would be given business all the year; there would be no floods of freight, and no necessity for investment in rolling stock to be taxed to its utmost during a brief period but to remain idle all the rest of the year.

Up-to-Date's answer to the above question is Controlled Marketing—marketing the crops of a year through the space of a year to supply the needs of a year. This established, and all dangers of a car famine disappear.

## Local Shipments

Mr. George G. Winans, State Organizer for Michigan, who is an earnest and effective worker, and has done much for the cause of Equity in the Peninsular State, suggests that "each local union whose members want to sell at once, set a minimum price on their products, and then combine to ship in car load lots to commission houses that are thoroughly reliable." He further suggests that certain commission houses in convenient cities be designated, and required to give bond, and that the National Union thereupon guarantee honesty and fair treatment.

This is bordering upon the plan that we have suggested to the broom corn growers of the West, except that we advise them to first make a trial shipment, the society, of course, assuming no responsibility for results.

It is well for us all to be constantly on the lookout for every possible advance that can be made in securing equitable prices for farm products, but we must move cautiously. In many places the local unions are uniting in county unions, a plan we highly commend. The plan suggested could then be much more effectively worked, as the combined effort of a county than as the work of a single local union.

But even then there are serious difficulties not easily overcome. Very few farm products are of uniform grade. They are, therefore, subject to grading at some point between the producer and the consumer. This grading is necessary, and it is demanded by equity itself, but, at the same time, it constitutes one of the most doubtful elements in local shipments, or in shipping the combined products of a county or neighborhood. And commission houses of doubtful honesty make it one of their most fruitful avenues of plunder, and one which is most difficult to detect. The great elevator combine of the Northwest has been openly charged by high official authority with having received grain at one grade and discharged it at another and higher grade; but the grain trust is still "doing business at the same old stand" and in the same old way.

But the houses to receive these shipments are to be bonded. There is a general impression that bonds are an infallible guarantee of performance. Results show that they are far from being so. In the first place, one cannot always know that a bond is good, and amid the business mutations of these days a bond entirely good to-day may be worthless to-morrow. In the second place, to make a bond available, default must be proven, which is frequently a much more tedious and difficult process than a simple action in assumption, the bond becoming an instrument of delay rather than an element of security. Hence for the society as a whole to assume responsibility for these shipments would be entirely impracticable.

But there are honest commission men, though it is to be feared the percentage is not large. The well known "old and reliable" ones are the safest.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that shipments as suggested are proper enough, and may result in increased profits, but they must be done with an understanding of the exigencies of grading, with ordinary business caution, and with the risks necessarily assumed by all shippers.

The real solution of the matter is the establishment of receiving and distributing agencies in all the market centers. Until that can be done controlled marketing must be our principal reliance. With controlled marketing and the equitable price secured, shipments may well be left to the local buyers.

## Don't Invest in Great Stock Companies

We feel it our duty to again urge farmers to be very careful about investing their hard earnings in great stock companies of whose management they can know but little. A glib tongue can make things appear very attractive, and future results can be made magnificent on paper; but money in the pocket or deposited in some safe bank is a far better asset for the farmer and his family than if invested in the brightest corporation scheme yet devised. It means nothing to say that each investing farmer is a stockholder, and that each stockholder has a voice in controlling the business. The farmer out at home on the farm may have the voice all right, but it cannot be heard at the center of operations. The business must of necessity be managed there, and the farmer stockholder can exercise no influence upon it and can know but little about it.

A concern of this character, to which we have referred in former issues of this paper, known as the Farmers' Co-operating Harvesting Machine Company of North America, is still being exploited among the farmers of Ohio, and perhaps other States. An article, but recently sent to the press as a promoter of the concern, really shows it up in a more unfavorable light than we would care to do, yet it might deceive the unsuspecting. It is to be a \$5,000,000 concern, and claims to be now getting money from Ohio farmers at the rate of \$20,000 per county, and expects \$1,760,000 from the farmers of that State.

We do not care to say a word as to the honesty of the concern or its promoters. They may be as honest as humanity gets, and yet the scheme is not a safe or profitable one for farmers to invest in. It proposes to manufacture all kinds of machinery, and thus destroy the farm implement trust by building up another one at the expense of the farmers, and all the benefit it promises the farmers is implements *ten per cent cheaper than the trust prices*. Is any farmer so stupid as not to know that the trust could promptly meet that reduction, and go far enough below it to drive the "farmers' concern" out of business in less than a year? And then where would be the farmers' investment? Besides it seems strange that farmers should be asked to furnish the money to make machines in order to buy them ten per cent below the price charged for machines made with other peoples' money!

One reason given in the article referred to, which seems to have been written in all seriousness, why the chief of this scheme should be trusted with such an enterprise is, that he is "more than six feet high and weighs 200 pounds." Another is that he was once a man of splendid business qualifications, but went broke, because he had placed too much confidence in some one else. But the article we are discussing declares his "friends contend that it is but a question of time until he again resumes the proud position he once occupied in the industrial world." We should think not at the rate of \$20,000 a county from the farmers of Ohio.

Now, it is not at all pleasant to us to speak thus of any business enterprise. We prefer at all times to encourage and build up. But our first duty is to the farmers who are our patrons and supporters, and we feel it to be our sacred duty to speak to them this word of warning, not only in regard to this Ohio enterprise, but as to all other concerns that ask the farmers to buy stock in enterprises which, at best, can result in very little benefit to themselves, but which most likely will prove sink holes for the capital invested.

## Watch With Anxiety

The Post, Washington, D. C., says: "Every summer the financial markets of the world watch with anxiety the growth of the crops in America."

Why? Because there is nothing else of equal value so easily exploited. The unorganized farmer furnishes a luxuriant pasture ground for the crows and vultures of exploitation. Organization must change this. Co-operation must defeat speculation. Controlled marketing must bring just wages to the farmer.



# Enemies or Friends, Which?

In their reasonable struggle for equitable prices for farm products, it is questionable whether the old line agricultural papers are the friends of the farmers or their enemies. This article is not prompted by any feeling of jealousy on the part of Up-to-Date Farming. We have often appealed to the agricultural press to aid in this work in behalf of the farmers, have more than once proposed to share with them any advantage we may have as the chosen promoter of the movement, have offered to share with them the honors of the struggle and the glory of victory. But they seem to have got into a rut so deep that they cannot see changed conditions that are being recognized by the traders themselves; or their relations with the speculative interests are so close that they cannot, or dare not, break them off.

A paper now lies before us which, in reply to a request, tells its readers it believes wheat prices will stay up, but—there is always a "but" or an "if." In the case before us, the farmers are admonished to not be too sure of good prices, that in spite of reports to the contrary, "other countries may come forward with a crop that would cause prices to drop; that wheat harvest in foreign countries takes place the first of the year, and there is no telling what the developments may be. The old warning comes to us forcibly that "the cow may eat up the grindstone." The trend of the whole thing, the purpose of it, is to cause the farmer to rush his grain into the market, as he has always done, for the benefit of the "scalpers."

The fact is, and our editorial friends ought to know it, that the world's wheat belt lies in the north temperate zone, and the harvest is approximately in the same season that ours is. This is true of both domestic and foreign countries. Only a small portion of the world's wheat is produced in the south temperate zone, including only the

fields of South America and Australia, and a few other minor points, which have their harvest at a season opposite from ours.

The same paper in the same article, seriously answering a serious question, reminds its readers that there is great danger that people may learn to make biscuits of—beans! and thus knock the price of wheat into smithereens, not only for the present, but for all time, for "when a substitute is found it is used largely for the original when the price is reduced."

In other words, when people learn to use bean biscuits, they are not likely to return to the old-fashioned biscuits "our mothers used to make" of common wheat flour. Therefore, farmers had better sell their wheat a little lower, and save themselves the dire calamity of being driven out of business by bean biscuits!

These things would be amusing if they were not serious—not serious in the thing itself, but as showing the standing and animus of at least a portion of the agricultural press. Why should farm journals begrudge the farmer a fair price for his products? Why should they begrudge him the right to estimate the value of his stuff and hold it till he gets the price, just as everybody else does? Why are these papers so fearful that the venomous serpent of speculation in staple products may be scotched, wounded or killed?

We say to planters in the most emphatic language, Hold your cotton until you get your price. To the corn growers and tobacco growers, Hold your crops until you get your price. To the wheat raisers, Hold your wheat until you get your price. If these editors and their unhappy readers learn to eat bean biscuits, it will be their misfortune, and not your fault. Besides that may help our friends, the bean growers. See? But don't be uneasy about your wheat.

## How Farmers Pay Others' Debts

A paper published at the National Capital has this to say of what the farmer does for the country:

It is the American farmer who has the proud distinction of paying off Uncle Sam's huge indebtedness in Europe, who has brought securities from foreign banks, and who has sent American capital around the world looking for investment. The farmer and his stupendous volume of products are America's real bulwark.

That brief paragraph contains much food for thought. It is nothing new to be told that the weight of national prosperity rests upon the shoulders of the farmer; but that reference to "Uncle Sam's huge indebtedness to Europe" may well claim attention. This does not mean that the United States government is, or has been, indebted to any of the European governments; it refers to investments made by foreign capitalists in American securities—bonds and mortgages of corporations and municipalities, and in some cases of the government itself. The farmer is not responsible for any of these debts or obligations, has never been consulted about them, has never given his sanction to them, has derived no personal benefit from them, and has no personal interest in them, if we except the government bonds, which he is said to endorse by his votes at elections, and for which he is responsible as one of the many citizens. Yet, "it is the American farmer who has the proud distinction of paying off" this huge indebtedness to Europe—of paying off these great debts contracted not only by his government, but by the thousands of corporations which were created to bleed and oppress him rather than to benefit and uplift.

If the farmer has paid these great debts, he has done it by his labor. He had no other means of payment. His labor produced crops. Those crops, in accordance with the teaching he has had, went recklessly into the market at the lowest possible price. They were exploited by the corporations which sat, vulture-like, upon the Chimborazo of commercial spoliation, and, when out of the farmers' hands, were hurried abroad to "pay off this huge indebtedness to Europe!"

If the farmer were not himself to blame for his method of marketing, which makes such things possible, the very announcement would be nearly sufficient to lead to open revolt against the system. But as he himself, by his inexcusable method of marketing his products, has created, encouraged and built up the system, and laid the foundation for his own plundering, for taking of the fruits of his toil to pay the debts of others, it is now up to him, since he has learned better, to change his methods and make such exploitation impossible.

If any one says the farmer was paid for such of his products as went abroad to pay this indebtedness, we say NO. There was a pretense of paying him, but he was not paid what his products were

worth. If he had been there would have been no advantage in paying the foreign debts with the products. The debtor would just as well have sent the money instead. It was the part that was not paid for, the excess of the value over the price, that paid the foreign debts. Let the corporation and trust apologist put that in his pipe and smoke it.

## The Hold Monopoly Has

Mr. Joseph Struthers, of the United States Geological Survey, in making his report on the "Production of Aluminum and Bauxite in 1903," admits that it has not been possible to obtain exact statistics of the production of aluminum for the reason that the sole producer in the United States, the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, declines to state, even approximately, its output.

This brief official statement contains much food for serious thought. Aluminum is one of the newly discovered metals, and it is one of the lightest metals known. Its weight is one-fourth that of silver—a disk of aluminum the size of a silver dollar would weigh (approximately) only as much as a silver quarter dollar. It is white like silver, but it has a bluish tint which readily distinguishes it from that metal. It does not oxidize nor tarnish; chemicals to which even silver yields do not affect aluminum. It is a very useful metal, being valuable in the arts and in mechanics. It is found in clay, granite and other rocky substance, and is, therefore, abundant in nature, but the process of extracting it is controlled by patents.

Aluminum is now principally obtained from bauxite, rich deposits of which are found in various portions of the eastern hemisphere, and in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas in the United States.

But, as we have seen, its manufacture in this country is monopolized by a single firm, the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, and this monopoly feels itself sufficiently powerful to refuse to furnish the government of the United States so much as an approximate report of its output.

Previous to October, 1903, there was a rival company, the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, operating, it was claimed, by slightly different processes, and under different patents. But these companies were in constant litigation, the Cleveland Company finally getting a decision against the Pittsburgh Company involving some three million dollars. The Pittsburgh Company then made terms with the Cleveland Company, and secured the sole right to manufacture this useful article and furnish it to the American people.

The point is this: Here is a substance of general utility, the natural supply of which is almost as inexhaustible as the air itself, held under letters

patent as a close monopoly by a single firm, which defies the authority of the government, not only as to its method of operation, and its prices and cost, but as to the amount of its annual output.

This monopoly thus has the power to arbitrarily and secretly levy tribute on every user of aluminum in the United States, and, as the metal enters more and more every year into implements and articles in common use, it may be easily understood that the tax is an annually increasing one, and that, even now, it has attained gigantic proportions.

It is proper that the people should know these things, though the press seems loth to give them publicity. The people themselves are the sufferers, and yet they are the power behind them. There may come a time when a thoroughly aroused public will see to it that the whole patent system, beneficent in some of its features, shall tumble about the heads of its arrogant and exacting beneficiaries.

## A Question of Lunacy

The American Miller (newspaper) holds an *inquiring lunatic* on the editor of Up-to-Date Farming, and decides that we are fully qualified for a berth in an institution to which people generally go with reluctance.

Our offending is that we were so daft as to enter a protest against Secretary Bradley's contention that the American farmer should voluntarily lower the price of his entire wheat crop in order to induce foreign countries to take an imaginary few thousand bushels of surplus. On that point we are just as crazy as ever. The American farmer is under no obligation to lower the price of his wheat to accommodate anybody.

But the American Miller says we teach "the absurd doctrine that American farmers have only to hold their produce to get any price he may arbitrarily fix as a proper minimum."

Yes, we teach it. Can the American Miller prove that it is an "absurd doctrine?" Let's see about it. To begin with, the farmer's produce is his own, isn't it? It belongs to him by right of production. Suppose he should decide to keep it absolutely. Is there any power that can legally compel him to sell it, or to part with it in any other way? Yes, you say, the world needs it and must have it. Very well. There are but two ways it can be got from that farmer—it must be had either with his consent or without it. If it be procured with his consent, the consent must first be secured, and that can be done only by complying with his terms—paying his price. And there you are! If you get it without his consent, you must take it by force or by stealth, either of which is criminal under the law.

Which method does the American Miller advocate? As the first method, advocated by us, is an "absurd doctrine," we must conclude that the American Miller, which would not advocate an "absurd doctrine," advocates the second method, and would have it by stealth or by force, if the farmer should fix a "proper minimum" and be real stubborn about sticking to it. Happily, there are public institutions for the class of people who take property that belongs to others without their consent, as well as for those who teach the "absurd doctrine" that farmers co-operating together, not one nor all, but enough to control the market, can fix a "proper minimum" price on their produce and secure it. The inmates of the one are looked on with pity, those of the other with scorn and contempt. Which does the American Miller prefer?

And we repeat what we said in a former issue of Up-to-Date Farming, that it would be better for the American farmer to burn his little export surplus to ashes rather than "purchase its export at such a price!" What price? Not the price offered for the wheat in Europe, but the price, the terms, on which alone, it was contended he could secure its export, the loss to him of reducing the price of the entire crop to the proposed export basis. Better lose the whole of the little surplus than to suffer the loss that would be entailed by the proposed reduction of the price of the whole crop. We stick to that, and sensible farmers endorse it by holding their wheat and getting the "proper minimum" price in spite of Secretary Bradley and the American Miller.

## Some Interesting Figures

England paid for United States crops last year as follows: For wheat, \$73,000,000; for corn, \$17,000,000; cotton, \$124,000,000. Total, \$214,000,000.

Now, there are some other figures that would be still more interesting, but nobody has made them, and nobody will make them—figures to show how much the farmer actually received for this \$214,000,000 worth of products.



## Better Prices, Better Farms, More Products

The government reports the smallest percentage of corn in farmers' hands ever known at this time of the year. The 1903 crop sold for twice as much to the farmer as any crop of approximately the same size ever raised before. This was because farmers controlled their marketing and at no time was there a large surplus in the hands of manipulators to be used as a club to beat prices down. It is an incontrovertible proof of our theory that the world must have all the crops farmers grow, and if it can't get them at prices made by the buyers it will take them at prices made by the seller. In fact, the price is the least consideration when it comes to farmers' stuff. The other people must have them at some price, or any price.

In this connection the following report from Chicago is interesting.

### RECEIPTS LIGHTEST IN TEN YEARS.

Receipts of old corn at Chicago during the last week have not been so light in ten years, showing depleted supplies. Stocks of contract there have been sold except 300,000 bushels, mostly on the basis of 7 cents over May in store, and at the rate it is being shipped out there will be little left in two weeks. Stocks of all grades unsold are not to exceed 600,000 bushels, and are going out faster than the corn comes in. Under such conditions there is a demand for new corn as fast as it is moved in the next two months, which is expected to sustain prices for May close to a 45c basis. Even with the crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels there will be no excess of supplies.

Also the following:

### AMERICA TO SUPPLY WORLD.

The new corn just preparing for market finds the old crop swept away. The East is as bare of corn as the West and South are overflowing with the grain. Argentina, the only competitor of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, is almost through with its shipping, and must await another crop ere it again becomes a competitor in the markets of Europe. Central and southeastern Europe, heretofore this country's sole competitor in the Eastern Hemisphere, this time becomes a consumer rather than a producer owing to a disastrous drought. For all practical purposes America has the corn market of the world alone with the product to fill all orders.

Realizing his advantage, confident of his position, American farmer is selling slowly. As a result the marketings from the crop of 1904 are far behind those in the years when a much smaller output was tallied.

And still another:

### FARMERS HOLD TRUMP CARD.

The consumer appears to be more than anxious and it is up to the farmer to say whether he shall be supplied liberally enough to break the price of the agarian's own product. With the keen merchandising proclivity displayed by the agriculturist in selling his last two crops it is more than likely that the supply will be plentiful only when the real anxiety of the buyer is reflected by his willingness to pay a good price.

All that farmers need to do is to control marketing and keep the demand seeking the supply. This is easily accomplished by setting your mind on the A. S. of E. minimum price and letting none go for less. It will be easier to maintain prices than to raise them. Cash No. 2 corn was worth 56½ cents at Chicago when this article was written, November 15th.

Corn sold in the Indianapolis market as high as 68 cents last summer, which should not have been the case if enough corn was raised. The plain truth is, it is becoming difficult for farmers to raise enough grain, and this difficulty will prevail until through the stimulant of good prices they build up their ground and raise larger average yields.

## The Label and Its Effects

People have various ideas of the effect of the use of the farmers' union label. In the first place it serves as a bond of union between all classes of organized labor. If union farmers give preference in their purchases and use to articles bearing the label of organized labor, then union labor will give preference to articles bearing the label of the organized farmers. This does not mean that farmers will pay more for the articles made by union labor, nor that laboring people will pay more for products bearing the stamp of the organized farmers. This is not to be expected, nor would it be equitable.

The effect and benefits are these: The union marked goods will find the readiest sale, and will be taken first, so that if there is a surplus left to be a drug upon the market, it will be a "scab" made article or a "dumper's" product. When the dumper finds that his products are being left all the time while those of his union neighbor are being eagerly sought and taken, he'll begin to wonder what is the matter. And when the dealer notes the same thing, which he will very quickly do, he'll look for the union label in making his purchases, and will politely refuse articles without the label with the very reasonable excuse, "They will not sell." Hence the label brings about the Scriptural difference, "One shall be taken and the other left." The dumper will be left.

Subscribers and correspondents will help our office work very much if they will give their country every time they write to us. Please remember this.

## The Tobacco Convention

The report given elsewhere of the convention of tobacco growers recently held at Lynchburg, Va., under the auspices of the American Society of Equity, cannot escape the attention of a single reader of Up-to-Date Farming. The success of this convention marks an era in the price making and marketing of American farm products. Such conventions will be held every year, not, perhaps, separate for each product, but great national conventions representing ALL THE PRODUCTS. The growers of each, then, from every section of the country, can confer and agree upon equitable prices for all products. Those prices will be ratified by the producers everywhere and they will be maintained, consigning to eternal oblivion the ruinous system that so long prevailed without a protest.

## The Presidential Election

Little remains to be said about the late presidential election. The daily and weekly press has long since given all the particulars. The result was no great surprise except in its overwhelming character. In this it was a surprise to people and politicians alike.

The victorious party will make a great mistake if it considers the vote of 1904 as an endorsement of all it has done, or as a license to do what its leaders please. This fact has been pointed out with gratifying clearness by some of the strongest partisan papers. But the alleged beneficiaries of certain policies of the party in power, are very likely to so construe it, and take steps for still further advantages in their respective lines of special privilege, and the monopoly of great public interests. We may see the first cropping out of this in the rumors, started very soon after the election, of the most gigantic railroad merger yet conceived; one calculated to place the transportation of the country virtually under the control of Standard Oil.

Such things as these, as we view them from a nonpartisan standpoint, constitute the greatest danger that lurks in the path of the vote. But President Roosevelt's prompt announcement that he will not under any circumstances stand for another term, and the declaration by some of his closest friends that his administration will be absolutely of the people and not of the politicians, are reassuring. Let us hope that it may be so, and that there may be no mistake as to who are "the people."

But there are lessons also for the defeated party; but it is not our province to point out political mistakes, and we shall refer to but one phase of the campaign—that clustering around Judge Parker's closing speeches. Slander, though too often indulged, is abominated by the more enlightened of civilized peoples. It may still pass without serious notice among contestants for petty offices, where the candidates are personally known to the voters, but on the part of a candidate for the highest office in the gift of any people, it could not be expected to go unrebuked. With all of Judge Parker's greatness, he is evidently not acquainted with the temper of the masses of the American people, or he never would have been misled into making the personal assaults now familiar to the reading, even to the listening public. The success of his "gold telegram" may have misled him, but that was delivered after the votes had been cast, and the voters, tired and many of them, already disgusted, were starting for home. The personal attacks on the president of the nation came while the votes were yet in the hands of the people, while many were in doubt and felt little concern. The rebuke, we take it, was swift and emphatic.

We do not assume that the result would have been different had those closing speeches of Judge Parker never been made, but they lent activity to a singularly apathetic campaign, and closed it in a blaze of fire and a whirlwind of enthusiasm, which swept almost every doubter and many others into the victorious column. It is regretted that Judge Parker set such a precedent, but it is one not likely to be followed.

But the campaign is over. The election is unmistakably decided. Let all once more turn their faces to the front, and step forward until each foot is firmly placed upon the most advanced line of progress, not to remain there, however, any longer than another forward step may be taken. Let us hope that corruption may be rebuked in high and low places, that abuses may be corrected, wrongs righted, evils averted, justice impartially administered, and Equity firmly established. May the ensuing four years of the nation's official life witness such development as the country never saw before, and that its agricultural life, bursting the shell of customs old and ruinous, may emerge into a brighter day than ever dawned upon a people.

## Misunderstood

The Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D., misunderstands our position in regard to the prices of farm products. We agree that a farmer's failing is to hold on a rising market and to sell at a loss on a falling one. We have constantly advised against that, but the difficult thing is to determine just what is the proper selling point. To aid in that determination is the object of the minimum prices named by the American Society of Equity. These prices are not fixed arbitrarily. They are determined by the most careful and exhaustive study of the crop situation, aided by the most perfect system of crop reports and investigation ever devised and put into practice, all equitably compared with and adjusted to the general level of prices covering the period for which the prices are made. They are given as the minimum price at the most prominent market center for the article named, and producers are advised to hold if necessary for that price less reasonable cost of getting the product to that market. This is so plain that it need not be misunderstood, and farmers who hold for more than that do so on their own judgment.

There are localities, however, where the local price of some articles is equal to or greater than the normal price at the point named. In such cases the producer must exercise his judgment in selling. But he should not sell below the minimum price less cost of getting to the market center.

## What to Do With the Corn

We have been asked many times, "What shall I do with my corn, sell it at what the market will pay, feed it, or hold it?"

We have only one reply to all and our advice now given will hold good until another corn crop is grown. It is as follows:

If you can realize the minimum price as printed in every issue of Up-to-Date Farming, either by direct sale or feeding, let it go. If you cannot, then hold it until you can get this price. We would not let a bushel of corn go on the market for less if we could build cribs or rail pens to hold it.

Now you have our advice. Those who follow it will have no cause for regret.

1,000,000  
MEMBERS WANTED  
— FOR THE —  
**AMERICAN**  
**≡SOCIETY≡**  
**OF EQUITY**

See extraordinary appeal elsewhere in this issue. Also see the picture of the farmer's Christmas turkey on first page. Should we ask in vain when you know that this society and UP-TO-DATE FARMING are responsible for these good things that farmers are enjoying. If it had not been for the work done by these institutions you positively would not have had such a fat turkey. You never had it before when all the other conditions were the same. Controlled marketing is everything. You know who taught it. Come, now, give credit where credit is due and let us have that MIL-LION NOW.

1,000,000



# AT LYNCHBURG

## The First Convention by American Farmers to Establish Prices

The American Society of Equity was formed for a definite purpose, and it had a definite purpose in calling together the growers of tobacco, and holding a convention. This purpose was, simply told, to establish an equitable price, a minimum price, for the present crop of tobacco. With this purpose in view, delegates representing the bright and dark tobacco districts of Virginia and Kentucky, met in Lynchburg. As a result of this meeting, the convention announced to the tobacco growers everywhere, and to the tobacco buyers in every market, that every hundred pounds of dark tobacco, averaging the prime leaf with the lugs, is worth \$9.00; that the average dark tobacco grown in Kentucky is worth \$8.00 per hundred pounds; that the bright tobacco of Virginia is worth an average price of \$12.00 per hundred pounds; that the Burley tobacco of Kentucky is worth \$12.00 per hundred pounds.

This scale of prices is not a hasty conclusion. It was the best judgment of a convention of tobacco growers who have produced thousands of pounds of tobacco annually, and many of whom have grown old and gray-headed in the cultivation of the crop. These prices were set after careful and earnest deliberation and consultation, and we challenge the world—growers, buyers, manufacturers and retailers of tobacco included—to show good reason why these prices shall not be maintained.

Mr. S. J. Baker, of Hawesville, Ky., who opened the convention, was forceful in his remarks concerning the marketing of the crop. "We will set a price," said he, "and if we have judgment enough to put a fair, equitable price upon the tobacco, we will have backbone enough to stand behind our judgment, and compel the buyers to pay the price, or go without tobacco."

Hon. Wm. A. Goad, of Bedford County, Va., was made chairman of the convention, and the writer was chosen secretary; and from the minutes of the meeting, I wish to report how the work of the convention was carried on and received. After the enrollment of the delegates present Mr. E. L. Davenport, of Cisney, Muhlenburg County, Ky., spoke for some time upon the workings of the American Society of Equity. He clearly demonstrated that wheat reached the price set by the Society for two years, and sold at that price. The way to create a demand for dollar wheat, or at any other equitable price, is to refuse absolutely and at all times to sell a bushel of wheat for less than the price. This the farmers are doing and will continue to do. What has been done with wheat can be done with tobacco, and the purpose of the convention is to reach a definite conclusion in regard to what should be the minimum price of tobacco.

About 4 o'clock, Hon. H. B. Sherman, Assistant National Organizer of the A. S. of E., and representing the National Union, arrived at the hall. Mr. Sherman is well known to the readers of Up-to-Date, and his work in Kentucky in the interest of the American Society of Equity has been far reaching and successful.

Mr. Sherman was given the closest attention. He demonstrated the futility of trying to accomplish any great or lasting good through small organizations, and the necessity of a large number of the tobacco growers becoming participants in a single plan upon which to act, and the great power they could wield by acting upon that plan. "There is no other plan under heaven whereby we farmers may be saved except the plan represented by the Society of Equity," said Mr. Sherman, and then he gave proof of this assertion by showing how other plans have failed in the past and must fail in the future. It is true that recently other organizations have adopted similar plans to that of this society, but how much more readily would these plans be carried out if they were all working in one great national organization,

from one headquarters. Mr. Sherman suggested that a committee of tobacco growers, experienced enough to be experts, be appointed to ascertain what the lowest price should be on the tobacco crop, and leave the farmer a fair margin of profit. The chairman then appointed, after due consideration, the following committee: Otho Hull, Bedford County; Geo. N. Parker, Pittsylvania County; R. J. Narshall, Campbell County; W. W. Hobson, Powhattan County; H. F. Marcuson, Brunswick County; E. T. Bondurant, Farmville, Prince Edward County; W. J. Elam, Amelia County; S. B. Elam, Cumberland County; W. D. Rice, Charlotte County, all of Virginia, and S. J. Baker, Hancock County; M. F. Sharp, Ohio County; M. Shrewsbury, Kreckenridge County; Dr. W. N. Short, McLean County; L. N. Robertson, Davis County, and E. S. Davenport, Muhlenburg County, all of Kentucky.

This committee went into night session at 8 o'clock and continued until 11 o'clock, when they adjourned until 8 o'clock the next morning. Every phase of the pricing and selling of tobacco was taken up and considered carefully.

While the committee was at work, the convention listened to speeches by Dr. Evans of Campbell County, and Mr. Sherman, of Indiana. Dr. Evans, who belongs to a local organization, spoke earnestly, urging every farmer to join some organization at once, and then stand by it. Carefully consider the different organizations, and then unite with the one that promises the best things for the farmers and promises them soonest.

Mr. Sherman then addressed the convention at length. He gave the plans of the A. S. of E. so lucidly that all delegates present were most favorably impressed with the simplicity of the plan, and the strength of the society in Kentucky. Members of other organizations expressed their satisfaction, and showed a determination to co-operate to bring about the results desired.

On the morning of the 11th, the committee on prices met at 8 o'clock and continued their deliberations. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by the chair, and after an invocation by D. G. C. Butts, of Lynchburg, awaited the report of the committee. At 10:15 the committee appeared, and presented the following report: We, the committee on prices report that the average prices of tobacco all around shall be as follows: For Virginia, a minimum of \$9.00 per hundred for dark tobacco; \$12.00 per hundred for bright tobacco. For Kentucky, \$8.00 per hundred for dark tobacco, and \$12.00 per hundred for the Burley tobacco. W. D. Rice, who represented the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association of Virginia, and was a member of the committee, acquiesced in the above prices. Signed: W. W. Hobson, chairman; E. L. Davenport, secretary.

With very little debate or parleying the convention took action upon the report of the committee and adopted it unanimously.

It was decided to make the convention of Tobacco Growers' Associations a permanent thing, under the name of the American Tobacco Growers' Association of the American Society of Equity. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: E. L. Davenport, Cisney, Ky., president; C. Hayes Taylor, Bedford City, Va., secretary. Hon. H. B. Sherman of Greenburg, Ind., W. D. Rice, Tola, Charlotte County, Va., and L. N. Robertson, Owensboro, Davis County, Ky., were elected the executive committee. The next meeting will be held in Owensboro, Ky., some time next October.

The business of the convention was then practically completed, and adjournment was made, sine die.

Respectfully submitted to the tobacco growers and to the American Society of Equity.

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Secretary.

## Tobacco Convention Notes

The work of the tobacco convention at Lynchburg, Va., will stand in history as the first convention of farmers ever held in America to determine prices of farm crops. But it will not be the last. What the tobacco growers have done, the growers of all other crops can do. And instead of a convention representing a single crop, we can have national conventions representing all the crops. In these national conventions expert committees representing each crop will be appointed, who will do just as the tobacco committee at Lynchburg did—after due deliberation report to the general convention, where each report can be considered and acted upon, all interests taking part. Could there be more important conventions?

The tobacco situation is somewhat like the cotton situation, many of the crops are mortgaged in advance to dealers for means for the growers to live upon while making the crop. It is right to pay these debts, as nearly on time as possible, but do as the cotton growers are doing, ask the indulgence of your merchants as far as possible. But we believe enough can hold to affect the price.

The convention has given tremendous impetus to the work of organization in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, and Organizer Sherman has work laid out for all the rest of the year.

Mr. Sherman declares that no hall will be found in Owensboro large enough to hold the next annual convention of tobacco growers.

The only complaint of the business men of Lynchburg was that they did not know in advance more of the nature of the convention, so that they could have given the tobacco growers a royal welcome.

Tobacco growers must remember that this is their first effort, and that there is still a great lack of organization among them, and a great many things lie between them and complete success, but under existing conditions they must not be easily discouraged nor seriously disappointed. Stick to it, and do your best.

The effect of organization is clearly shown in the attendance at the convention. Notice how prominently Kentucky figures, and then look at the map of Kentucky given elsewhere in this issue.

## An Appeal

To the Tobacco Growers of America: Elsewhere in this issue is an account of the National Tobacco Growers' Convention. Read it carefully. This convention has established a price on the present crop of tobacco. They have decreed that no delegate, or tobacco grower represented by these delegates, should allow a pound of their tobacco to be placed upon the market at an average price of less than \$9 in Virginia or \$8 in Kentucky for dark tobacco and \$12 for bright tobacco in Virginia and \$12 for the Burley tobacco grown in Kentucky? Isn't it worth it? Then why not get it? Remember these are minimum prices. No tobacco should be sold for less.

The Interstate Tobacco Growers' Protective Association of Virginia and North Carolina has already arranged a scale of prices which fixes as the average minimum price for tobacco, \$12.50 per hundred pounds.

Now, friends it will only require a little patience, a little determination, a little persistency and a little co-operation to accomplish the objects of these associations.

Let us consider the steps to be taken and all the while remember that there are nearly or perhaps over 20,000 tobacco planters now organized.

The first thing to do is to make up your mind that not a pound of your tobacco shall be placed in the hands of the buyers at a price below the prices enumerated.

The second thing to do is to go over and tell those neighbors joining farms with yours what you have decided to do and to ask them to do the same thing.

The third thing is to keep in touch with the markets through the official

society organs, and to keep in touch with each other through local unions.

The fourth thing is to leave your tobacco hang in the barns; go to town and inform the warehouse men and the buyers that not a pound of your tobacco goes out of your barn until they guarantee you the prices above enumerated, and then show them you mean what you say by sticking to it.

Now, don't imagine that this means that you will be compelled to sell your tobacco at those prices to the first buyer that offers it. Far from it. It means that the buyer will be compelled to pay at least that much before he can secure a pound. Don't imagine that buyers will pay no more for the high grade if they can get the low grades at those prices. Fine tobacco will always bring higher prices than medium and low grade tobacco, and when the low grades are high the high grades will go higher. It is as reasonable to suppose that as long as the buyers can purchase a low grade of tobacco today for \$5 per hundred they will offer no more for fine wrappers and fillers. If they give \$3 for trash, and \$20 for wrappers NOW, when they have everything their own way, it is reasonable to suppose that if trash is worth \$6, wrappers will be worth \$20 or more just the same. There is always a demand for, but never an overproduction of the best. And the grower who has the extra grades knows it or should.

The Lynchburg convention was called by the American Society of Equity. Other associations were invited to attend, and now other associations are not only invited but earnestly urged to help in spreading the gospel of profitable prices. Any society without this for its chief object is not for the farmers at all.

The men who attended the convention were in earnest. They meant all they said. They intend to hang on for a just and equitable price for their crop. If it were possible for every tobacco grower to be notified today that all his brother farmers would hold their tobacco until a profitable price be secured, we would have the thing accomplished. The quickest way to do this is to tell all your neighbors that YOU are going to hold, and that 20,000 other planters are going to hold, and that if they will join with you and hold, too, the profitable price will be forthcoming in a very short time.

A good plan to help this along (and by helping this you are only helping yourself), is to put in your local paper something like this:

### FARMERS WILL HOLD TOBACCO.

The farmers of this county, of adjoining counties and all throughout the tobacco districts, are holding their tobacco in their barns until the average price is

**\$8.00 PER HUNDRED POUNDS.**

20,000 have agreed to it. We agree to it. We want every farmer in this county to agree to it. This same notice is being published all through the tobacco districts and thousands of farmers are agreeing to it daily. For full information address American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana. Signed:

HARRY HOE,  
RICHARD ROE,  
JOHN DOE,

Buy advertising space in your local paper, and put this announcement therein. Make it double column, at the top of the page. Run this advertisement for three months. It will pay, and if you divide the cost among half a dozen or a dozen men the individual expense will be very small. The local union should do this. Then call upon your editor, half a dozen of you, and request that he publish, each week, as a matter of news, a bulletin giving the latest tobacco news, this bulletin to be furnished him weekly. Ask him if he does not believe that you are as much entitled to his support in business matters as he is to yours. Publishers in the tobacco belt will give the space cheerfully. The form of the bulletin may be something like the following, every statement the truth, of course:

### TOBACCO BULLETIN.

Very little tobacco has been sold during the past week. Farmers seem determined to hold their tobacco until the buyers offer satisfactory prices.

(Concluded on Page 21.)



# We Offer \$1,000

**For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill. A 50c. Bottle Free**

Don't you know that a germ disease must end when the germ is killed? And that it cannot be cured until then? Then why use medicine for what medicine cannot do? Liquozone alone can kill germs. Will you let us buy you a 50c. bottle to try?

On every bottle of Liquozone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that Liquozone does kill germs.

Think what that means. Every modern physician knows that nearly all sickness—the little ills and the big ones—are caused by germ attacks. They know that those germs must be destroyed before the sickness can end. And they know that drugs never kill inside germs.

Those modern physicians are now using Liquozone. And millions who were sick—like you, perhaps—are well today because of it. The cured ones are everywhere; some are your neighbors, your friends. Won't you ask them about Liquozone?

Don't cling to the old ways blindly, when your health is at stake. There is a new way to cure sickness, by destroying the cause. And we will gladly pay the cost while you try it.

## What Liquozone Is

Liquozone is not a medicine. It is not made by compounding acids or drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process, which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The main result is to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless, germicide. Another result is to create a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

## Acts Like Oxygen

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is the blood food, the nerve food, the

scavenger of the blood. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs; that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Too little oxygen always causes lack of vitality. An excess of it gives strength to every function of Nature.

Oxygen is also a germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Liquozone acts like oxygen. But it does more than oxygen, because it is stable. It carries its virtues into the blood to go wherever the blood goes. It is a remarkable tonic—the best thing in the world for you.

The discoverer of Liquozone has solved the great problem of killing germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And there is no other way. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Liquozone is the only way that any man knows to end the cause of any germ disease.

## We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights of Liquozone, and the British Liquid Ozone Co. paid the same sum for the rights in Great Britain. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We tell you this fact because it best indicates the value of Liquozone. Claims are easily made, but men of our class don't pay a price like that save for a product of very great worth to humanity.

Before making this purchase, we tested Liquozone for two years through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. We tried it in all kinds of germ diseases, in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We saw it cure hundreds of sick ones with whom everything else had failed. And we saw many a patient brought back from the verge of the grave by it.

We proved, to the satisfaction of the best physicians, that in germ

troubles Liquozone did what nothing else could accomplish. We proved it to be of more value to sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined. Then we staked our fortunes and our reputations on it.

Every member of this company uses Liquozone daily in his family to prevent sickness, and millions of others are learning to do likewise. Liquozone is now employed by hospitals everywhere, and by the physicians of nearly every nation.

## One Million Dollars

Have been spent by us to give Liquozone away. Our offer to buy the first bottle has been accepted by 1,800,000 people. And we have spent this vast sum to publish the offer and to fulfill it.

The result is that millions now use it. These people have told others. Your own neighborhood, wherever you are, is full of Liquozone users. And half the people you meet know some one whom Liquozone has cured. Ask a few what they think of it—ask them what it does. If they say it is wonderful—that it does all we claim—then let us buy you a 50c bottle. Try it at our expense; see what it does for you. If you find it effective and needful, tell others about it, as we have told you.

## Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs, or the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. When drugs were prescribed for these troubles, nobody knew of germs. Now every good physician knows that they call for a germicide.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it, and we have found no disease germ which can resist it. Diseases which have resisted medicine

for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma  
Abscess—Anæmia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Bright's Disease  
Bowel Trouble  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
Colic—Croup  
Constipation  
Catarrh—Cancer  
Dysentery—Diarrhea  
Dandruff—Dropsy  
Dyspepsia  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Fever—Gall Stones  
Goitre—Gout  
Gonorrhea—Gleet

Hay Fever—Influenza  
Leucorrhœa  
Kidney Diseases  
LaGrippe  
Liver Troubles  
Malaria—Neuralgia  
Many Heart Troubles  
Piles—Pneumonia  
Pleurisy—Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Scrofula—Syphilis  
Skin Diseases  
Stomach Troubles  
Throat Troubles  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
Varicocele  
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co. 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

M 115

Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

## First Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c. bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you, to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

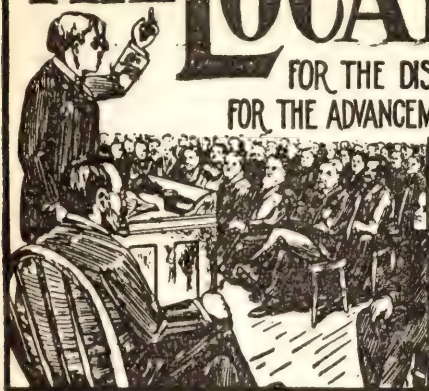
This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer today. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.



# THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



## THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is an international organization, incorporated, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, and whose first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the organized farmers desire to take them up. The supreme body is

### The National Union

Composed of the officers, directors and accredited representatives from subordinate bodies. The unit of organization is

### The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the American Society of Equity. In it, must be forged and shaped the interests that shall revolutionize agriculture, and usher in the time when the soil tiller shall no longer be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for other classes, but when he shall stand erect, an important and independent member of society. Where co-operation may be facilitated and strengthened thereby

### County or District Unions

May be formed, to be composed of representatives from the local unions of the county, and to be organized and officered the same as local unions.

### The Emblem

of the American Society of Equity as here shown, is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.



### The Membership Fee

Is \$1.00, and each member is entitled to receive a certificate and manual, a badge, all bulletins and other public documents issued from headquarters, and Up-to-Date Farming, the official paper, one year, paid for by the National Union.

### The Union Label

Is intended to designate the products of Union or Co-operative farmers. It should be used wherever possible on farm produce, crates, on letters, advertising matter, etc.



It will be supplied to members of the A. S. of E. and members of other farmers' organizations that have for their chief object Profitable Prices for Farm Products. They are supplied on gummed paper and on tags.

### How to Conduct a Meeting—Order of Business

We must have system, an orderly proceeding in our local meetings. A certain amount of parliamentary dignity is necessary to the maintenance of good order and decorum. With this object in view, we would suggest the following system of conducting a meeting of the local union:

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Call the roll of officers, and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.
3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
4. Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Call for applications for membership.
6. Reports of committees.
7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress in the neighborhood that needs special attention?
8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
9. Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?
10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?
12. Have any communications been received of interest to the members?
13. What is the condition of the markets affecting products of the neighborhood?
14. What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood?
15. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
16. Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting?
17. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.
18. Adjournment.

### \$5.00—PRIZE OFFER—\$5.00.

The time has arrived when the local unions must be holding regular meetings. These meetings must be made interesting to keep them up. If made interesting they will be the bright social spot in any community, and outsiders will be attracted. This is what the National Union seeks for.

To accomplish this end we will offer \$5.00 for the best program for a local union meeting sent in to us during December. Also we will pay a fair price for others than "first best" to the extent that they will be useful.

We will not throw out any hints of what we want, more than to suggest that business and entertainment should be combined.

Send your offerings to Local Union Department,  
UP-TO-DATE FARMING  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't neglect to vote for National Union officers.

Have you filled and returned the election blanks?

While sending in the report of the vote for officers of the National Union, speak about the renewals.

In these paragraphs it is our purpose to give you facts, figures and hints that may be used to advantage in the local union meetings.

The A. S. of E. contemplate bringing the question of speculative price making and dealing in "futures" directly before President Roosevelt during the approaching session of Congress.

How about the program of your local union meetings? To have interesting meetings you should have regular programs, and carry them out in parliamentary style. Send us some of your best programs and we will publish them for the benefit of others.

Sometimes apathy follows success. The A. S. of E. has succeeded in its first object to an extent that no young society ever did before, but this must not be followed by a relaxation of effort. Farmers must do as did the Japanese before Port Arthur, constantly push forward and hold every point gained.

We urge members of the A. S. of E. to preserve their copies of Up-to-Date Farming. They find arguments in the paper to meet almost every conceivable question, but as these cannot all appear in each issue, every copy should be kept handy for reference.

Does prosperity breed indifference? We should certainly hope not. Thinking farmers will consider what brought the prosperity. It was good crops successfully marketed, and by this alone can it be maintained. The thoughtful farmer has no place in his makeup for indifference.

Note the method of the Local at the Crossing for increasing their membership. Show the neighbors those letters members have written, giving facts and figures as to what the Society and Up-to-Date Farming have actually made them in dollars and cents. These are arguments which cannot be "downed."

The work is progressing finely. This is to be a season of great growth and development. The political campaign is now out of the way, and people are turning to more personal things. Brighten up the emblem of Equity and Controlled Marketing, and make permanent the prosperity that has come with good crops and equitable prices.

## THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

People ain't like other animals. They don't laugh when there's nothing to laugh at. People do. I intended to make a speech, but I forgot it, and they laughed. Sue laughed a little. Bill Smith laughed lots.

The president didn't intend to call on Jim Denny, but the boys did. We had hardly come to order when they began to yell, "Denny," "Denny."

Jim rose. Then they yelled "Corn," "Corn." Jim looked confused, but he struck out off hand like.

### JIM DENNY ON CORN.

Corn used to belong to the Indians. I don't know whether they got an equitable price or not. I think our old fore-father farmers parched the corn and planted the Indians. I guess then is when it got its war habits that stick to it until this day. It has kernels, waves its blades and shoots, and is often shelled out of the field.

Corn is a high-toned thing, and proudly flaunts its silks and waves its tassels over us all. It's a big pile, though. Two billion bushels is a heap. If a horse should eat two bushels a week, it would take him nineteen million years to eat this year's crop. Brother farmers, he'd never do it.

Corn is good, bad, worse, and worst. Good corn is like a mule; it has long ears. But it never hears what ain't any of its business. The worst corn don't grow on stalks, it grows on feet, and ain't even worth shucks and fodder. But it has been known to yield a good crop of profanity to the acher. You don't hold it for the minimum price.

Corn is good feed for horses, hogs and other people. If you don't know how to raise corn now, you'd better raise another speaker.

And Jim sat down. The boys giggled and the girls tittered, but the president looked like he hadn't learned a thing. I looked at Sue and Bill Smith.

"Now," said the president, and he looked stern, "if the house is relieved, we'll hear reports upon the prospect of doubling our membership before the close of the year. But if you will notice our charter, you will see this is the anniversary of our organization. That means something to every one of us, and that is that it is time to renew our subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming. I think we should take that up at once. What say you?"

George Bowers. I am in favor of it. We ought to have done it a week or so back; but since we didn't let us take it up now. I suggest that the secretary call the roll, and that each one, in answer to his name, pass to the desk and hand in his 50 cents. The secretary can make the necessary credit and forward the money to the publisher.

The President. If no objection, the secretary will call the roll. None is offered and the secretary will proceed.

All came forward as called until Abe Burns was reached. He said he didn't want to miss the paper nor to drop out of the society, but it seemed like he could not, just then, spare the money. Joe Riley asked when he thought he could. "In a few weeks, I am sure," said Mr. Burns.

Joe Riley. Mr. Secretary, here is half a dollar for Abe Burns.

The call proceeded with only one other interruption. Sam Stevens was in Mr. Burns' situation, and George Bowers promptly came to his relief.

The President. I congratulate this local union on the proud showing it has made tonight. Now what can we do to double our membership?

Joe Riley. I believe we should make a systematic canvass. We can take Up-to-Date and show those letters that appear in it telling what members have actually made as the result of the Society and the teaching of the paper, and it does seem to me that we can get every farmer in the country. I move that we take up this plan at once and push it vigorously.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned in the very best of spirits.

The government corn reports indicate a yield of 2,453,000,000 bushels for 1904, which is 453 millions more than the A. S. of E. estimate, but we see no reason to change our figures, or to deviate from the minimum prices quoted. Those prices are equitable compared with the general level of other prices, and farmers are urged to hold for them, remembering, however, that the prices quoted are for the Chicago market, with which local prices are to be gauged.

## STYLISH SUITS Made To Order \$10

Do you want an up-to-date All-Wool Suit or Overcoat, made to your measure that will fit you perfectly, from the newest most fashionable fabrics? Do you want to be absolutely satisfied in regard to the style, fit, quality and value we give you before you pay for the garments? We will give you a pair of All-Wool Tailor-Made \$5 Trousers Free with your first suit or overcoat order



providing you will hand our Samples, Style Book and Offer to ten of your friends whom you have good reasons to believe will buy clothing this season. We know we can fit you and save you money. In order to prove it to you, we will make you a suit or overcoat to your order, from your choice of any of our \$10, \$12.50, \$15 or \$18 samples, and send it to you together with the \$5.00 Free Trousers and give you 5 days, under our guarantee, to decide whether or not you wish to keep the garments. Isn't that a fair offer? Write to-day for our full line of Suit Samples in Clay Worsteds, Flannels, Serges, Tweeds and Cassimeres, in all colors, including the new brown; also Overcoat Samples in Irish Frieze and Kersey, and our New Style Book, showing life-like half tones of the latest style Suits, Overcoats and Trousers. ALL SENT FREE, together with order blank, instructions for taking measurements, tape measure, etc. We will also send you a list of the persons in your own town for whom we have made suits. Be sure to write today and ask for samples and our Free Trousers Offer.

OWEN T. MOSES & CO., 228 MOSES BLDG., CHICAGO  
References: Any one of our 900,000 Customers or the Milwaukee Ave. State Bank, Chicago. Capital Stock, \$250,000.00.

## DON'T WORK FOR BOARD AND CLOTHES

You can enjoy the luxuries of life as well as its large necessities. You can command a good paying position. If you have the will we will provide the way at small cost. We can fit you to be a Show Card Writer, Advertisement Writer, Newspaper Illustrator, Mechanical or Architectural Draughtsman, Surveyor, Stenographer or Book-keeper. If you can read and write and will study as we direct, we will guarantee to qualify you for a good paying position. We have successful students in your neighborhood to whom we can refer you. Write for "1001 Stories of Success," stating what you want to become.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,  
Box 875, Scranton, Pa.

IT IS LOADED with AGENTS "MEND-A-RIP" Does all kinds of Light and Heavy Stitching. Does all kinds of light and heavy darning. Will save the price of ironing many times a year. A Perfect Hand Sewing Machine and Riveter combined. To show it means a sale. Agents make from \$5 to \$15 a day. One agent made \$20 first day and writes to hurry more machines to him. Write for special agent's price. J. U. Foote Foundry Co., Fredericktown, O., The Great Agents Supply House.  
NOTE—We have used the "Mend-a-Rip" outfit and find it as represented. This advertiser is reliable.—Ed.

**TELEPHONES**  
For Farmers a Specialty  
We Guarantee Our Make  
SEND POSTAL FOR PRICES  
Standard Telephone and Electric Co.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DoLOACH PAT is the Original and Simplest Variable Friction Feed. **SAWMILL**  
Avoid imitators and infringers and buy the Genuine. Catalog Free of Mills, 4 H. P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn Mills, four Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels. We pay the freight. DoLOACH MILL MFG. CO., Box 250 Atlanta, Ga.

**FREE Farm FREE Right**  
Took first premium at Ill. state fair. Send 50c for set of gate castings and get Farm Right Free. Agents make 500 per cent. selling farm rights, a good business. Thorpe Broom Co. Wapella, Ill.

**AIR-TIGHT STOVES** Only a few of these wonderful little heaters left. To close them out we make this remarkable price: ONLY \$1.49. Height, 29 ins., length 19 ins., width 15 ins. If you delay this opportunity will pass as there are only a few stoves on hand. Order promptly. PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.  
**WEEKS SCALE WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.** The leading scale at moderate price. Will outwear any other. Reliable, Lasting, Convenient. Does away with all loose weights. Send for catalog and prices.



**HIS ONLY DREAM  
THE NIGHT BEFORE  
CHRISTMAS**

# STEVENS

Don't disappoint the lad. Every boy wants to be a man, and there is no outdoor sport that will develop the manly traits of a boy's character and give him more real enjoyment than the ownership of a good gun—it gives him confidence, readiness and steadiness of hand, eye and judgment. A "molly-coddled" boy makes a weak, vacillating man. Help the boy to be self-reliant, responsible and strong. Give him a "Stevens," show him how to use it, and your confidence in the lad won't be misplaced.

## Book of Outdoor Sports, Free

It contains not only a full description of "Stevens" Guns and Pistols, but valuable information on hunting, the proper care of a firearm, notes on sights and ammunition, etc. Every lover of outdoor sports should have it. We will send it for two 2-cent stamps to cover postage.

"Stevens-Maynard, Jr.," \$3 "Crack Shot," \$4  
"Little Krag," \$5 "Favorite, No. 17," \$6

Write for our clever RIFLE PUZZLE, sent free postpaid.

**J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL COMPANY**  
365 Pine Street  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

# NOMINATIONS

## For Officers of the National Union

The following named persons have been placed in nomination for the offices named in the National Union of the American Society of Equity. The requirements, as published, that all the officers should be in a position to give their time to the affairs of the Society operated against a large number of nominations being made. Also delay in mailing October number containing blank for nominations had an effect. The delay was caused by an accident to our new press. The election will be held at headquarters in Indianapolis, December 9, 1904. A ballot will be printed in November 15 and December 1 issues of this paper, which can be voted by an individual or by a local union. If by a local union the number of members voting must be indicated.

Ohio—Chas. H. Newton, Amanda; Wm. Borchers, Amanda.  
Oregon—C. S. Hamond, Newberg.  
Pennsylvania—J. C. Everitt, Watsonstown; John J. Erford, Carlisle.  
South Carolina—J. Lewis Lee, Conway.  
South Dakota—Walter H. Engle, Windom.  
Tennessee—A. L. Morris, Sattilo.  
Texas—B. M. Thompson, Freeland; Dr. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills; Welton Winn, Santa Anna.  
Virginia—E. E. Gay, Vulton's Creek; C. Hayes Taylor, Gillaspie.  
Washington—Karl Meyers, Ritzville.  
West Virginia—Riley Pritt, Beverly.  
Wisconsin—N. C. Crawley, Baraboo.  
Wyoming—E. F. Hurdle, Guernsey.

### FOR PRESIDENT.

J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., present officer.

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The following active workers in the cause of Equity have been placed in nomination for Vice-Presidents to represent their respective States. They all come well recommended, and the records in the office of the National Union show results entitling them to the honor. They are all farmers or are very closely identified with farming, and have the interests of the Society at heart. Nearly all of them have had experience in organizing local unions and will work untiringly to build up the Society. The nominations follow:

Alabama—John W. Green, Clarence.  
Arkansas—J. R. Johnson, Crossett; C. C. Simpson, Russellville.  
California—J. W. Bullett, Bishop.  
Colorado—Jacob Gilstrak, Lansing.  
Florida—A. R. Carhart, Bartow.  
Georgia—W. E. Johns, Tifton.  
Idaho—W. F. Ringer, New Plymouth; W. H. Light, Moscow.  
Illinois—C. O. Drayton, Greenville; H. C. Potthast, Hookdale.  
Indiana—H. B. Sherman, Greensburg; G. W. White, Boonville.  
Indian Territory—Sam J. Hampton, Durant; W. H. Winters, Wister.  
Iowa—Walter Newby, Woodward; Don M. Leach, Ackley.  
Kansas—A. S. Cook, Chitapa; J. W. Stinson, Beaver.  
Kentucky—Hon. D. T. Hamill, Guthrie; F. B. McCann, Kirkmansville; Jas. W. Lee, Morganfield.  
Louisiana—J. C. Williams, Walker.  
Maryland—Chas. C. Willson, Queens-town.  
Michigan—Milo E. Marsh, Lansing; A. J. Andrews, Schoolcraft.  
Minnesota—W. C. Webber, Rochester.  
Mississippi—T. J. Walsh, O'Neals.  
Missouri—C. E. Dothe, Argo.  
Montana—M. H. Poole, Geysers.  
Nebraska—D. Phillips, Pool Siding; Jno. Kutsch, Sr., Pool Siding.  
New Hampshire—Wm. E. Smallcon, West Rochester.  
New Jersey—S. W. K. Sexton, Wrightstown.  
New York—A. T. White, Macedon.  
North Carolina—J. B. Lutz, Newton.  
North Dakota—Chas. H. Olive, Reno; Mrs. A. V. Dennis, Lansing; Ole Oakland, Balton.  
Oklahoma—R. H. Molden, O'Kenne; A. Wood, Sayre.

Note.—It will be noticed that in some States where the development of the Society is quite great more than one nomination has been received. As it is only desired to have one Vice-President for each State write the name of the nominee representing your choice in the blank space provided in ballot. It is expected that only members in any State will vote for the Vice-President to represent that State.

### FOR SECRETARY.

M. W. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Tubbs has been acting Secretary of the Society for a year because the elected Secretary resided in Illinois and it was impossible for him to leave his home and business.  
J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O. Mr. Harpster has been a deputy president for a number of months. He has done good service for the Society. He is also a publisher of a newspaper.

### FOR TREASURER.

Andrew Smith, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Smith is Vice-President of the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, and eminently qualified for the position. He is an energetic man and can be of much service in directing the affairs of the Society. The former Treasurer, Mr. Miller, does not seek a re-election on account of numerous business enterprises that prevent him giving the time necessary for the Society.

### FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZER.

Hon. H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind. Mr. Sherman is known to a great many of the members. He has been active in the work of the Society from the time of its organization. He has visited several States and addressed meetings, but his greatest efforts and most notable victories are in evidence in the tobacco districts.  
George G. Winans, Lakeland, Mich. Mr. Winans is and has been State Organizer for Michigan. His name has appeared in this paper frequently, and he scarcely needs an introduction. Suffice it to say that if it is the will of the members of the A. S. of E. to elect him National Organizer he is sure to fill the office with credit.

### FOR GENERAL COUNSEL.

Mark P. Turner, of Indianapolis. Mr. Turner is present counsel.

## OFFICIAL BALLOT

President.	Vice President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Counsel.	National Organizer.
J. A. EVERITT.	Write name of Candidate here.	M. W. Tubbs. J. H. Harpster.	Andrew Smith.	Mark P. Turner.	H. B. Sherman. Geo. G. Winans.

NOTE No. 1.—If from an individual member, write "1" in each column under the name voted for. If from a local union, write the number of votes cast for each candidate.

NOTE No. 2.—For Vice President, write name of candidate representing your choice in your State in blank space and indicate number of votes as in Note No. 1.

NOTE No. 3.—Any suggestions or recommendations from any member or any Local Union will be carefully considered at the annual meeting. Please write them on separate sheets from other matters.

This ballot is from Member National Union.....

..... P. O. .... County. .... State

If a member of a Local Union, give Local Union information on blank below.

This ballot is from.....Postoffice.....State

Local Union.....No. .... Number of members Nov. 15, 1904.....

Signed.....Secretary.

**\$7.95** for this large handsome steel range

without high closet or reservoir. With large, high, roomy, warming closet and reservoir, just shown in cut, \$11.95. Reservoir is porcelain on inside, asbestos covered on outside. Heavy cast top with 6 full size cooking holes. Large roomy oven, regular 8-18 size. (We have 9 styles of steel and cast ranges with much larger and smaller ovens, sizes to suit all.)

**\$2.95** for this Oak Heater

just as illustrated. Burns hard or soft coal or wood. Has drawn center grate, corrugated fire pot, cold rolled sheet steel body, heavy cast base, large cast feed door, ash pit door and ash pan, swing top, screw draft-regulator. Polished urn, nickel top ring, name plate, foot rails, etc.

**OUR TERMS** are the most liberal ever made. We will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material and we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it in every way, and the biggest bargain in a stove you ever saw or heard of and equal to stoves that retail for \$3.00, for \$2.00. Base burners at 1/2 the regular price.

Write for CATALOGUE

into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it to be exactly as represented and perfectly satisfactory you can return it to us and we will pay freight both ways, so you won't be out one single cent. CUT THIS "AD" OUT tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you get our new large Stove Catalogue for 1904 and 1905 and see our liberal terms and the lowest prices ever made.

**MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO.**

## SIMPSON-EDDYSTONE PRINTS

The standard calicoes of America for more than half a century. Your grandmother used Simpson Prints. They were good then because the character of the manufacturer was stamped on the materials and entered into their making. To-day they are better than ever before—the old-time high ideals have been maintained and Eddystone improved art and machinery have raised the standard of Simpson Prints still higher.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues, and Silver-Greys; Shepherd Plaid effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs.

Thousands of dealers sell them.

**Sole Makers, Eddystone Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia**

## If You Want a FENCE

SEE THAT TWIST!!!

That is made from the best High Carbon Steel Wire. That is heavily galvanized to prevent rust or corrosion. That is COILED to provide for contraction and expansion. That is Strong Enough to turn the most vicious animal. That is Woven Closely to turn chickens and small pigs. That staples to the posts as you would nail a board. That easily adjusts itself to all uneven surfaces. That is woven in such a manner that compels every wire to bear its portion of strain. That you can Buy Direct from the firm that makes it, with Freight Prepaid to your nearest railroad station. That you can examine at your railroad station and return it if it displeases you in any particular. That you can erect and Use for Thirty Days, and if unsatisfactory return at our expense and get your money. Write for Free Catalog giving full information, Address, **KITSELMAN BROS., Box 299 MUNCIE, INDIANA.**



## LETTER FROM DAVID DOBETTER

Number 47

Near Williamsport, Ind.  
Nov. 25, 1904.

Dear Mr. Everitt—Creeping along toward winter, and to-night I am sitting by the fireplace at my desk writing to you. It is decidedly comfortable in here, with the warm light flickering over everything; but stick your head out of doors and you would get a pretty cool sniff of air. Feels like a hard frost, and no mistake. But we have had a splendid fall and can't complain now if things do get nipped a little. Most everything is out of the way, though, so that we are not worrying.

Speaking about frosts, however, we had one here in this township on election day and no mistake. I have been thinking about it a good deal ever since. Such things are calculated to make a man thoughtful. The fact is—well, you see, I didn't get there the other day! That is the long and the short of it. Cut me a little at first. I suppose that was natural, especially when a man had been so sure of his election as I was. Why, if anybody had told me the morning of the election what was going to happen, I would have been tempted to call him a fool or crazy. But there it is; nobody can tell a day ahead what men will do when it comes to voting.

Probably it hurt me worse because I had such faith in men. Why, it seems to me about every voter in the township had come to me of his own free will and accord and pledged himself to support me at the polls. I really do not think it necessary to get out and hustle as most of the men who were in the field as candidates did. I took it for granted that men will do as they say they will; and I believe now they will, if you can take away the awful temptation of money. That was what defeated me. Money! Nothing else. I never fairly realized what a power it is in a time like this. The age seems cursed with the love of money.

And they fairly poured it into our township. Where it came from I do not know; it does not matter much. It did the work, and a man was elected who will do the will of the ring politicians. The people will have to pay for the election after all, and it will cost them pretty dearly. Those fellows don't spend money without a prospect of getting it back. And so I am here at home to-night, still plain David Dobetter. It is all right. I see it now. I presume it would not have been worth while for me to have won out. Though I would have done my best to do the people's business faithfully.

Some things happened that day that did me good. The way men did work for me! Some of them drove their horses all day long, bringing in voters that were old or not very well and never charged a cent for their services. The boys came home from school and worked as hard as they could. John hustled old Billy and Nellie over the township from early morning till the polls closed. I did not think anyone could get Uncle Tom out. He has been sore for a good many years, disgusted with the way things have been running, and has refused to vote; but John got there, and he talked and yelled the loudest of any man in town. And they got out men who never had been seen at the polls for years before.

Along in the afternoon, when the excitement was the highest, some fellow on the other side that had been putting some of the money they gave him down his throat, shouted out that any fool could see that Dave Dobetter was licked; and he ought to be. What business had he going into politics! At that Uncle Tom jumped right up and gave it back to the fellow that Dave Dobetter had just as good a right to be a candidate as anybody; and what was more, he wasn't licked, and wasn't going to be licked either. They clinched and for a minute the fur flew, but I got in between them as quick as I could and put a stop to it. I never want any man to fight that way for me, especially for a little town office!

But when the votes had been counted up and they found that they really had elected their man, whiskey did run like water. How is it that whiskey and success go together with such men? But the men who had been supporting me were true to the last. They just took me up in their arms and carried me around the town, shouting for "Honest Dave Dobetter! He is our man, and we'll elect him yet!" till I

felt that I was just as well thought of as the man who was elected. You didn't see anything of him. He dropped out of sight and I don't blame him.

The boys felt terribly disappointed about it. I believe they took it to heart more than I did. I suppose young folks do feel defeat more keenly than we who have grown a little older. Ben was so mad he was fairly white. John took it more philosophically after the first disappointment was over.

"Keep up your grit, Father," he said. "You're a better man than they've got and they'll find it out after a little, and then they'll flock to you. They have got to suffer for it a little, that is all. We know how it was done, and all such things work out right in the end."

And that is sure. Wife and I talked it over that night when the children had gone to bed. She is just as cheery as ever. I wish I had her even disposition in a great many ways! If ever I am in a tight spot, she comes to the rescue and lifts me right out with her bright and sunny way of looking at things. She says now that it is the best thing that could have happened for me to get whipped.

"Don't you know that a great many times folks will sit down after such a thing is all over and think what a mistake they have made, especially if they see that the man they used so mean takes it without whining? And it makes him stronger than he was before. You are not the man to be kept down that way, David! You'll come out at the head of the heap yet! I have faith in you, husband! It does hurt, of course; but sometimes a man must be hurt for his own good!"

Now, wasn't that good of her? It touched me in a pretty tender spot, and if I am not mistaken she will prove to be a prophet.

Now, to speak of other things. We have been getting things into shape for winter. When the teams have been drawing stuff off to market, they have brought back coal, so that we are all right for cold weather. When we built the house we put in two or three fireplaces, not so much to heat the rooms as to look bright and comfortable. And we have hauled up a lot of fine logs for this winter. As I write, the flames of some of them are throwing great shadows over the rooms where I sit. Wife sits reading near me. The old clock ticks dreamily. The only sound besides that is the scratching of my pen as I put down these words. I am very thankful to-night that things are as well with us as they are. It is not so very long ago that these things seemed wonderfully far out of reach to us. It just shows what farmers can do if they get their hearts set the right way. I never have been sorry I turned over that new leaf, Mr. Everitt. I don't believe any man who starts that way will be sorry.

The clock strikes ten and I think I will say good-night.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID DOBETTER.

## Farmers' Unions

A recent issue of the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette, has this to say of the wonderful growth of farm organizations in that State:

Farmers to the number of 20,000 or more in Arkansas have joined the union within the past twelve months, that is, that many agriculturists in this State have become members of the several organizations started for the purpose of benefiting the tillers of the soil. One of the various unions designed to hold up the farmers' hands and bring to his aid both the social advantages of brotherhood and the material benefits of better markets, is the American Society of Equity.

And this of like tenor from the Saginaw, Mich., Courier-Herald:

There are 15,000,000 farmers and farm laborers in the United States, 20,000 of whom are members of the society (American Society of Equity) in this State alone. These members believe that, organized, they are assured prices, and that better farming will result, higher wages can be paid farm hands and general benefit to the nation will result.

And this from the Owensboro, Ky., Messenger:

Various lodges of the American Society of Equity were organized into a county union at the court house on Friday afternoon. All the lodges of the county were represented and the county court room, in which the meeting was held, was filled. A number of farmers not members of the order, attended the meeting.

## Stick to the Farm

We believe sincerely there are bright days for the farm life—days when the longing of youth will be toward the farm rather than from it. Speaking of the advice so tersely given in the heading of this article, and in an article bearing the same head, one of our local dailies expresses the following very sensible thoughts:

"Many men there are who wish they were 'cribbed, cabined and confined,' and as a thing from which to escape. They go eagerly away, not necessarily to sorrow and death, to be sure, for many attain wealth and fame, but whether they miss or gain prizes in the big outside world the time comes when they look yearningly back to the farm where boyhood days were spent. The one who is poor regrets the lost independence of the life there and has visions of even yet becoming the possessor of a few acres and of getting back to the soil. If he is rich he buys a farm and equips it to suit his taste and his purse, deriving what pleasure he may from his occasional visits there.

Perhaps no one appreciates rural life as he that absence is needed to prove its advantages and its charms. But it is a pity that when the lesson is learned while one is yet young that the wanderer does not make haste to return and remedy his mistake. The time will yet arrive when farming will be recognized as an art and will be followed as a profession. The things that the young find irksome will be fewer than now. The restless boy will make his journey while his years are few and will return satisfied with his home.

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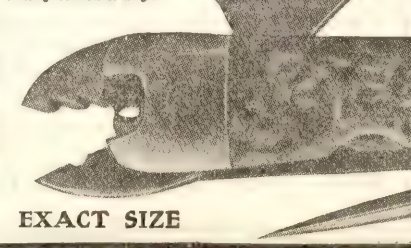
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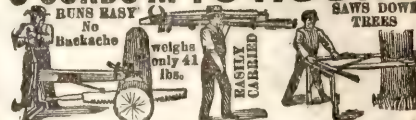
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# You Have Waited For

I want to have a heart to heart talk with every man out on the farm all over the United States and Canada. I also invite the wives and sons and daughters and hired men to listen.

If I would come right to your home and tell you that Mr. Crawford, or Mr. Cook or Mr. Miller, or any other of your brother farmers had doubled their profits by following my advice, and to prove it would produce letters from these people and photographs, and from many other farmers stating that what I say is the truth, would you not listen attentively to what I have to say? More than this, would you not also follow my advice if it looked very reasonable that you could do as well as they did?

If I would come to you with figures taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports and from other reliable sources proving that by adopting a simple, improved plan of marketing, all the farmers of the country could get twice as much for their crops as by the old plan, would you not be willing to hear me? And if I would show you beyond doubt that the farmers of the United States HAVE SOLD one set of crops under the new plan of marketing for practically double as much as crops of the same size brought them before under the old plan, would you not follow my advice and market that way in the future?

I do say these things to you and I produce the letters and figures. Read some letters on the following pages. You know such letters were never written before. You know they came from the hearts of the people writing them and they should go to the hearts of every reader and appeal to him to follow the writer's example.

The figures given in the accompanying table speak volumes. Never before was it possible to place before the farmers and the world such an object lesson. They are really the key to the wonderful prosperity of this country. Politicians may tell you that prosperity comes through the factories. But don't believe them. Who ever knew a factory to start up until the demand came? When farmers are getting good prices then they buy. Then the factories want to manufacture and the laboring men are employed. Ask yourself, "Would I buy many things if wheat was selling at 60 cents, corn at 30 cents, oats at 20 cents, hogs at 3 cents, cattle at 3 cents, cotton at 6 cents, and other things in proportion?" Now would you? How would the business of the country be if such prices prevailed? Prosperity starts on the farms. Good prices for farm products will insure continued prosperity. We all want prosperity to continue; therefore let us do the only thing that will guarantee it. It is to complete



J. A. EVERITT

Founder of The American Society of Equity

## The American Society of Equity With One Million Members



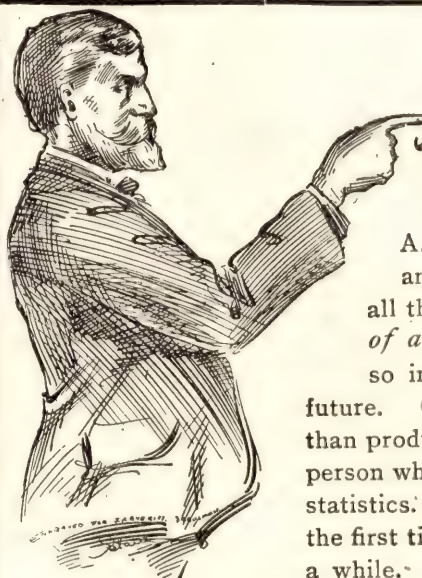
When you let speculators price your crops your hands are tied, but when you price them yourselves it is very different. Try to imagine what it means to farmers and to our country

if good prices can be maintained always in the future. Suppose you were to add over ONE BILLION DOLLARS extra to your wealth each year in the future would not agriculture be revolutionized and the whole country be transformed? Is this not exactly what I predicted two years ago when I started The American Society of Equity? Has not every promise I made been fulfilled, has not every prediction I made come true?

Farming, with the new plan of marketing in operation, takes on new attractions. No matter how pleasant and profitable farming may have been with any of you in the past you will not object to taking price making out of the hands of other people who produce nothing, and assuming this important part of your business yourself. This is what the A. S. of E. guarantees to you. This is what this paper teaches you. Instead of

## Working Like a Horse

all summer and then letting some other people set your wages at the end of the season you will make your own price just like other people do, and you will know, when you plant a crop, that you will get a fair price for it whether it is a large crop or a small one.



## There is no Guessing

about prices when you are in the A. S. of E. You know your price and you know the world must have all the crops that are grown. *Not part of any crop, but all of it.* It has been so in the past and will be so in the future. Consumption is increasing faster than production. This is very plain to any person who will take the trouble to look up statistics. Therefore if your crop don't sell the first time you offer it at your price, wait a while. The demand is bound to have it

and if it can't be had at the buyers' price they will pay your price. When in the A. S. of E. the lies and false reports that originate on the boards of trade need not concern you. Your price is known and holds good a year. Reports of frosts, heat, wet, drought, bugs, or blight, have no effect on the price of the legitimate supply which you control. And your price is always a profitable price.

I am speaking as the founder of The American Society of Equity, it's president and editor of it's official paper. Two years have almost passed since this society was launched. In that time agriculture in America has been revolutionized in its marketing end. This is a wonderful achievement. But it is not of the past that I would refer to. But let us look to the future. The future, bright with hope of uninterrupted prosperity for farmers. All old members and readers understand the plan of the A. S. of E., but there are many hundred thousands more to educate. There are hundreds of thousands of farmers, who, having learned of Controlled Marketing, have profited by the work of the A. S. of E. These we want to secure as full Co-operating Members of the Army of **A Million United Farmers.** Therefore I make this appeal to all who have not heard of this movement before, or having heard of it, have not heeded. We want to convince them of the necessity of getting into the society. Any farmer outside of the A. S. of E. cannot realize as much for his crops as if he was a full member and followed every move of the society in crop reporting and price making. The letters printed should convince. Read them on next page.

Dec 1, 1904



# This Many Years

You are teaching just what I have ad-



vocated for years. I held over 900 bushels of wheat from last year until this spring, and I made \$240 above what I would have got threshing time. That would build a pretty good granary, would it not? WM. CRAWFORD, Valley

Center, Kas.

I have been benefited by reading your paper. Before I joined the A. S. of E. I had determined to sell my wheat direct from the machine, and did sell the product of one field that way at 88 1-2 cents per bushel, but I believed in your judgment and held the other three weeks and sold 425 bushels for \$1.05 per bushel, and I still have 600 bushels and I want you to tell me when to sell it. If I had not read UP-TO-DATE FARMING my entire crop would have been sold at 88 or 89 cents. Many thanks to you, Mr. Everitt, for what you are doing for the farmers.—W. P. McGEHEE, Hickman, Ky.

I am very anxious to have this county organize on the plan of the A. S. of E., for it is one of the best agricultural counties in Indiana, and the people are anxious to co-operate with us. I met a miller today out in the country hunting for wheat. The demand is seeking the supply, and that settles the question of price.—S. L. SNYDER, Gibson County, Ind.



UP-TO-DATE FARMING comes regularly, and is of much value to me. I take two other farm papers, and it is interesting to note the difference between UP-TO-DATE and them. The enlargement of your paper is fine—up-to-date.—ALBERT BAILLEY, Martin County, Minn.



He who fails to see the power of the co-operation of farmers to secure a fair price for his produce, as taught by Up-to-Date Farming, makes an unconditional surrender to a soulless speculative monopoly, and has abandoned all hope of liberty, justice and all the desirable fruits of civilization.—THOS. W. BREWSTER, Ed. Livingston Herald, Howell, Mich.

I don't want to miss a single copy of UP-TO-DATE, for each copy is well worth a year's subscription to me.—G. LEN HUNGATE, Franklin County, Ill.

Some months ago I began to investigate the great farmers' movement put on foot by you. For several weeks I spent much time in perusing the columns, and especially the editorials, of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Your logical and unanswerable arguments presented you to me as none other than a modern Moses to deliver the much oppressed farming element from the yoke of bondage and galling fetters of selfdom that has been welded upon them by the gentlemen of the Boards of Trade. \* \* \* Before the present wheat crop is harvested we will have our county thoroughly organized.—A. S. COOK, Chetopa, Kas.



Language fails me in attempting to express my appreciation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We may be a little behind other classes, but it is our own fault. We realize there is something wrong, but we have not been making much effort to correct it. I am sure by joining the A. S. of E. which this paper represents we will conquer soon.—C. T. CLARKE, Livingston County, Ky.

## Before and After Controlled Marketing

EXPLANATION—The second row of years (1902 and 1904) and figures are the results when the new plan of marketing (the A. S. of E. plan) was in operation. The first row of years and figures show the results of equal size crops under the old system. The last column shows the increase on each of the six crops and the total increase.

CROP	* Crops Dumped—The Old System			* Crops Controlled—The New System			In Favor of Controlled Marketing INCREASE
	YEAR	BUSHEL	FARM VALUE	YEAR	BUSHEL	FARM VALUE	
CORN .....	1896	2,283,875,165	\$461,006,967	1903	2,244,176,925	\$952,868,801	\$491,861,834
WHEAT .....	1899	547,393,846	319,545,295	1904	550,000,000	550,000,000	230,454,705
OATS .....	1899	796,177,713	198,167,975	1903	734,094,199	267,661,665	69,493,690
POTATOES .....	1896	252,234,540	72,182,350	1903	247,127,880	185,346,000	113,163,650
COTTON .....	1898	BALES	905,487,041	1904	11,200,000	560,000,000	254,532,965
TOBACCO .....	1899						

Total for six

NOTE—We put the farm value of the 1904 crop of at Chicago for some time. This is the minimum price. Cotton and Tobacco are rated at present prices, but

JUST THINK! Farmers have received One Billion teen Dollars more for six (6) crops when marketed under the new plan and don't again believe you can't be a factor in shaping

I have been a constant reader of — for over half a century, and it is a paper that I have always thought a great deal of, but since I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING I prefer your way of teaching. You are certainly doing more for farmers than all other farm papers have done or ever will do, and I heartily enjoy your fearless way of telling what you know to be the truth. I hope and believe all farmers will aid you to accomplish what you are working so hard for.—J. C. METZGER, Sullivan County, N. Y.

The work you have undertaken to accomplish is in its infancy yet. We have been long in this rut. You are almost alone in prying us out, and powerful and successful enemies opposing every step. I would encourage you to forge ahead, faithfully and honestly, for I am sure the cause is a just one, and all just causes must succeed in the end. My heart is with you in your efforts. In farming we have everything except profits; and I suppose if we had the profits everybody would be farmers. I again urge you to forge ahead, and help save the American farmer from being squeezed to death.—FRANCIS W. HICKS, Avondale, Pa.

You certainly have the gift of stirring people up. I had become disgusted with farm papers with their endless repetition and puttering, and above all, the constant assurance that the farmer would come out all right if he would only "tote" his load and stop his grumbling. UP-TO-DATE FARMING was something new; it had life and blood, and a cause worth fighting for. I have done all I could to interest every one who might be of some help in this cause which stands for the farmers' temporal salvation.—MRS. W. A. BANDAEN, North Vernon, Ind.

The farmers must do as the speculators have done, form so solid a union that the exigencies of business cannot effect it. We can do this by joining the A. S. of E. and reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Each must help each other. This is something the farmers must do for themselves. No one else will do it for us. Thus we may better our condition. I am glad we have such a society as the A. S. of E. to help us to come to the front, and not be in the rear all the time.—J. J. SCHNEIDER, Renville County, Minn.



the only one that is fearlessly advocating the right of the farmer to set the price on his own products, and if other farm journals do not take this up, they will be dropped by the farmers.—J. T. INGRAM, McLeansboro, Ill.

I have been greatly benefited by reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING—morally, because the society has brought me in contact with my neighbors, and to know them better; intellectually, because it has helped me to solve the farmers' problem; financially, by acting co-operatively with my neighbors in selling. I have also benefited financially by buying co-operatively.—C. C. CRENSHAW, Boonville, Ind.

I want to thank UP-TO-DATE FARMING for what it has done for me. Last year I raised 4,100 bushels of wheat and 1,700 bushels of oats. I was compelled to sell 1,500 bushels of wheat to meet current expenses. For this I received 52 to 57 cents a bushel. At this time I became a reader of your paper and a member of the A. S. of E. I was convinced of the wisdom of holding wheat for \$1.00 at Chicago, which would make it about 75c here. I held on to my wheat, kept my eyes on the market and UP-TO-DATE FARMING very closely, as advised by you, and made \$910 by doing so. I also got 40c a bushel for my oats, though my neighbors sold for much less.—HENRY SCHEETZ, Jennings, Kas.



I am an ardent reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I have been benefited by reading it and following its advice. If more farmers, or all farmers, would read this paper they would be greatly benefited. I appeal to my brother farmers to support this paper and follow its teachings. It is working for your interests, and the only one trying to lead you to permanent prosperity. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the peer of all papers. It is the first and only one that has dared to come out boldly and demand a profitable price for all farm products and has taught us how to get it.—R. C. SAUNDERS, Cifax, Va.

read several copies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am enthused with the grand idea involved in your proposition, and your manner of treating it. Your speech in Minnesota, to my mind, is an incontrovertible argument as to the possibilities that lie around our farming millions. Be encouraged and prosper in your good work.—H. S. PERROW, Perrowville, Va.



The last issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a clincher on the Board of Trade people. Fire it into them. It is like spraying with vitrol to kill San Jose scale. It hits the spot exactly. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best paper printed, not excepting any, and the farmers are fast getting onto it. Let the good work go on, is my prayer.—A. A. BELL, West York, Ill.

I believe UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best paper ever read on the labor question. I would freely lose a crop and live on scant rations if thereby I could organize this State into a solid union for the marketing of farm produce.—G. M. BUCKANAN, Hempstead County, Ark.

Surely the millenium has come. At least wonderful things are happening that never happened before. Just think of it. Twelve months ago the farmers here were asking the local millers to take their wheat at 68 to 70 cents. To day they are taking it at 90 cents from the machine, and are anxious to get it. Wonders will never cease. Our president of Hodgenville local union asked this man, "What is the matter with you fellows? Last year we had to beg you to take our wheat at 70 cents." His reply was honest and emphatic: "The Society of Equity man is in the saddle this year." Our union has upward of 80 members.—T. H. MILLER, Hodgenville, Ky.





## I Want You To Think Seriously

Where is there a farmer who will refuse to come into this movement where each helps the others and where a million farmers will hold up the hands and back up the demands of each individual farmer for profitable prices?

Where is there a farmer with so little concern for the future of his sons and daughters who will refuse to help all he can to put farming on a certain basis for profit always in the future?

You know that under the old plan you would get ahead some years only to slip back other years. You know that only a few years ago mortgages were plastered all over the farms of this country. There is positively no guarantee that this will not be repeated in the future if you let other people make your prices. No set of non-producers can be trusted to make prices for you. They are sure to make them just as low as they can and not actually crowd you out of business. Without the power within yourselves to regulate, make and maintain prices there is absolutely no certainty of continuous prosperity for farmers and you know it. But the American Society of Equity supplies a plan that has been tried and found sufficient. All that remains is to complete the organization which means every farmer in the country. Every farmer is not needed to accomplish all the society aims at, but as the society is built for benefits every farmer needs to come in to get his share of the benefits.

The American Society of Equity and Up-to-Date Farming have done more for the farmers of America than all other influences combined. They have taught how to compel good prices and all that is necessary to perpetuate the successful plan is for the farmers to rally to the support of their society and their journal. There is no alternative, as the A. S. of E. is the only society ever offered to farmers that has a practical plan and Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper that has taught the plan or even claimed that farmers had a right to, or could price their own stuff.

Those farmers who followed the advice of the Society have not had cause for regret. The National Union has never made a mistake in the recommending of minimum prices and members have got them. All that is lacking to establish the minimum prices as soon as announced is more members, so the control of large crops may be sufficient the first part of the season.

price when marketing, yet they will not be compelled to hold for it, also they may hold for more if in their judgment prices will go higher.

The members will be directed and advised by the official paper which will reach each member twice a month at present and four times a month later.

This official paper is Up-to-Date Farming. It will give all members the same advice about prices, crops, markets, etc., at the same time, so unity of action may be had.

Each member becomes a crop reporter. This feature alone is worth all it will cost to build the machine of co-operation. The false crop reports that are now circulated are against the farmers and to the advantage of the speculators.

Members will be organized in local unions where ten or more are in a community. But any farmer can belong to the National Union without joining a local union. A farmer no matter where located can cooperate with farmers in all other parts of the country in marketing and maintaining prices on principal crops if he belongs to the National union only. The membership fee is \$1.00, which includes a year's subscription to the official paper.

Each member of the A. S. of E. will also receive a manual containing full instructions, records, constitution and by-laws, etc., so he or she may realize the full benefits of the society.

### THE A. S. OF E. KNOWS

The A. S. of E. knows that if marketing is controlled prices can be made and maintained.

That the people who produce the stuff should control it until the demand is ready to use it, instead of dumping the bulk of a crop on the market as soon as raised. By the old plan a large temporary surplus was created, called "visible supply" which was used as a club by speculators to beat the price of the balance down all the year.

That if farmers can, (and they do) to a large extent control their marketing and regulate prices when organized to a very limited extent, they will be an irresistible force, when organized on this plan, even to a moderate extent.

That if farmers under the old order of things did have any influence on the market, notwithstanding the false crop reports, uncertainties and opposition of speculators and gamblers in farm pro-

ducts; they will simply be irresistible when they have reliable information about crops, prices and markets and a known price to all of them.

That farmers, like other people, will do those things that are to their interest to do. Therefore they will do the reasonable things recommended to get profitable prices for their crops. The reasonable thing in this movement is to CONTROL MARKETING.

That the markets will take an enormous amount of supplies every day and that a little more control will be sufficient.

That only a small portion of the farmers need to make an effort to maintain prices by holding back that portion of their crops which otherwise, if marketed, would produce the temporary surplus that causes daily fluctuations on the old plan.

That the consumption will be as large at a fair price as at an unfairly low price.

That when a large number of farmers each have the same price before them, and the same impulse to market when the buyers will pay their price and stop as soon as they won't take more; enough will hold because they can and want to so prices will be maintained, and none will know that any particular effort was made.

That the incentive of profit is the greatest argument and few can resist it.

That each additional person who holds under the new system will make a better market for the farmers who cannot hold.

That one of the greatest troubles with farmers under the old system has been to hold too long. Without a definite price in view they did not know when to sell, and it is a fact that the freest deliveries came on a falling market. Millers and shippers have been known to put the price down to frighten farmers into selling. These conditions will be impossible with a fair price known over the length and breadth of our land, and benefits will come to all farmers, fair middlemen, millers, merchants, etc.

Finally, we submit to our friends and critics, the claims for the American Society of Equity and all of our predictions as made two years ago; as well as the record of our work in the two years, and ask if the condition of agriculture in America today does not abundantly and absolutely verify every claim and reflect every prediction. Needs this society any other recommendation to gain your hearty support and co-operation?

Are these things worth striving for? The American farmer can accomplish them, and they will never come except through them.

For the information of new readers we will give in brief the objects and plan of the A. S. of E. as follows:

### THE OBJECTS.

1. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard.

This is the first and great object.

2. To build and maintain, or cause to be built and maintained, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses in principal market cities or in all localities where necessary, so that farm produce may be held for advantageous prices instead of passing into the hands of middlemen and trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from foreign countries, with the view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To provide institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming and for the general advancement of agriculture.

9. To improve our highways.

10. To irrigate our land.

11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.

12. To promote social intercourse.

13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.

14. To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.

15. To do an insurance business, both life and fire.

16. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

All these objects can be realized after the first one is completely accomplished.

### THE PLAN.

The plan of the A. S. of E. is very simple as follows:

Farmers all over the country will be enrolled. They will represent every crop that is grown on the farm, in the garden or orchard.

Values and a minimum (lowest) price will be decided by the board of directors of the National union. This price will be communicated at once to members everywhere. Every crop will be affected. Members will be expected to ask this



You Are INTERESTED In The  
SUCCESS of  
The AMERICAN SOCIETY  
of EQUITY

BECAUSE it is the only society for farmers that has a practical plan, and inducements strong enough to hold members. The inducements are financial profits.

BECAUSE farmers must co-operate to raise their business to a level with others. They never can do it individually, and no other class will do it for them.

BECAUSE you are now working for other people at wages set by them. (you get your wages through the price of your crops.) The A. S. of E. will allow you to make your own prices and wages.

BECAUSE this is the only plan that will ever enable you to set your own price and get it.

BECAUSE you are absolutely not required to do anything that is not agreeable, profitable and to your interest to do.

BECAUSE it is not necessary to go to any meetings or lodge if you have not the time or inclination.

BECAUSE you can be a member and co-operate with other members no matter where you live, if reached by the U. S. mail.

BECAUSE it is not a secret society.

BECAUSE it antagonizes no people, class or legitimate business.

BECAUSE it benefits every legitimate business and every person, no difference what his or her business or condition.

BECAUSE it never fails to benefit every member from a few dollars to hundreds of dollars every year.

BECAUSE it has made hundreds of millions of dollars for farmers already in increased and maintained prices and in advice to farmers when to market.

BECAUSE it is non-political, and because it has the strongest safeguards to keep it out of politics.

BECAUSE there is no capital stock to buy and no intricate machinery.

BECAUSE every member gets advice from headquarters, and all get the same advice at the same time.

BECAUSE this one society is for all farmers, and one society for all crops.

BECAUSE its crop estimates are the most reliable and it has never made a mistake in its recommendation of prices.

BECAUSE it will insure you a profitable price on every crop whether large or small.

BECAUSE through its workings you will increase your crops and enlarge your markets, as well as increase your price and profits.

BECAUSE it will insure a steady flow of crops to market over the whole year, instead of a flood at one time and a dearth at another.

BECAUSE it will kill speculation in farm products.

BECAUSE it will double the value of your farm and decrease the drudgery of farming.

BECAUSE it will solve all the difficult farm problems that have bothered farmers for years, and which are getting more serious every year.

BECAUSE it will be the greatest and strongest society or union on earth, and you will be proud to belong to it.

BECAUSE every member will receive the most helpful farm paper printed, and the only one in the world that teaches how to get profitable prices for farm crops.

BECAUSE every person who joins brings the time nearer when perfect results will be realized. Numbers make strength. A large number of farmers in the A. S. of E., and reading one paper that gives them the truth about crops, markets and prices will be irresistible.

BECAUSE it has already done agriculture more good through education than all other farmers' societies combined.

BECAUSE it has taught farmers CONTROLLED MARKETING, which has made for them hundreds of millions of dollars.

If these reasons are not enough there are others. But will you ask for more? Will you still hesitate?



# Some of the Benefits That will be Realized

The American Society of Equity in successful operation will increase the farmers' income and always guarantee him a profit on every crop he grows.

On account of increased earning power of the farms, every acre of ground will increase in value from 25 to 100 per cent.

Farmers will come to the front and stay there as they should. There is the most useful industry as everybody admits, therefore why should they not be the most important people? Who will answer? They will be. It is their natural, Divine right, as owners and possessors of all the property bequeathed to humanity by the God of creation.

Agriculture will be elevated until it is on a level with, and above, any other industry.

Farming will be a profession more sought than any other. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, bankers and others will want to quit their professions and become farmers.

With profitable prices assured, farmers will begin to make improvements that they could not safely undertake under the old uncertain system and in a comparatively short time the whole country will change.

Farmers will have much more money and will spend it for needed improvements and even for luxuries. The demand for material, supplies, machines, etc., will put such demands on the factories of the country as they never experienced before. Thus the prosperity of the farmers will spread to every other class and industry. Uncertainty of prices of agricultural products is always a menace to the National prosperity. Certainty of profitable prices for farm crops will mean unprecedented and uninterrupted National prosperity.

The farmers' families will then enjoy comforts and advantages that under the old plan was almost unknown. With the ability to put prices on their own products, their income will be certain and ample. They can have good furniture, pianos, books, education, etc., and entertain as well as the city people. And why not? Tell me if you can what is wrong with this program. Tell me why the people who produce the things that are the foundation of all industries, and that are the foundation of nearly all fortunes, should not enjoy the fruits of production as much as other classes do the fruits of manipulation?

With uncertainty of values removed, trading will be stimulated because the fear of decline will not be present. Buyers will buy more liberally and consumers will take with less hesitation. There will be a constant stream flowing through the legitimate channels of trade to the consumers, causing greater consumption and benefitting every individual and class. Consumers also may be benefitted by lower prices, because, the mountains of profits between producers and consumers can be regulated to a fair margin only.

All farmers' problems will be solved. With steady prices and certain profits, farmers can pay the market price for labor made by organized laborers. They can pay the price for machines set by organized manufacturers. They can pay the taxes imposed by organized politicians and meet every other demand because they have the ability to shove their own prices up on goods they first possess and which the other people cannot possibly do with it.

The boy-on-the-farm problem will be solved, because then there will not be another business that will yield better returns than farming. The farm boy will not only want to remain on the farm, but other boys will want to go to the farm.

Good roads; irrigation in the old sections of the country; post currency; parcels post; postal telegraphy or a farmers' national telephone or telegraph system; and all the

other things that farmers want can quickly be secured. While an hundred years may not secure them if farmers do not organize on the plan of the A. S. of E. /

Such are some of the benefits that the A. S. of E. promises, and some of them are already secured. The only questions for the American farmer to decide is: Do I want them? Will I take them? You can refuse them and perpetuate the old system that guarantees uncertainty and which is responsible for more misery than any other curse that afflicts this country. Or you can end the bad, vicious system and establish the new one that means fairness, equity, happiness and prosperity to everybody; in perfect working order in a few months. Will you do it?

## THE KEY TO SUCCESS

We leave it with every reader if what we say is not true. If there is any other key to unlock the treasures that every farmer and his family desires we challenge you to produce it. Call up all your friends to aid you and see if the plan covered by the A. S. of E. does not fill the requirements entirely. See if it is not the only one ever devised. If there is any other road to prosperity on the farm than the one pointed out by Up-to-Date Farming we challenge you to show it. There is not. Therefore, every farmer in America owes it to himself, to his family, to his brother farmers, to the future agriculture in America, to his country and to his God to embrace the opportunity now offered to end the uncertainty of values; to kill gambling in farm products; to elevate agriculture where it belongs and to insure continuous prosperity to the Nation.



## THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

appeals to farmers from many vantage points as we have already shown. But in no sense does it appeal stronger than from a financial point of view. The time is past when farmers will be content with hard work and a mere living in return from the farm. This kind of independence has lost its attractions, also the fear of a return to low prices and all the resultant evils including mortgages is so strong that farmers will embrace any plan that will insure against it. The A. S. of E. plan does insure against these things and does guarantee financial benefits. There are no stronger inducements than profits. Therefore we appeal to you to join this movement on account of the financial benefits that are sure to come. While it is not intended to make all farmers rich, yet it is intended to give all farmers opportunities for profit equal to those enjoyed by any other class of citizens; investments, skill and effort put forth being considered. If you know of no other reason why you should join the A. S. of E. come because you will make more money by belonging. It matters not how much you farm nor how little, nor what you raise. The A. S. of E. is for every section of the country; for every crop; and for every individual engaged in any kind of agricultural pursuits.

# The War Cry—"A Million, A Million United"

It should be understood without saying it, that this movement deserves the hearty support and co-operation of every farmer and friend of farmers in the country. We are going to assume that they will give it. There are various ways that they can help and each one can help in one way or more. We append a blank for convenience in filling out, and we will expect this blank returned by every person who receives this paper. Each in this way will contribute their mite to Establish the greatest and best society on earth, that we believe will go on distributing benefits forever.

Cut Out. Write full address plainly, and mail.

<b>Coupon No. 1</b> I am a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming, but not a member of the A. S. of E. Therefore I enclose 50 cents to make me a full co-operating member. Please send Member's Manual, Certificate, Records, Badge, etc. to address below.	<b>Coupon No. 4</b> I want to help this movement for fair and profitable prices all I can. Therefore if you will send to me necessary blanks and instructions I will try to organize a local union in our school district. (To any person who will undertake this we will send full instructions so any person can succeed together with a supply of circulars and notices of meeting that may be sent to the various families by the school teacher through the scholars. You should mention how many families are to be supplied. Anybody can organize a local union anywhere with our help. There is no good reason why you should not. Therefore mark this coupon.)	Up, farmer, up; the bugle has sounded The war cry: "A Million, A Million United." To arms, then, to arms; use the pen for your sword. 'Tis the mightiest weapon when backed by your word.
<b>Coupon No. 2</b> I am a member of the A. S. of E. and want to renew my subscription to the official paper, Up-to-Date Farming. I therefore enclose 50 cents for which renew my subscription one year. (Members who have not had the Member's Manual will be supplied at the time of renewals as in this case.)	<b>Coupon No. 5</b> I am seeking steady employment and hereby make application for a position with the A. S. of E. as a Deputy President and Organizer. I can give _____ write portion of time. of my time to the work. Please send full particulars.	Write, farmer, write; the signal has sounded The war cry: "A Million, A Million United." To the ink, to the ink; your duty demands it. Equity, justice, fair prices command it.
<b>Coupon No. 3</b> I am not a member of the A. S. of E. nor subscriber of Up-to-Date Farming. Therefore I enclose \$1.00 for which send Member's Manual, Certificate, Records, Badge, etc., and the official paper one year.	<b>Mark with a (X) the coupons you are interested in</b> NAME _____ Rural Route _____ P. O. _____ County _____ State _____	Shout, farmer, shout; the army has shouted The war cry: "A Million, A Million United" Your neighbor, your neighbor, your neighbor must hear it And work with a will. We shall win, never fear it.

Here, farmer, here; a BUGLE'S appended.  
 The war cry: "A Million, A Million United."  
 To the ink, to the post; your influence, we need it,  
 The bugle is sounding! Awake ye, and heed it.

# The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, President



## CONTROLLED MARKETING

### The Whole Country Is Already Inoculated with the Idea

When UP-TO-DATE FARMING two years ago proclaimed the doctrine that farmers could hold their products and control the prices, we were ridiculed from "Dan to Beersheba," but in these

short two years the farming world has accepted the idea and it has become the slogan everywhere. The millions who are benefited by this doctrine may "forget the singer," but they will never again "forget the song." Hence-

forth the farmer will price his products.

To show that the doctrine is accepted, and for the benefit of our patrons in the South, we publish the following address issued a few days ago:

To Southern Cotton Producers: Prompt and definite action on the part of producers and holders of spot cotton all over the cotton belt is absolutely essential at this time to break the present powerful "Bear" combinations that are so perfectly organ-

ized to depress prices. The open season has permitted the farmers to gather and gin fully 80 per cent of the crop by Nov. 1, and enough cotton has been rushed upon the markets to largely meet all demands of the speculators. While it is true more of the staple has been held back this year than ever before, the daily receipts at interior markets and ports are still too heavy to force an advance in prices equivalent to the true value of the staple. The producers are to be congratulated for the firm stand they have already taken to market the crop slowly, and that fact alone has prevented the price from falling to eight cents during the month of October. The crop is about gathered, debts generally are paid and it is no longer absolutely necessary to sell the balance of the crop. The Ginn's report recently issued from the U. S. Census Bureau indicated that up to October 18, only 6400,000 bales of cotton had been ginned. This report clearly indicates that this crop will not exceed 11,000,000 bales, if it reaches that figure. The spinners can well afford to pay the producers 12 cents per pound for every bale of American short staple cotton made this season and do a profitable business. for the stockholders. The price of yarns has advanced 3 cents per pound within the past 60 days and an unprecedented demand for cotton goods exists while stocks generally are lower than they have been for the past twenty years. The duty of the producers is plain and simple. They have crowded the markets for the past two months, congesting every facility for handling cotton and playing into the hands of the Bear speculators and spinners. The thing to do now is to give the markets and shippers a rest during the next 60 days and allow present stocks of spot cotton to be gotten out of the way. Let the spinners who are living from hand to mouth run short of cotton and force them into the markets as active buyers. Let the Bear speculators begin to feel the lash of the Bull operators when the latter call for the deliveries of spot cotton which the former will be unable to deliver.

Let every holder of cotton absolutely stop selling and sit down at home and quietly contemplate results. Let each holder determine to put no more cotton on the market until prices advance and never sell a bale on a depressed market.

Port receipts are already falling off due to the resistance offered by the producers and if united concert of action is secured all along the line the fight will be whipped and Southern farmers will demonstrate their ability to become important and dominant factors in fixing the price at which their staple shall be sold.

Let county meetings be held all over the belt and strong and active steps be taken to defend this most valuable agricultural product from the rapacity of the selfish speculator. Let every man who still holds a bale of cotton in his possession join in these county, or local meetings, and agitate the importance of this step among his neighbors to the end that success in the near future will be assured. We have held our own well so far but we can do much better and easily advance the price from two to three cents by persistently refusing to sell and lightening up present receipts. We fixed our minimum at ten cents for this season and maintained the price within half a cent of that figure through October, the heaviest month. Now let the price be fixed at 12 cents for the remainder of the crop and the world will accept it at that price which will mean an additional gain of nearly fifty million dollars.

I will be pleased to have reports of all county meetings and from individual farmers throughout the belt endorsing the above position taken and guaranteeing their active co-operation. State Vice Presidents of the Association are urged to push this matter actively in their respective States. Farmers' Unions and Agricultural Clubs generally are earnestly requested to give their valued aid and co-operation to the movement and the Daily and Weekly Press of the South is respectfully requested to use the power and influence of their columns to disseminate this circular letter and give such other aid as they may feel disposed.

A determined stand will bring victory.

Very respectfully,

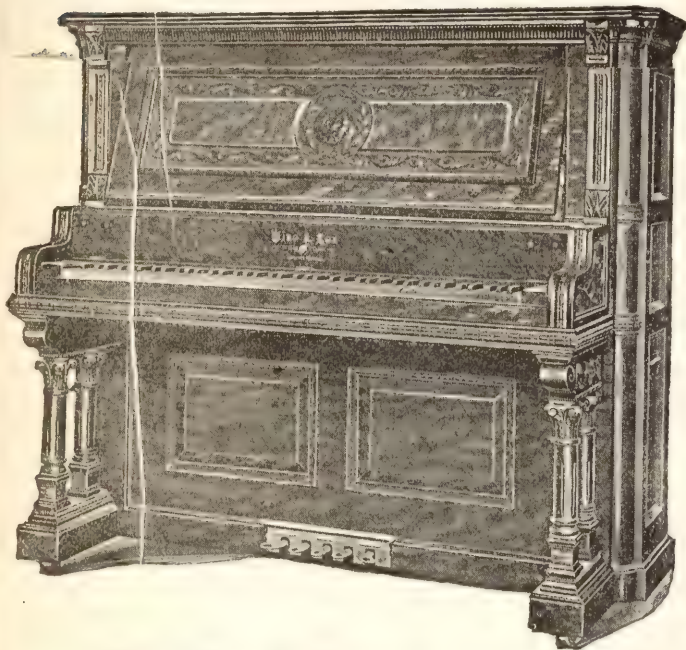
HARVIE JORDAN,  
Pres. Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

All sorts of tales are being circulated among the cotton growers in an effort to break the intention to hold cotton. Don't be scared. You can get the minimum price if you hold for it. Don't sell until you get it.

Receipts of corn are put by a prominent market letter at 400,000 bushels less than last year, and shipments at 600,000 bushels less. Don't forget the minimum prices.

"36 YEARS A STANDARD PIANO"

# The Wing Piano



A Wing style—45 other styles to select from

## You need this book

If you intend to buy a piano, a book—not a catalogue—that gives you all the information possessed by experts. It makes the selection of a piano easy. If read carefully it will make you a judge of tone, action, workmanship and finish; will tell you how to know good from bad. It describes the materials used; gives pictures of all the different parts, and tells how they should be made and put together. It is the only book of its kind ever published. It contains 116 large pages, and is named "THE BOOK OF COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT PIANOS." We send it free to any one wishing to buy a piano. Write for it.

**SAVE FROM \$100 to \$200** We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our wholesale profit. This profit is small because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve to twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from \$100 to \$200 profit on each. They can't help it.

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is a representative Wing style, being our concert grand, with longest strings, largest size sound-board and most powerful action, giving the greatest volume and power of tone. It has  $7\frac{1}{2}$  octaves, with overstrung scale, copper-wound bass strings; three strings in the middle and treble registers; "built-up" wrest plank, "dove-tailed" top and bottom frame, "built-up" end case construction; extra heavy metal plate; solid maple frame; Canadian spruce sound-board; noiseless pedal action; ivory and ebony keys, highly polished; hammers treated by our special tone regulating device, making them elastic and very durable; grand revolving fall-board; full quiet music desk.

Case made in Circassian walnut, figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonized; ornamented with handsome carved top mouldings and handcarving on the music desk, trusses, pilasters and bottom frame.

In 35 Years 36,000 Pianos

We refer to over 36,000 satisfied purchasers in every part of the United States. WING PIANOS are guaranteed for 12 years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material.

## WING ORGANS

are just as carefully made as Wing Pianos. They have a sweet, powerful, lasting tone, easy action, very handsome appearance, need no tuning. WING ORGANS are sold direct from the factory, sent on trial; are sold on easy monthly payments.

For catalogue and prices write us

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We Pay Freight. No Money in Advance

We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory *after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense.* You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.

**EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

## Instrumental Attachments

A special feature of the Wing Piano; it imitates perfectly the tone of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by an entire orchestra. The original instrumental attachments has been patented by us, and cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

# WING & SON

355-376 W. 13th Street

1868—36th Year—1904

NEW  
YORK



## UP-TO-DATE Field Crops

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

When the Northern breezes wander,  
O'er the fields becoming gray,  
And the glittering icy daggers  
Fright the pretty flowers away;  
Then we know that hoary Winter,  
With his spiteful, chilling breath,  
Is on his way to rudely greet us,  
As with the frozen hand of death.  
—J. P. S.

The fields are sleeping. Let them rest.

Ponder the mistakes of the last season.

Don't be discouraged by failures. Make teachers of them.

Did the early or late crops do the best, and what conclusion have you come to from the results?

Did you use fertilizers? How did you apply them, and to what crops? Balance the cost against what you believe to be the gains. Did it pay?

In what did the climatic conditions of the past season differ from those of average seasons? How have you profited by the advantages, and how have you overcome the disadvantages?

After all is summed up, what crop has paid you most per acre, labor and other expenses considered?

From the experiences of the past and previous seasons, what crops seem best adapted to your farm, and returns you the greatest profits at the least cost?

To keep the plows and other tools from getting rusty during the winter, oil them and put them under shelter. To keep from getting rusty yourself, read Up-to-date Farming.

Indiana crop reports show a smaller corn yield than that of 1903.

What publication has been most helpful to you, has done most to lighten your burdens, and to entertain and instruct both yourself and the family, during the now waning year, and what one do you intend to read during the year next to come?

We are not compiling a catechism, but December is a splendid time to ask yourself and personally answer all these questions. When the farmer's work is over, and he is driven to the house by inclement weather, a good portion of his time should be devoted to a review of the season just past, a gathering of the lessons it has presented, and a storing up of the truths gathered by the way. We have asked the foregoing questions merely as hints for such a course of study. Follow them up.

A dispatch from Minneapolis says the receipts of wheat at the trust elevators "have decreased to almost nothing. The people of the northwest are testing controlled marketing, and they have already found it as "just the thing."

"The millers of the country are pretty well stocked with wheat," says A. W. Thompson, a market bear, who wishes to pull down the price of wheat. "The milling demand strengthens wheat," says the display headline of the market report. Between these two what is the farmer to do? Simply stick to the minimum price, no matter what either "bulls" or "bears" may say.

The government reports the potato crop considerably larger than that of a year ago, and the hay crop a little smaller. The tobacco crop is above that of last year. Bear in mind, though, that, so far as price is concerned, no crop is larger than the quantity put upon the market. Control the marketing.

### Still After Alfalfa

The farmers of the central union are not yet willing to give up alfalfa. And, indeed, some notable successes have been made which would seem to justify continued effort to grow it.

But alfalfa cannot be grown without the bacteria peculiar to that plant in the soil, and it is not naturally in the soil of the States of the middle union. That it flourishes in these soils, however, once it is introduced, is thought now to be an established fact, and that alfalfa then flourishes also. That the bacteria may be artificially introduced is also proven. And this offers a fine opportunity for imposing upon farmers. Dr. George T. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has discovered a process of inoculation very simple, and said to be very effective. He had the process patented, not for his own aggrandizement, but to secure its use for the people, and prevent less scrupulous persons from securing a monopoly of it. This act shows Dr. Moore in a bright light as one of the world's rare benefactors.

### Agriculture and Bacteria

It is evident that during the years to come as much attention will be given to the bacteria in the soil as has heretofore been given to the chemical constituents of it. Plants cannot grow without something to subsist upon. This is just as much a fact in the vegetable kingdom as it is in the animal kingdom, with this difference, that the necessary food must be placed in easy reach of the plant, while the animal may travel in search of food.

Chemists have discovered that three kinds of food are necessary to make a "balanced ration" for most plants—potash, phosphorus and nitrogen. The two first are quite abundant in most soils, and they are cheaply and easily applied where deficient. But these, however abundant, will not produce best results in plant growth in the absence of the third, nitrogen. It is seldom that nitrogen is found abundantly in the soil, and it is more easily exhausted than the other elements, while its return in an artificial way is so expensive as to be impracticable.

But nature in this respect has been kind. The earth is wrapped in a thick blanket rich in nitrogen—the air we breathe—affording an inexhaustible supply. Men have long known this, but their ingenuity has been inadequate to the devising of a means for capturing and applying this aerial nitrogen. But nature again supplies strength to man's weakness. The means had been abundantly provided, but he did not know it. Millions, billions, trillions (numbers become completely exhausted in their presence), of minute organisms were all the time at work in the soil to catch from the air and hold in the soil, the fugitive nitrogen.

But these little organisms need encouragement. Here is where man's part of the work comes in. They flourish best, and do their work most perfectly at the roots of certain plants, legumes, pod bearers—peas, beans, clovers, alfalfa and a very large number of similar plants.

Man's work is very simple. Where these bacteria do not exist they must be introduced. Then they must be assisted by giving them the benefit of the plants best suited to aid them—to encourage their propagation, multiplication and most effective work. The bacteria are various almost as the plants are various. But after successful crops of these bacteria aiding plants, other crops, nitrogen exhausting crops, may be planted with assurance of success. This course pursued, and the simple elements of potash and phosphorus attended to, soil exhaustion need not be feared so long as the earth is surrounded by atmosphere as at present.

Immediately after the election, crude oil went up from two to four cents. Does this indicate that the people are required to make good some misapplied campaign money?



**FREE** **DEAR MADAM:** When we say Free we mean Free no "ifs," no "ands," no "buts," no "strings," about this—we will do just what we agree. Send your Name and Address, and give Freight Office. An opportunity like this comes once only. **DON'T MISS IT. DON'T DELAY. WRITE NOW.** Crockery House Dep Y 2334 Third Av. New York

Where is the woman whose heart does not go out to beautiful china-ware? A fine set of dishes ornaments the table, decorates the home, adorns the china cabinet and side-board. Here is a grand set of dishes full size for family use; any housewife would be proud to own one to use for all occasions.

GIVEN AWAY



Mention whether Ladies' or Gen's size is desired.

### A WATCH WITHOUT COST

FOR SELLING 20 FAST SELLING ARTICLES  
WATCH, Stem Winding and Set, beautifully finished in 14-k Gold; guarantee sent with every watch. American movement, dust-proof case. Runs 30 to 36 hours with one winding. Has hour, minute and second hands. Fully timed and regulated. Given for the sale of 20 Fast-selling articles. You probably know of people who have sold goods to earn a watch, which, when received, was not as promised; but they were forced to keep it. You don't have to keep our watch; if not satisfactory, return it and get \$2.00, all the money paid. We want you to sell our goods. To each one of our agents who sells twenty of our fast-selling articles at ten cents each, we are offering an **AMERICAN WATCH IN GOLD FINISHED CASE.** Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, and is accompanied with our guarantee for 20 years. Think of it—a genuine American Style Movement Watch in Gold finished Case and Guaranteed for 20 years. Never was such an opportunity offered to any one wishing a first-class, reliable timepiece. These watches are brand new, without a

scratch or tarnish on them, but just as they leave the workmen's hands, oiled, adjusted, and timed ready for instant wear. The movement is an American style, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these watches you will always have the correct time in your possession. Just the watch for railroad men or those who need a very close timer. The new 1905 Thin Model. This is the watch you can secure **WITHOUT ONE CENT OF EXPENSE** if you sell 20 of our fast-selling articles at 10 cents each. Simply send your name and address, and we will send you the 20 articles post-paid. When sold, send us the \$2.00, and we will send you the handsome Gold Finished Watch. We trust you and will take back what we pay you.

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1905 Catalog now ready for mailing south. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. J.A. EVERITT, Inc., Indianapolis.

## UP-TO-DATE Live Stock and Dairying

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The poet finds it rather dull,  
When cattle browse in pastures bare,  
No matter how he woo the muse,  
He finds no inspiration there.

—J. P. S.

There's no money in merely "keeping" stock through the winter.

The thoroughbreds and high grades ought to show their points now.

Often the profits are in the by-products. Let hogs run with the grain-fed cattle.

The cattle and hogs will pay for the pumpkins. Did you feed them to Jack Frost? Uncle Threadbare's way.

Some storms are coming. Will your stock be sheltered?

Well wintered sheep produce the best wool, and the strongest lambs.

Don't try to winter the sheep on timothy hay. It's an established failure.

A feed cutter will pay if you use it.

It is an easy matter to feed horses too much hay. It is a waste when they get it out of the manger and under their feet.

Cattle prices have been discouraging all this fall, but no matter, "stick to your bush." The farmer that is constantly jumping from one thing to another is the one that travels a rocky road.

The man that feeds hogs nothing but corn all their lives is very likely to put his money in the same bank where the man that depends upon grass alone puts his.

Small potatoes cooked make good pig and chicken feed. Some chopped corn or mill stuff mixed in and the potatoes mashed, make it an ideal feed.

Remember that a part of the feed consumed by stock is employed by the animal mechanism to keep up warmth, and the colder the animal's surroundings the more feed is required. Animal heat may be maintained more cheaply by comfortable housing.

At night is the time to give the work horse his main feed of hay. Hay is bulky, dry and slow to digest. Give him the whole night for the performance of this necessary part of alimentation. The morning and noon feed of hay should be light. With a crowded stomach the horse is not in the best condition for work.

Feed the milch cow nothing but good, wholesome feed. Musty hay, though the cattle may eat it, and the farmer may think he is making gains by using cheap feed, he is losing seriously in the quality of milk. In fact, he is getting milk that is not fit for human food.

Again we urge, don't keep a cow that does not pay for her feed and care. Loss from feeding an unprofitable cow should be considered the same as any other loss.

Don't value sour milk too lightly; it is really a useful article of food. Buttermilk especially is now thought to be a valuable health preserving food.

Mixed feeds are to be commended, perhaps, but not a mixture of corn and mud. If you feed your hogs by throwing the corn carelessly into a mud hole for the hogs to dive after, don't be surprised if you get your profits in mud.

Experts now concede that the reduction of the actual wheat crop made by the A. S. of E. of 50,000,000 bushels on account of low grade wheat, is correct. Another triumph for the A. S. of E.

The cotton situation is unchanged. Heavy exports have already been made materially lightening the home supply. The minimum price is not too high. Recent reports tell us that at least 50 per cent. of the crop is being held in the farms.

The Cudahy Packing Company at Omaha, Neb., is filling an order for 3,000,000 pounds of beef to be shipped to the far East, presumably to the Japanese army. That will take 3,000 1,000-pound steers, counting hair, hide, hoofs and all, but, as mess beef is called for, it will take at least 6,000 such steers to fill the order.

The cotton planter that sells his cotton for less than 10 or 11 cents is like the foolish wheat grower that sold his wheat for 75 or 80 cents. Quit all such foolishness.

What about the beef trust investigation? Has Commissioner Garfield made any discoveries? Representative Martin declared the packers met to fix the price that should be paid the stock raisers, and also fixed the price that should be charged the meat eaters. Let us hear about the investigation.

## Butter as a Health Food

It is evident that the dairy is not to suffer on account of sanitary scientific research. Science Siftings declares that butter fat is as valuable as the dearer cod liver oil for weakly, thin people, and that doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thickly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get. Butter is a hydro-carbon, and all excess of it is stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it. So it is not economy at table to spare the butter, even to the healthy folk. For any one afflicted with consumption butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease, should it be in its early stages, or of keeping it at bay if advanced.

## How Many Cows

There are not so many cows to the square mile as people who have not looked into the matter closely, may think.

New York, Connecticut, Vermont and Iowa are great dairying States, and they have more than 25 cows to the square mile, but they are the only States that have.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio have less than 25, but more than 20.

New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, have less than 20 but more than 12.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas have from 8 to 12.

Maine, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska have less than 8 cows to the square mile, and all other States and Territories have 5 or less. Florida has fewer cows than any other State east of the Mississippi.

So, it is seen, the United States is not overstocked with cows, and the country could easily support many more than it now has, and, possibly, to the great benefit of the people.

## MONEY IN RAISING SUGAR BEETS!

Farmers in this section are netting on Beets from \$30 to \$70 an Acre. Twenty thousand acres to be cultivated this and every season. Magnificent climate. Perfect system of irrigation. No failure of crops. Another immense Beet Sugar Factory in course of construction. Send us a postal card, and we will send you full particulars. Address,

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY, Box A, Rocky Ford, Colo.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days. Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure** is a guaranteed cure in any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 307 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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## Poland China Boars

AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, sore eyes, Berry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have sure cure.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm edge of farm advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

## GEO. G. WINANS

State organizer for Michigan, of the American Society of Equity, has opened at Lakeland, Michigan, a bureau for registry of farms that are for sale in his own and adjoining states. So many inquiries have reached him from prospective purchasers, that the establishment of this bureau became a necessity and must result in good to sellers and buyers through cooperation. Address, GEO. G. WINANS, Lakeland, Mich.

**RENTERS** If you will send us your name and address, telling how much land you are renting and how long you have been a renter; we will give you **Absolutely Free** a year's subscription to a fine story paper. The premium is a nice one, well worth asking for and a postal card with this information will bring it to you. Address, **Farmers' Tribune Pub. Co.** Desk D Sioux City, Iowa

## ALL ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH

The Bedford Breeze, a monthly magazine published at Bedford City, Va., by a former Iowa farmer, tells the exact truth about the Agricultural conditions in the South and gives special attention to the making of new homes by Western and Northern Farmers. It is one of the most sprightly and readable magazines devoted to the up-building of farms in the South. 25c per Year—Send for a sample copy free. The Bedford Breeze, BEDFORD CITY, Va.

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**on POULTRY**  
and almanac for 1905, contains 224 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls, turkeys, etc. Tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about INCUBATORS and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Price only 15c.  
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If you have the "know how" to get it out. You can best obtain this knowledge by joining our Correspondence School of Bee Culture. We teach the most advanced methods of practical bee culture. We teach thoroughly and satisfactorily. By joining our school you obtain the benefits of the knowledge acquired in a life spent among the bees. Prospectus and bee-book free if you mention this paper.  
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FAIRBANKS BROS., New London, O.

**\$24 WEEKLY** for man with rig to introduce our Stock and Poultry Remedies. We mean business and furnish best references. Address, Dep. S., Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

**2000 Poultry, Ferrets, Dogs, Parrots, Pigeons, Hares, etc.,** information col. 60 p. book 10c, list free. J. A. Bergay, Box V Telford, Pa.

**HOW** to make Poultry Keeping a Success, also Record and Acc't Book showing gains or losses monthly, 10c. G. S. Vibbert, Clintonville, Conn.

**WE PAY \$32 A WEEK** AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79, PARSONS, KANS.

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To quickly introduce into this country the celebrated Oriental Arabian Perfumes, we give this handsome & valuable Locket Absolutely Free to every one answering this advertisement. We also send at once free a package of perfumes. Enclose stamp for postage. Address ORIENTAL CO., N. Y. City, 27 Third Ave., Dept. 72

## UP-TO-DATE Poultry and Bees PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Eggs or no eggs! That's the question. As the price begins to soar, And you wander 'mong the hens' nests—

Finding eggs and wanting more.  
—J. P. S.

Eggs getting scarce. Demand good.

That was the headline of the market report several days ago.

Do you suppose the hens are "holding for the price?"

If they are they'll get it. Already above 20 cents in this market.

How do you like the farmers Christmas turkey on first page?

Controlled marketing put in the "filling."

We have only this advice to those who want winter eggs: Surround the hens with conditions as near like springtime as possible, both as to temperature and feed.

The Thanksgiving turkey has "paid the penalty." Now for the Christmas goose. Get her fat.

Lay your plans for next year's poultry business. Our Up-to-Date People are not satisfied to merely drift in anything.

Don't forget that the winter layers need dry, trashy places to scratch and wallow in no matter how inclement the weather may be outside. Wheat, rye, oats or shelled corn scattered in the trash every few days stimulates the fowls to exercise, and makes them think they get paid for their work. And they do. So do you.

We are in no hurry to give you remedies for roup. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The best remedy of all is prevention. Shut off the leaks and shut out the drafts from the henhouse. But you must have some ventilation. Close under the eaves on the south side is the safest place for ventilation.

I want to say another word for the guinea hen. That is a fowl which is not sufficiently appreciated. The guinea is very hardy, easily raised, requires no attention scarcely when growing up, and none at all after it is grown. It is a very watchful fowl, seldom bothered by hawks, and if there is anything strange about the place, dog, cat, or even person, the male guinea is sure to make it known. The hen has not a very long laying season, but while she does lay she is an everlasting hustler, and few fowls lay more eggs. When she gets broody she is easily broken up, and soon has another nest which she tries her best to fill, and generally succeeds.

What do you think of the farmer that pays \$100 for an improved male, and objects to his wife paying \$1 for an improved rooster? Answer this question early next spring.

If the winter laying hens could be kept separate from the hens from which we expect eggs for hatching in the spring, it would be a good thing. Their ration should be quite different. The ones for spring laying I would allow to become slightly lean—that is, I would not have them fat. I would increase their feed in February, and have them in a thoroughly thriving condition early in March, when I would expect an abundance of eggs that would hatch vigorous and thrifty chicks.

### ORCHARD

The sere and yellow leaf has come, The orchard trees are bare; Their luscious freight has gone to town, To bless the people there.  
—J. P. S.

Renovate the old orchards.

It will pay to mulch the orchard trees.

See to it that the strawberry beds go into winter quarters in good shape.

I suppose you have kept all blighted twigs cut from the pear and apple trees. If you have not done it as fast as they appeared, do it now.

Examine all sickly looking twigs for scale insects. You can easily detect them with the naked eye—small scales attached to the limbs—though you may not be able to distinguish the kind. No matter. Give them a dose of the lime and sulphur mixture.

There should be a clearing in most orchards between now and spring. Clear out the sprouts, brush, briars, weeds, and rabbit and insect harbors; and take a great deal of brush out of the tops of the trees. They'll stand the storms of winter better, and they'll most likely give you more and better fruit next year.

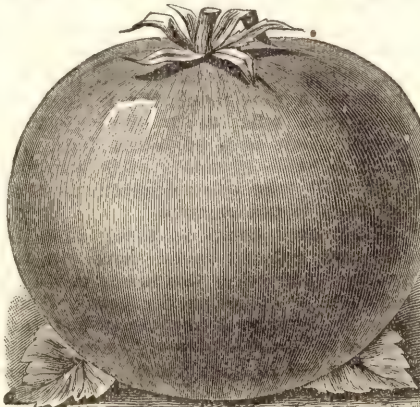
Don't think of cutting down the orchard trees because they are getting old, that is, if they have sound trunks. Put young heads on old shoulders, so to speak. Trim out all the moss-grown and sickly branches now, and in the spring take out others and graft in them. A few years ago the writer gathered and ate bell flower apples from trees that had been set in New Jersey by his grandfather more than a hundred years before.

We have many inquiries about the apple market, but we can give no very satisfactory replies, for that trade is well under the control of the manipulators. The orchardists are not well enough organized to exercise much influence on the market. It is true there are many and various so-called fruit associations, but not one of them makes any effort to control the market. In this respect the A. S. of E. stands alone, and its energies have so far been directed more to the larger crops.

### Black Ben and Gano

If there was still a lingering notion among fruit men that the Black Ben Davis and Gano, are the same, it was certainly dispelled in the minds of those who visited the various fruit displays made by Stark Brothers, of Louisiana, Missouri, at the World's Fair at St. Louis, especially in the Iowa exhibit, where the two fruits were sharply contrasted. The fact is, the Black Ben Davis, as propagated by the Stark Bros., is a distinct fruit, with a distinct history, different both in fruit and growth of tree, and is superior in many respects to the Gano.

## MAGNUS, New Tomato



The originator of the Magnus is the greatest tomato expert of the world and his claims are entitled to every consideration. We know all who have not grown the Magnus Tomato will be pleased with it if they plant it this season. His claims are as follows: "This very distinct and most promising new variety, of the color of Beauty and Acme, is the latest addition by Livingston to the Tomato family. It is thicker, heavier and more solid than either Acme or Beauty, making it easily the most handsome sort in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in quality and in the production of fine, large fruits. While perfectly adapted to main crop planting, yet it matures so quickly that it will take first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. Flesh is very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its fruit clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. The fruits are very deep from stem to blossom end, many of them being almost globe-shaped. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem and the flavor is most desirable. We have tested it for several years for staking up in the open field, as well as for forcing in greenhouses, and we believe it to be entirely unequalled for such purposes."

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, 1/2 lb. 75c, lb. \$2.00.

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**PAGE**

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used in Page-Wire top wire, will send, free, **Paring Knife** made of it—and catalog. Write **Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 796 Adrian, Mich.**



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Strong young men for firemen and brakemen on all railroads. Firemen average \$65 monthly, become engineers and average \$125. Brakemen average \$60, become conductors and average \$105. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars.  
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**MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!**  
Great money-maker for farmers. Thousands in small plots. Price increasing as supply is always decreasing. Plant sells for \$8.50 per lb. Book giving history and full information 50c postpaid. Circulars and particulars free. Roots and seed for sale. It will pay you to write.  
J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.



**The Best Cooking Range Made**

Sold for Cash or on Monthly Payments  
**\$10 to \$20**  
SAVED

Freight Paid

Your money refunded after six months trial if

**Clapp's Ideal Steel Range**

is not 50 per cent. better than others. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are cheaper and best, enables me to furnish a **Top Notch Steel Range** at a clean saving of \$10 to \$20. Send for free catalogues of five distinct lines, 50 styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use.

**CHESTER D. CLAPP, 204 Lynn St., Toledo, Ohio**  
(PRACTICAL STEEL RANGE MAN)

**\$8.25 On Trial**

**90 days trial**

The Oakland \$8.25, the Amazon \$13.50, Brunswick \$16.95, the Famous Windsor \$14.70, 15.85, and 16.35; the Damascus \$17.75, 19.85, 20.35, 21.75 and 23.95. The finest line of high-grade machines you can find anywhere. Don't buy a machine until you have seen our catalogue and read our liberal 90-day trial offer and our binding 10-year guarantee. No other firm is prepared to sell machines with the valuable features that ours possess at anywhere near our price. Let us send you our fine illustrated catalogue. You will be surprised at the prices we make on really high-grade, honestly made machines. Ask for Sewing Machine Catalogue. We will send it by return mail.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

**10c XMAS PRESENT**

For this small sum you can buy a the Wonderful Musical Instrument.

**ZOBO**

There is nothing at anywhere near the cost that will bring so much joy to the little one's heart. This musical instrument can be played without instruction or practice by young and old. It furnishes good dance music; can be used in street parades, or any place where music is desired. It is made of highly polished wood, and is not liable to injury. Full printed instructions with each ZOBO. Get a dozen and sell them to your friends. We will send one for 10c postpaid.

**A dozen postpaid for \$1.00.**

**S. E. FERRY**  
642-644 N. Capitol Ave. Indianapolis

**FREE**

We Give 110 Premiums to quickly introduce our New Style Easy-to-Thread Gold Eye Needles. Send us your name and address, we will send you 2 doz. packages of needles and 1 doz. Silveroid Thimbles, postpaid, with large Premium list. You sell the Needles at 5c. a pkg. and to each person that buys 3 pkgs. you give a Thimble Free. Your success is certain. When needles are sold, send us the \$1.30 and we'll send the Premium you select and are entitled to. Order now and get extra Premium Free. **GLOBE NOVELTY CO., Box 216, Greenville, Pa.**

**I Turned Out \$301.27**

worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. P. Crawford writes, made \$7.00 first day. J. J. S. Miller, a farmer, writes, can easily make \$5.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made \$9.50 profit one day, \$9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you Free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or dummy. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catalog, Agency and Offer. Address **T. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.**

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 798, Detroit, Mich.**

**WANTED**

10 men in each State to travel, tack signs & distribute samples & circulars of our goods. Salary \$75 per month, \$3 per day for expenses. **KUHLMAN CO., Dept. D, Atlas Block, Chicago.**

**CARDS**

Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled and Gilded Cards, 50c. Price Envelope and Calling Cards for 1905. We sell GREETING CARDS, Not Traded. **UNION CARD CO., 215, Columbus, Ohio.**

## UP-TO-DATE

# Home on the Farm

### HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT, HAPPY AND CHEERFUL

Have you ever thought, dear,  
How a sulky frown,  
Like a chilly rain cloud,  
Bends the spirit down?  
Smile, and as the sunlight  
Drives away the rain,  
Gone will be your grievance  
And its bitter pain.

—A. E. Beck.

Light in the home, and sunshine in the heart.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."

What has become of the sports of childhood? The eyes of the old see them but dimly.

In many a home a mother's chair is vacant. Was she appreciated while she occupied it? We ask the question not for the benefit of the mother that's gone, but for the one that still remains.

Now is the time to draw the link closer between the separate homes on the farm. Smooth and inviting paths should connect them. In other words, farmers should mingle together and be sociable.

We know quite a prominent man who lived in a neighborhood more than twenty years, and there were dwellings in sight of his own home that he had never entered. He loved his neighbors, was of a kind and sociable turn, not a bit stuck up, and was public spirited, but a strange diffidence and fear of bothering people had warped his whole nature. Too bad. Be sociable. Life is too short to waste it alone.

Tidy up the premises for winter, and live in an atmosphere of sunshine, no matter how dreary it may be without.

Winter on the old-time farm was the season of sport and good cheer. The roasting potatoes under the long fore-stick, the sputtering apples on the stone hearth, the merry Christmas time and the happy New Year! Ah, they are only in memory now. But the young people of to-day have their jolly, laughing times that they will look back to with the same longing a few years hence. Take advantage of the fleeting hours, and all do the best you can.

Boys and girls, if mother does the cooking and housekeeping, don't think of starting to school until everything belonging to you is in its proper place, and the wood and water for the day are ready and handy. This is good advice. Don't neglect it.

## A Company Dinner

A thoughtful writer who sees things has this to say about a company dinner. Brain, muscle, temper and good friendship may be preserved by taking the suggestions given:

So many women, especially those in the country, overdo a company dinner. They seem to think that in order to serve a nice meal, the table must be loaded with a great variety of things. This is a mistaken idea, for often a table groaning with its contents will take one's appetite so that the meal is not enjoyed.

Much time could be saved and the company enjoyed much more, if the work of preparing the meals could be reduced. I visited in the country not long ago where I had Irish potatoes served in three different ways, beside sweet potatoes and other vegetables, all at the same meal. How foolish it was of the good housewife, and imagine the work in preparing all of these unnecessary dishes.

The preparing of a meal is an art and should be carefully considered. Don't think that to have your company enjoy the meal, you must have two kinds of meat, four or five vegetables, two kinds of salad, three or four kinds of jelly and jams, and the same variety of pickles and finish with pudding, pie and cake for dessert. It is all unnecessary.

The farmer's wife for ages, because of her abundant supplies and very generous hospitality, has spent too much time and energy in cooking for her friends. After preparing a great big meal for two or three hours she is exhausted and unfitted to enjoy the company of her friends, beside marring their pleasure with her tired, exhausted appearance.

Visitors are always made uncomfortable when they feel that they are causing extra trouble. Try having a simple meal the next time and greet your friends after its preparation, without that look of exhaustion which comes from hours over a hot stove, and see if the day is not looked on by all as a pleasant one.

## Some Simple Rules of Politeness

We have heretofore emphasized the importance of politeness in every home and in every individual. All ambitious young people love to appear well both at home and abroad, especially abroad. Let us urge upon you once more the importance of appearing natural—unostentatious. We append a few simple rules that may well be observed:

Keep step with any you walk with. Hat lifted in saying "goodby" or "how do you do?"

Hat lifted when offering a seat in a car, or in acknowledging a favor.

Always precede a lady upstairs, and ask her whether you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public place.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

Look people straight in the face when speaking or being spoken to.

In the parlor, stand till every lady in the room is seated, also older people.

Rise if a lady comes in after you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat.

Hat off the moment you enter a street door, and when you step into a private hall or office.

Never play with knife, fork or spoon. Use your handkerchief unobtrusively always.

In the dining-room take your seat after ladies and elders.

Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

Eat as fast or as slowly as others, and finish the course when they do.

In passing out of a room, let the ladies pass first.

Do not look toward a bedroom door when passing. Always knock at any private room door.

Special rules for the mouth are that all noise in eating and smacking of the lips should be avoided.

Advices from the Northwest say farmers are holding their wheat back now. They were late in getting the word, and later still in acting upon it, but when we understand that threshing is not yet done, we may realize that those far away farmers may yet benefit by the minimum price.

## Christmas Cards, Etc.

There are no more beautiful Christmas cards made than those manufactured by Raphael Tuck & Sons, of New York City. Each year they make numerous new designs that are most beautiful works of art. This firm also makes calendars that are exquisite in design. The products of this company cannot be described. They must be seen to be appreciated.

If you desire appropriate gifts for friends or relatives there is nothing better. All best dealers sell them. If your dealer does not send to Raphael Tuck & Sons, N. Y. City, mentioning Up-to-Date Farming.

**Solid Yukon Silver Sugar Shell FREE**

For the purpose of introducing our

**SOLID YUKON SILVERWARE**

Which is as bright and more durable than Sterling Silver, we will mail ABSOLUTELY FREE postpaid to every lady sending us her name and address, a full size Solid Yukon Silver Sugar Shell that sells regularly for 50 cents.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED.**

No capital or experience required. We furnish a handsome case of samples. Write today.

**RAYMOND MFG. CO., Dept. 18 Muncie, Ind.**

**THIS IS YOURS FREE**

We are giving away Gold Watches, Jewelry, and other valuable premiums to those who help us introduce our remedies. Send us your name and address and we will mail you four boxes of Dr. Ripley's Compound Iron Pills; sell them at 25 cents a box and remit us the \$1.00 received and we will promptly forward you without extra expense or work, the handsome Chatelaine and Pendant shown here, simulating a \$20. **SOLID GOLD WATCH**, American made, and guaranteed for ten years. This is the biggest offer ever made and you will be delighted. We are an old and reliable concern and will present \$1000. IN CASH to anyone who can prove that we do not do as we say. Our Pills are good sellers and we are anxious to introduce them in every home so matter what it costs us.

**RIPLEY DRUG CO.,**  
Dept. 262, New Haven, Conn.

**Gold Watch FREE AND RING**

An American movement watch with Solid Gold Plated Case, fully warranted to keep accurate time, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Full Watch warranted 25 years. Also a Solid Gold Ring set with a rare Cluso Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a \$100 diamond, are given absolutely Free to Boys & Girls or anyone for selling 50 pieces of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the \$2, and we will positively send you both the watch and ring, and a chain.

**ERIE MFG. CO., Dept. 36, CHICAGO**

**Your Photo \$1.00 Postpaid**

Name & Address (4 size)

Give a Photo Knife for Xmas. We will reproduce any photo you send us, Lodge Emblem, name and address in the transparent handle of this handsome Knife. Each Knife guaranteed—razor steel blades; 59 styles; send for catalogue. Agts. make \$25 to \$40 per week handling our goods. Send for terms and photo of agents' handsome leather pocket case. Exclusive Territory.

**Canton Cutlery Co., 1255 W. 10th St. Canton, O**

**This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75**

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome **WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75**. Double hunting case, with richly jeweled movement and stem set, fitted with richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any \$35.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent \$3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address **H. FABER & CO., 651, 25 Quincy St., CHICAGO**

**FREE TO AGENTS**

Flat thin knife cuts loose a perfect cake \$2 Outfit free Exp. prepaid. Dept. K

**HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y.**

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. accounting.**—\$50 to \$100 per month salary. Endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue.

**Morse School of Telegraphy.**  
Cincinnati, O. Elmira, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis.

**\$60 MONTH** Expenses advanced. District managers to travel and leave samples at stores. **Peoples Supply Co.**  
Dept. A-11 145 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

**SPECTACLES** to fit everybody. Send for catalog.

**AGENTS WANTED. COULTER CO., Chicago**

**916 CARDS**

NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 50 New Songs, 100 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, Escort, and 1 Acquaintance Cards, Standard Bean Caster, &c.

**All for 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.**

**NEW CARDS**

Sample Styles Hold-to-Light Silk Fringe and Calling Escort Cards, NO TRASH! Genuine Cards, with Ac's Big outfit & finest Sample Book.

**ALL 2 CENTS—BUCKEYE CARD CO., Laceyville, Ohio**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists

**O. K. SEEDS bring the best results**

Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds.  
**J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis**



## DO THIS NOW

And I Will Give You a Pair of my Handsome Gold Spectacles

Just send me five names of spectacle wearers and I will do this:—First, I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then (after you have sent me your test), I will mail you a



perfect-fitting five dollar family set of Spectacles for only \$1, which will include a pair of my handsome Rolled

Gold Spectacles, absolutely free of charge. This set will last a family a lifetime. I have never sold this family set for less than \$5 and you could not buy spectacles anywhere near as good as these, even for \$10 a pair. I am really charging you nothing for them now, as the dollar I will ask you to send with your test is only to help pay for this announcement. This very remarkable but honest offer (to send a five dollar set of spectacles for only \$1) is open to everyone (my old customers also), but only for a short time, as I am just doing this to prove to every spectacle wearer in the world the following two very important facts: First, that my Perfect Home Eye Tester is positively accurate and reliable and with it you will be able to give your own eyes a perfect test in your own home and thereby I fit you with absolutely perfect fitting spectacles by mail, which could not be improved on even if you had undergone a personal examination in any oculist's office, at a cost of \$10 or more. Second, and most important of all, that on account of my latest improvements, my spectacles have become known the world over as the "Dr. Haux Famous Perfect Vision Reading and Sewing Spectacles" and they are now greatly superior to all others on the market. With them you will be able to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, day and night, with perfect ease and comfort, just as you did in your younger days, and this, even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot read the largest print in this paper. In fact the large number of physicians who have for years and years used and recommended my spectacles to their weak-eyed patients will tell you that they are the most perfect fitting, clearest and best in the world today, and I will give you your dollar back and let you keep the five dollar set of spectacles also, if you yourself don't find them to be the finest, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere at any price. I can only send one set to a family at this price, and this only for a short time, so write me right now for my free Perfect Home Eye Tester, and address my company as follows:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.,  
Haux Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**I WANT AGENTS ALSO** And any man or woman (also storekeepers), without any previous experience whatever, can fit the weakest eyes with my Perfect Home Eye Tester, which is so simple that any one can work it and easily earn from \$25 to \$100 weekly selling my famous spectacles, either in their own homes, travelling or in stores. My agents need no license anywhere as I furnish the necessary documents with the Agent's Outfit.

**NOTE:**—The above is the largest mail spectacle house in the United States and perfectly reliable.

**A GENUINE 21 JEWELLED \$50.00 GOLD WATCH.** \$3.75

Send this to us and write if you want Ladies Watch and "Gold" Jorgnetto chain or Gentle Watch and vest chain, and we will send them for FREE EXAMINATION and if after examining the watch at your express office you consider it equal to a 21 Jewelled \$50.00 Gold Watch pay \$3.75 and express charges and they are yours. **RELIABLE WATCH CO., Dept. 112 Chicago**

## A NEW SANITARIUM TREATMENT FOR VARICOCELE

My "Direct Method" of Sanitarium treatment for Varicocele, Associated Pelvic and Reflex Nervous diseases, assures a permanent and speedy cure. It is free from danger to the most delicate. My life-long study has been the cause and cure of nervous diseases in men. I have solved the problem. My discovery of toxins, (poisons), in stagnant circulation explains why Nervo-Vital diseases were not cured by the old-time drugging and cutting methods. My treatment takes the poisons out of the system and restores new nerve power.

**Kidney, Liver and Bladder diseases** are cured by removing the poisons that result from stagnant circulation. Heart as well as Stomach troubles are caused by these poisons. Do not permit these toxins

**D. D. Richardson, M. D., 123 Michigan Avenue, Special Carrier 206 Chicago.**

## Lynchburg Convention

(Concluded from Page 7.)

Prices offered this week in Lynchburg were slightly in advance of last week, bright wrappers receiving a bid of 30c, dark wrappers 20c, fillers, bright 12 1-2c, dark 11c, shipping tobacco 7c. The farmers are holding for 8c on shipping tobacco, 15c on fillers, 30c on dark wrappers, and 40c on bright wrappers. John Doe of Podunk County, Ky., declares that his neighborhood is solid for these prices and that as the prices keep coming up victory seems certain.

K. O. OPERATOR,  
Correspondent.

Now, friends, you want good prices. Bestir yourself, take advantage of these helps and opportunities and you will secure them. They're worth going after and going hard. If any of you wish to know how to operate these helps in keeping the price and the purposes of our organization constantly before the people of your county, until every substantial farmer becomes a member and receives the official paper and bulletins, write me at once, addressing me at Bedford City, Va., enclosing stamp, and I will aid you in getting local newspaper publicity. I will send you a copy of the Bedford Democrat, which is now doing this for Bedford County, and you can see for yourself how it can be done. It isn't going to take much time or money. You can easily do it, and there is no good reason under the sun why you should not.

Write to Mr. Everitt for twenty copies of this issue. Give one to every farmer in your neighborhood who doesn't read it. Spread the glad tidings throughout your county that the farmers have decided to manage their own business matters in a businesslike way, and that no more tobacco is to be sold at a loss to the planter.

Think on these things,  
Yours enthusiastically, but earnestly,  
C. HAYES TAYLOR.

Bedford City, Va.

As a part of the proceedings of the convention, the following was reported:

At this juncture a committee of Lynchburg Warehousemen consisting of Messrs. G. H. Nowlin, R. G. Robertson and George L. Fleming entered the hall and upon motion the chair appointed Messrs. R. J. Marshall, W. D. Rice and Otho Hull to confer with them. A conference lasting some time took place in an adjoining room after which both committees returned and Mr. R. G. Robertson, then read the following:

"Resolved, That we, the Warehousemen, agree not to force the sale of a patron's tobacco to pay advancements on a crop, and will do all we can to advance the interests of the farmers."

It has been reported that some of the Northwest mills are to shut down. Such reports are made solely for the purpose of frightening farmers into taking lower prices for their wheat. Like reports are being circulated regarding the cotton mills for the same effect upon the cotton growers. Farmers must not be too easily scared.

Mr. J. A. Patton, a big Chicago operator on "Trade," recently predicted that wheat would reach \$2. Since then he has made a trip through the West and Northwest, and declares the trip has only confirmed his belief in \$2 wheat. We are sorry for farmers who lose money by refusing to seek information, or by failing to act upon it when they have it; but we do not know that they are much to be pitied.

to remain in your system if you value your life. If you are sincere enough in your desire to be cured to write me your age, occupation, and complete history of your case with every symptom that gives you annoyance I will mail you in securely sealed, plain package my revised books which fully explain my successful treatment of Special Diseases. My professional opinion will enable you to decide whether you want me to treat you.

The expense is small compared to the value of health. I have patients in all parts of the world. See or write me before your case becomes more seriously complicated.



Richardson Sanitarium, where thousands have been cured.

## YOU CAN RAISE ALFALFA

with the  
"Vest Pocket Fertilizer"

—and—

### NEVER HAVE AN UNPRODUCTIVE FIELD

It has been demonstrated that alfalfa, the great hay and forage crop of the West, can be grown almost anywhere, but the soil must be infested with alfalfa bacteria. These bacteria are absent from the soil of the great middle agricultural region of the United States, but Dr. George T. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has discovered a process by which the soil may easily be inoculated with the bacteria, and the inoculation has resulted in the most luxuriant growths of alfalfa, where it would not grow at all before.

Dr. Moore has had the process patented, but we have his consent to offer the inoculation as a premium to subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is very simple and easily applied, and enough to inoculate an acre may be carried in the vest pocket, hence the name some one has applied to it, "Vest Pocket Fertilizer."

Get a neighbor to join with you and send us \$1 (50 cents each) for a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for each of you, and we will send each of you by mail postpaid and absolutely free, with full instructions for using and applying the same, enough of the culture to inoculate one acre each. The subscriptions may be for either new subscribers or renewals, but we prefer that at least one of them should be new.

Now is the time to get the free benefit of the most wonderful discovery ever made in the interest of agriculture, for when farmers can raise such crops as alfalfa and other self-fertilizers, they need never have an unproductive field. Send at once while we have permission to supply you. Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Southern Press and Cotton Growers

It must be conceded that the press of the South is more devoted to the interests of the cotton growers than is the press of the North, especially of the Northwest, to the interests of the wheat growers; and Southern papers are doing much more to aid and encourage the cotton growers to secure reasonable prices for cotton, than the Northern papers did to secure reasonable prices for wheat. We scarcely receive a Southern paper now that has not a word of warning to their patrons of the forces at work against them and urging them to hold their crops for just and equitable prices. A writer in Farm and Ranch speaks thus emphatically:

"It now becomes necessary for the cotton growers to make the fight of their lives for a fair price for their cotton. If they weaken now the cause may be lost, as there never has been more powerful influences brought to bear to put down the price of cotton than is being used now. In my town f. o. b. buyers are now paying from 10 to 10 1-4 cents per pound for all cotton that is offered for sale and middling cotton is quoted at 9 15-16 in New Orleans. This shows at a glance how badly they need the cotton. Very few farmers are offering any cotton for sale even at these prices as they know that they will get a better price for it if they stand firm and demand it."

And this from the Manufacturers' Record:

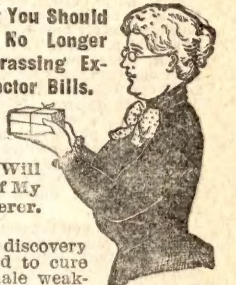
"The Manufacturers' Record has also learned from other sources that the speculators have just formed a very powerful combination to force prices down, and as every bale of this year's crop will be needed and can go into consumption at a fair, not an extravagant price to the farmer, with profit to the spinners if the spinners will work as hard to advance cotton goods as many of them have worked to depress the price of cotton, it is important that the cotton planter should get the real value of his crop."

In the face of such positive declarations, the duty of the cotton planters is plain. They should hold their cotton for the equitable price, and secure the profits they have so long surrendered to others.

## I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarrassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.



To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhoea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day, but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora R. Miller, Box No. 137 Kokomo, Ind.

## HOW IS YOUR STOMACH?

I CAN CURE YOU

I am a druggist of more than 20 years' experience. If I were offered \$1,000 I could not prepare a better prescription for a stomach remedy than my stomach tablets. I offer to send to all afflicted one month's treatment on trial. You pay when satisfied. My stomach tablets cure dyspepsia, indigestion, gas on the stomach, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart and ill caused by poor digestion. They assist the stomach to digest food. They create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach. Write for month's treatment. It will be sent by return mail. **JOHN MORROW, Chemist**  
138 Forest Bldg. Springfield, Ohio

## FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED

There is but one way to tell the reason of baldness and falling hair, and that is by a microscopic examination of the hair itself. The particular disease with which your scalp is afflicted must be known before it can be intelligently treated. The use of dandruff cures and hair tonics, without knowing the specific cause of your disease, is like taking medicine without knowing what you are trying to cure. Send three fallen hairs from your combings, to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated Bacteriologist, who will send you absolutely free a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on care of the hair and scalp, and a sample box of the remedy which he will prepare specially for you. Enclose 2c postage and write to-day.

PROF. J. H. AUSTIN, 158 McVicker's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## Brooks' Sure Cure

FOR RUPTURE  
Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymph. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.**  
BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., Box 908, MARSHALL, MICH.

## FITS CURED

every one suffering with Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, to send for one of my large sized 16 FREE oz. bottles. My Remedy Has Cured, When All Others Failed.

DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 16, Kansas City, Mo.

## CANCER

30 years experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure cancer and tumors without the knife. 73 page book sent free. Address **DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 7 Odd Fellows Temple, 7th & Elm Sts. Cincinnati, O.**

## PILES

Sufferers read "Temple of Life" 24 pages about death, danger of operation. How to avoid by home cure. Book free. Write full particulars. Hermit Remedy Co., 102 Bell Bldg. Elkhart, Ind.

## FITS CURED

Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd. 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Fits Cured

CASES OF 20 YEARS Best and cheapest remedy known. Trial package FREE. Dr. S. Perkey, Douglas Park Sta., Chicago.

## Plant O. K. SEEDS

Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds. J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc. Indianapolis



## GOOD NEWS FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Congo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have received the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery.

Mrs. L. D. York, of Henderson, Me., writes, thanks be to my God and the Kola Compound I am now completely cured of Asthma after many years of suffering. Hon. L. C. Clute, of Manchester, Iowa, writes, was permanently cured of Asthma after eighteen years severe suffering, and want other sufferers to know that the Kola Compound did it. Mr. E. B. Hume, 1345 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., a widely-known traveler, writes, was cured after physicians and everything else failed, and I tried all so-called remedies known. Mrs. Sadie Montgomery, Lapel, Ind., writes, I could not lie down or walk fast for several years, but the Kola Compound cured me, although every other remedy failed.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

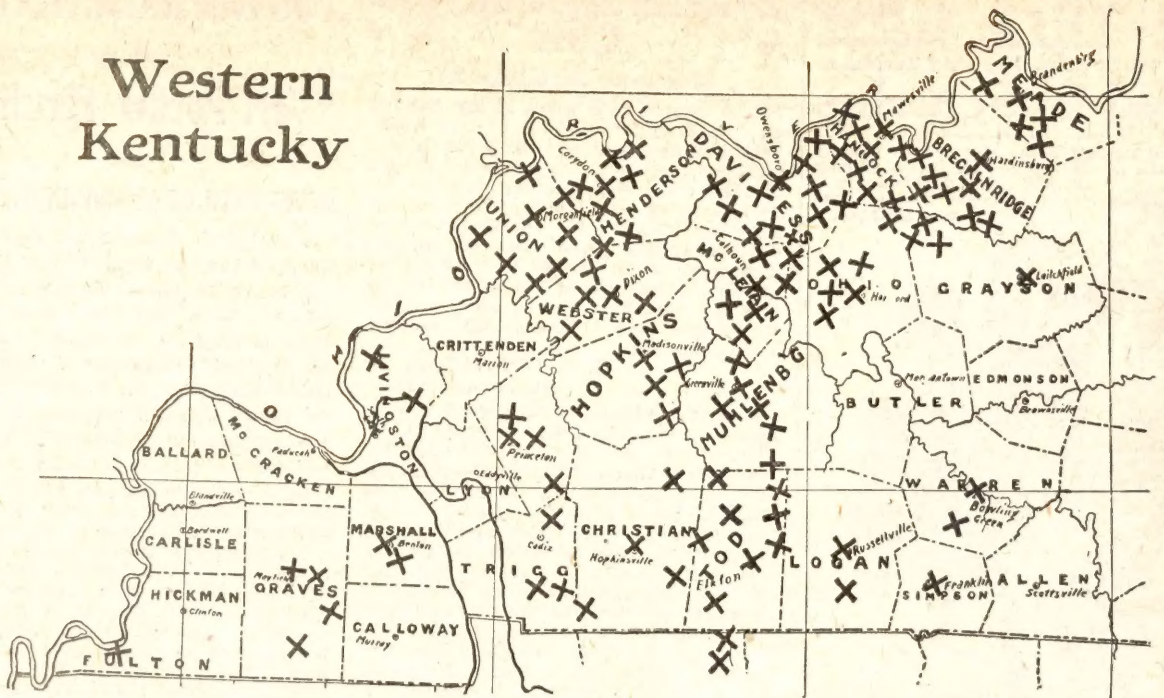
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A plant worth its weight in silver—Ginseng. Farmers everywhere are making money raising it.

Price, Circulars and Full Particulars Free on Request. One-third acre produced \$15,000 worth.

J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, Inc., Indianapolis

## Western Kentucky



Map of Western Kentucky showing towns where from one to ten Local Unions of the American Society of Equity are organized. This territory comprises "The Dark Tobacco" District of Kentucky. For further particulars send to

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## Do You Read

If you do our clubbing offers should be attractive to you



Include with UP-TO-DATE a paper for your wife and the girls, also a paper for the boys. It'll be a good investment.

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These are offers that will give Up-to-Date Readers big satisfaction and they are open to new subscribers and renewals alike. Will you not order your Magazines through us? Speak to your neighbors about these offers and get them to send with you.

**NOTE 1**—New subscribers accepting any of the above offers will receive **FREE UP-TO-DATE FARMING** to the end of this year and all of 1905.

**NOTE 2**—If you desire membership in The American Society of Equity add 50c to any offer above. Address, Table B.

**UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.**

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**Offer No. 1.** Up-to-Date Farming with any Dollar Magazine **Only \$1.25** Total value \$1.50.

**Offer No. 2.** Up-to-Date Farming with any two \$1 Magazines **Only \$2.00** Total value \$2.50.

**Offer No. 4.** Up-to-Date Farming with any \$1 Magazine and any 50c or 60c Magazine, total value \$2.00 or over **Only \$1.50**

## FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION REPORTS

## What Our Subscribers Say About the Premium Potatoes

Note.—The permanent name of this potato will be announced in UP-TO-DATE soon. More reports are solicited.

From one-half pound of UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potato I raised 45 pounds. I am very well pleased with the amount.—Mary J. McClurkin, Oakdale, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes are fine. The largest one weighed one pound.—Walter Whitehead, Syracuse, Neb.

The one-half pound of UP-TO-DATE potatoes produced 30 pounds, many of them weighing one-half pound apiece.—J. G. Chambers, Lexington, Ind.

From the one-half pound of UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes I raised 24 pounds. Only one small one. I want to tell you they are just the finest I ever saw, large and solid.—J. N. Mills, Rice Lake, Wis.

From the two small UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes I raised 99 of the finest potatoes I ever saw. They weighed 48 pounds (about one-half pound average); only a few small ones. I would not take the price of the paper and seeds for these potatoes. If any one can beat me let us hear from them.—G. K. Arney, Gamewell, N. C.

All the people of my club are pleased with the seeds. I raised one-half bushel of potatoes from one-half pound. Mr. Josiah McGinnis raised five of the largest pumpkins I ever saw from one hill. They weighed 347 pounds.—D. E. Garret, Coal, Mo.

I planted the sample of UP-TO-DATE potato (weight three ounces in five hills, and dug 17 pounds. I consider the yield excellent. I gave them no fertilizer whatever.—W. H. Cross, Gravenhurst, Muskoka.

The one-half pound of UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes were cut one eye to a piece, and the yield was 20 pounds. Several of them weighed three-quarters of a pound each. I am very well pleased with them.—John W. Price, Breen, La Platte Co., Colo.

I received three small premium UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes, made 15 hills, and raised one-half bushel of good marketable potatoes. How is that for up-to-date potatoes?—Geo. Smith, Gameson, Mo.

The one-half pound of UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes yielded 58 potatoes and weighed 20 pounds. They were all fine tubers.—Varney Vanderhoof, Plymouth, Wis.

I received three small premium UP-TO-DATE potatoes, and from them I raised 42 pounds. I think this is hard to beat, and this is certainly a fine potato.—Jerry Cadway, Merrill, N. Y.

From the one-half pound of UP-TO-DATE NO. 1 potatoes I raised a half bushel.—James Moos, Green Bay, Wis.

We planted the Up-to-Date No. 1 potatoes on May 10th and dug Sept. 14th. There were 97 tubers from the half pound and weighed 32 pounds. We think the yield immense.

RALPH A. LEE, Glades Mill, Pa.

I planted the one-half pound of potatoes and raised 53 pounds of as nice, large, smooth potatoes as I ever saw. I am delighted with them. The yard long corn is just fine.

MRS. J. W. FEAR, Indianaola, Ia.

My half pound of potatoes yielded 36 pounds. If the weather had been favorable they would have yielded twice that much.

LOUIS H. GROSSE, Fon du Lac, Wis.

I planted the half pound of premium potatoes in 19 hills of one eye each, and raised 36 pounds of nice potatoes. All seeds a success.

G. W. MILLOWER, Watkins, N. Y.

I made 11 hills from the half pound of premium potatoes and dug 30 pounds (one-half bushel). One potato weighed one and one-fourth pounds.

THOMAS SWIFT, Windler, Pa.

From the premium potatoes sent me last spring I raised 38 pounds. Not a bad yield.

J. F. PLUMMER, Churdan, Ia.

From one-half pound of Up-to-Date potatoes I raised 26 pounds, all large and nice.

E. B. DUNN, Mankon, Ia.

Up-to-Date potatoes No. 1 yielded 32 nice large potatoes, averaging in size like a large goose egg. Who can beat it. I think this is the best report yet. Other seeds did equally as well.

MRS. MARTHA J. WEAVER, Waldwin, Ohio.

I planted my one-half pound of Up-to-Date No. 1 potatoes in 53 hills and raised 31 pounds of as nice potatoes as I ever saw. This is not a large yield, but considering the season we had here I think it is very good.

CARL C. CURRENT, Mooreland, Ind.



**BIG RETURNS IN EGGS.** Even if it does cost you a little money, you are not squandering it, but making a wise investment. Use the Prussian Lice Powder to keep the fowls free from vermin, and feed

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PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.



# UP-TO-DATE WRITERS

## TOBACCO—COST AND PRICE.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Our county is a dark tobacco county; we can not produce the Burley either light or dark. The light Burley men of the upper counties are organizing independent societies. This may and will help them, but not us directly, though it may indirectly. Our dark tobacco sold last year for 2 cents, 3½ cents and 5 cents. It costs 4 to 5 cents to make it ready for the local market. I will see what I can do toward representation in the Lynchburg, Va., convention. Tobacco in this county (Taylor) is only half a crop, three-fourths of it late, one-fourth very good. D. G. MITCHELL. Campbellsville, Ky.

## THINK MORE OF IT THAN EVER.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

We are getting along nicely, and think more of the A. S. of E. than ever. I have found out that we have to educate ourselves in this work. But I can say this, that never in the history of civilization was there a step taken fraught with such benefits to agriculture as the A. S. of E. We had a picnic here Sept. 14, and our State organizer, George G. Winans, was here to speak, and he thoroughly aroused the people and gave them new ideas of the benefits to agriculture through the American Society of Equity. Mr. Winans is a gentleman of high standing, and I do not think we could find a better man for his position. He is full of energy and ambition, and is a hard worker, and we wish that all his undertakings for this cause may be fully accomplished. I think it stands us all in hand to do our utmost in these lines, and may we ever be imbued with the spirit of equity, justice and fair dealing to one and all.

OLIVER B. SCOTT.

## FROM ONE FIT INTO FORTY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I see in a recent issue that the A. S. of E. is getting lively in old Kentucky, and I say amen, and hurrah for the A. S. of E. It has brought us \$1 wheat here in August and September, a thing that was never known here before during those months. If we will only stand pat, we can bring \$8 tobacco once more here in old Muhlenberg. No longer ago than last week three of my neighbor farmers sold 30,000 pounds of 1903 tobacco to a Hopkinsville buyer at an average of \$4.80 per hundred. Six weeks ago they could not have sold it for more than \$3.50 per hundred.

And that is not all. That 30,000 pounds of tobacco must all be delivered in Hopkinsville by Oct. 5. Why this hurry when all the buyers in this section told us last winter that there was an over-production and they had any where from three to five years' stock on hand, and prices would not go higher? I repeat, why the hurry for this tobacco, and at an advance of \$1.30 on the hundred pounds?

The fact is, the A. S. of E. right here in Kentucky is scaring the buyers out of one fit into forty, for they plainly see that the farmers are going to have better prices. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Cisney, Ky.

## READS IT THROUGH AND THEN SOME.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

Your paper is interesting company to anybody that can read at all. I read it through, and then I read it some more. I think you are doing a great work for the farmers, and we are anxious to have the A. S. of E. organized here.

FRANK CHAMBERLIN.

La Fayette, Tenn.

## EAGER TO GET COPIES.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I enclose list for sample copies. Up-to-Date Farming is warmly welcomed in this vicinity; never saw farmers so eager to get copies, nor as seriously seeking information. I addressed a good meeting at Jordan Springs Saturday. Much enthusiasm was manifested, secured 21 members, but did not complete the organization. Will report in a few days. They wanted until next Monday to work the community more closely; they want to report a large charter list.

When you explain the plans of the A. S. of E., they see it is the remedy for their trouble. It meets all conditions—practicable and economical. It appeals to the farmers' common sense, and, in my judgment, one had as well try to check a thunderstorm as the spread of this society.

I am reliably informed the Tobacco Trust has already decided to raise the price \$2 per hundred over last year's prices. There is not over 65 per cent of a crop of dark tobacco this year, if there is that much.

D. T. HAMILL, Guthrie, Ky.

## BEATS THEM ALL.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The A. S. of E. beats them all; it is the best move that has ever been made for the farmer. May God speed you in your good work, for I feel that it is in the right and for the right.

SOL. W. MILLER, Elk City, Okla.

## FROM A HIGH AUTHORITY.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I read with much pleasure, the work that is being done and accomplished; and want to congratulate you in the results so far obtained. You cannot put a thought in motion, that is a good one, without its accomplishing something. So, the thought that the farmers should have better prices for their products, sent out has developed and grown, and will continue to bring larger and better results in the future.

D. W. WILSON, Elgin Dairy Report. Elgin, Ill.

## EXPECTS FINANCIAL BENEFITS.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I have been greatly benefited, and I think a great deal of Up-to-Date Farming. I think it is rightly named. I have been benefited morally and intellectually. I cannot say it has been a financial benefit as yet, but I expect to get a benefit when I dispose of my crop this fall. I wish the farmers in the United States would take to the A. S. of E. and readily as they did in this locality; I tell you things would come our way. C. B. HOLT.

Maurice, Mich.

## RATHER READ ABOUT A. S. OF E. THAN EAT.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I do not understand the A. S. of E. very well, but I would rather read about it than eat a meal of vitals. Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper that stands by the farmer for equitable prices. It tells what those prices should be, and what we will get if we hold our crops until the right time. It is the only up-to-date farm paper in existence, and I have learned many useful things about the farm by reading it. A great many around here like the paper and promised to subscribe after harvest, but now they put it off till after corn husking. I doubt if they will then. Uncle Threadbare has a large family of relations out here.

The three potatoes you sent me last spring yielded 217 potatoes, averaging as large as a goose egg. We cooked four of the largest ones, and they made enough for two meals for a family of eight. I will save the rest for seed next spring. J. PAUL.

Cedar, Iowa.

## MUCH GREATER BENEFITS.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I feel that I have been greatly benefited both intellectually and financially by having your paper a constant visitor in my home, and I look forward with faith unshaken for much greater benefits in the future. I feel that it is up to us as farmers to carry into effect the plan you so ably advance in securing to ourselves profitable prices on all farm products. You make it so plain the wayfarer though a fool need not err therein. We alone as farmers have the material to work with, and it must devolve upon us to secure the results.

Cloverport, Ky. R. H. McGAVOCK.

## WORDS CAN'T EXPRESS THE BENEFITS.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

The benefits I have derived from reading Up-to-Date Farming are so great that they can not be expressed in words. They have been not only moral, intellectual and financial, but social also.

DR. L. N. BARTHOLOMEW.

Alvord, Tex.

## IT IS SIMPLY GRAND.

### To Up-to-Date Farming:

I write to let you know that our local union and neighborhood have been greatly benefited by the A. S. of E. All that would sell their wheat at \$1 have sold. Would like to see them get a good price for their tobacco. There is a short crop, and I don't think there will be any trouble if the growers hold for the set price. Your paper is simply grand. I don't see how any farmer can do without it. Our local union joins me in sending our sincere thanks to Mr. Everett for the noble work he has done for the farmers, and for the saving of millions of dollars which would have gone into the hands of the speculators. O. W. PLAIN.

Sacramento, Ky.

Advices from Louisiana are to the effect that rice is going into the market much more slowly than usual, which shows that controlled marketing has struck the rice fields. The yield of rice is reported 25 per cent. below the average, but the prices offered are low. We advise the rice growers to stay out of the market until they get a fair price.

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## LIST OF PIECES OFFERED AT THIS TIME

Vocal		Instrumental	
356	Am I Still Beloved, Danks	84	What are the wild waves saying—duet, Glover
27	Ave Maria, Mascagni	58	When the Roses are Blooming again, Skelly
316	Are You Lonely Now My Darling? Rutledge		
160	An Outcast, Fritz	395	All in Good Order—piano and violin, Offenb'h
222	A Musical Dialogue. Duet, Helmund	313	Aida—trans. Falk
200	Bridge, The—Words by Longfellow, Carew	165	American Liberty March, Cook
246	Boydhood Days, Fritz	319	Angel's Dream, op. 36—Romance, Lange
134	Beautiful Moonlight—Duet, Glover	399	Angel's Harp—Caprice, Vasseur
192	Can You Sweetheart, Keep a Secret, Estab'r'ke	101	Ancients Abroad—march for piano, Cook
214	Childhood's Happy Hours, Dinsmore	247	Artist's Life—waltzes, op. 316, Strauss
284	Come Back to Our Cottage so Lonely, Est'b'ke	151	Auld Lang Syne—variations, Durkee
420	Come when the soft twilight falls—Duet, Sc'm'n	215	Battle of Waterloo—descriptive, Anderson
398	Darling Nellie Gray, Hanby	419	Beauties of paradise waltz, 4 hands, Streabb'g
70	Dear Heart, We're Growing Old, Estabrooke	227	Beautiful Blue Danube—waltzes, Strauss
302	Dear Little Heart! Neath the Daisies, Rutledge	365	Beneath the Palms, caprice, op. 141, Gobbaerts
264	Don't Drink, My Boy, Tonight, Hoover	213	Black Hawk waltz, Walsh
290	Dream of Love, Elson	431	Blue Alsatian—waltz, Durkee
256	Dwelling with the Angels, Turner	257	Blue Bells of Scotland—variations, Durkee
354	Esther's Lullabye, Moshen	221	Blue Bird Echo—Polka, Morrison
220	Ever Sweet is Thy memory, Hosfeld	377	Boston Belles—Waltz, Gabriel
410	Father is Drinking Again, Bickmore	429	Boston Commandery—March, Carter
376	Flag of Our Country—Quartet, Mathiot	293	Bridal March from Lohengrin, Wagner
144	Flirting in the Starlight, Delano	333	Galadens and Scales in all Keys, Czerny
138	For a Dream's Sake, Cowen	307	Cavalry Parade—Polka, Sampson
349	For the Colors, Wilson	255	Cavalera Rusticana—Four Hands, Mascagni
66	For you we are Praying at Home, Estabrooke	289	Cavalieri Rusticana Intermezzo, Mascagni
166	From our home the loved ones are going, Percy	237	Cherokee Roses—Waltz, Four Hands, Behr
402	God Bless My Kind Old Mother, Jewell	335	Chinese Serenade, Fliege
358	Goodnight—Quartet, Carulli	359	Clayton (Adjutant)—March, Missud
324	Haunts of Childhood, Dinsmore	81	Coming from the Races—Galop, Wheeler
414	I Can't Forget the Happy Past, Skelly	111	Constasy—Romance for Piano, Fink
266	In Summer Time, Marzials	211	Corn Flower—Waltzes, Coote, Jr.
74	In Sweet September, Temple	41	Crack Four March—Two Step, Ashton
188	In the Starlight—Duet, Glover	71	Crystal Dew—Waltz, Durkee
360	Japanese Love Song, Dick	421	Danube Waves—Waltz, Ivanovici
28	Juanita, May	235	Day Dawn—Polka, Cook
330	Kiss Me But Don't Say Goodbye, Rutledge	393	Dewey's Grand Triumphal March, Marcel
164	Laborer Watch—Duet, Williams	287	Diamond Valley—Waltz, Morehouse
312	Let Me Dream Again, Sullivan	401	Drummer Boy—March, Clark
372	Listen to the Mocking Bird, Hawthorne	117	Echoing Trumpets—March Militaire, Noles
48	Little Boy Blue—Duet or Solo, Estabrooke	121	Electric Light—Galop, Durkee
154	Little Voices at the Door, Danks	107	Ethel Polke, Simons
392	Linger Near Me, Little Treasurer, Keefer	267	Estella, Air de Ballet—Very Fine, Robinson
416	Little Bird so Sweetly Singing, Allen	427	Evening Pleasures—Waltz, Bragg
326	Love Divine all Love Excelling—Duet, Stainer	381	Evergreen Waltz, Stoddard
40	Love Ever Faithful, Bucalossi	241	Fantastic Schottische, Gabriel
170	My Old Kentucky Home, Foster	231	Faust—Selections, Durkee
112	Massa's Sleeping in the Churchyard, Keefer	77	Fifth Nocturne, Leybach
234	Margaretta, Balfe	233	Flirting in the Starlight—Waltz, DeLasiade
230	Memories of My Mother, Allen	239	Flower Song, Lange
232	Must the Sweet Tie that bound us be Broken, Allen	351	Forest Home—Waltz, Smiley
370	My Heart is True, Danks	97	Fresh Life, Spindler
216	Oh, Sing Again that Gentle Strain, Dinsmore	403	Frolic of the Frogs—Waltz, Watson
228	Old Folks at Home (de Swanee ribber) Foster	433	Full of Ginger—March—Galop, Nutting
404	On the Rolling Waves, Marks	405	Gertrude's Dream—Waltz, Beethoven
374	Only a Few Faded Roses, Skelly	183	Golden Rain—Nocturne, Cloy
238	On the Beach, Robinson	363	Grand Commandery March, Missud
104	On the banks of the Beautiful River, Estab'r'ke	185	Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still, Richards
394	Parted from Our Dear Ones—Duet, Keller	281	Heel and Toe Polka, op. 200, Faust
306	Peace to thy Spirit—Duet, Verdi	371	Helena Waltz—Four Hands, Behr
254	Picture of my Mother, Skelly	409	Hungarian Dance, Behr
56	Precious Treasures, Weiler	339	Home Sweet Home—Transcription, Jewell
136	Request (Sacred), Granger	413	Hobson of the Merrimac, Rosas
208	Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, Knight	17	Impassioned Dream—Waltzes, Muller
332	She's Dreaming of the Angels, Estabrooke	375	Jenny Lind Polka—Four Hands, Kahn
194	She Sleeps Among the Daisies, Dinsmore	195	Leap Year—Schottische, Durkee
224	Shall I ever see my Mother's face again? Adr. Hullah	243	Love's Dreamland—Waltzes, Roeder
120	Storm at Sea, Hullah	249	Lohengrin—Selections, Durkee
422	Spanish Love Song, White	285	Maiden's Prayer, The Badarzewska
46	That Word was Hope, Nutting	45	March Winds—Galop, Mansfield
390	The Moon's breach of promise—Cakewalk Blake	240	Martha—Selections, Johnson
412	The Cow Bells, Grimm	207	May Breezes—Four Hands, op. 147, Krug
156	The Flag Quartette, Fox, G. A. R.	263	May Day—Schottische, Keefer
320	The Kiss that bound my Heart to Thine, Keil	357	Midnight Bells—Galop Caprice, Ludwig
96	The Lost Chord, Sullivan	225	McKinley and Hobart Grand March, Turner
314	The Peal of the Village Bell, Skelly	61	Morning Star—Waltz, Zahn
368	The Poor Girl Didn't Know—Comic, Cooke	325	My Old Kentucky Home—Variations, Cook
186	The Whistling Wife—Comic, Randall	305	Napoleon March, op. 104, Parlou
158	Thinking of Home and mother, Cohen	271	Ocean Waves—Waltz, Keefer
116	'Tis true dear heart we're Fading, Estab'r'ke	219	On the Wave—Waltz, Dinsmore
108	Tread Softly the Angels are Calling, Turner	245	Orvetta—Waltz, Spencer
434	When Winter Days have Gone, Trayne	423	Oregon, Queen of the Sea, two-step Robinson
		191	Over the Waves—Waltzes, Rosas

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# You Are to Be the Judge!



## Magnesium

Sulphate of Magnesia, as found in Vita-Ore is the most important of the Magnesian salts, and well-known for its value as a medicine. The Sulphate of Magnesia of ordinary commerce, that prescribed by doctors, is obtained from seawater or magnesium limestone, and much of the merit of Vita-Ore and its superiority to the regularly prescribed salts, may be attributed to the fact that the salts of magnesia found in Vita-Ore are in a rare state, easy of assimilation and having a quality due to the origin and formation of Vita-Ore which no product manufactured by chemical action has been able to duplicate.

Magnesia is of special value in Kidney Disorders, in preventing the red gravel or lithic gravel deposits which cause so much trouble. It is an anti-acid and shows quick results when used for heart-burn or undue acidity of the stomach or kidneys. In febrile affections or fevers it exerts a particularly corrective action and is also a mild but efficient laxative.

In Vita-Ore, Magnesia is present as a component part, combined by the Master Chemist in a way that man's inventive and creative genius cannot duplicate or counterfeit, allied in such manner with its sister elements that each cooperates with the other in doing its respective work in the system, a fair division of labor, the total result of which represents the goal for which all who read this are seeking—a complete and perfect health.

## Sulphur

In the olden days, before it was natural and usual to run for a doctor at the first rumblings of sickness, our grandmothers gave us our daily dose of Sulphur, at that time the universal tonic and blood purifier. It was also their remedy for Typhoid Fever, they placing the greatest dependence upon it when this dreaded disease attacked any member of the household, although the doctors laughed and called it "old woman's nonsense." Vita-Ore has been advertised and recommended for fevers and kindred troubles, from the day it was first offered to the public, because of this very quality of sulphur contained in its composition, and now in verification of our claim, the European doctors are prescribing Sulphur for Typhoid Fevers, and the foreign medical journals are advocating its universal use.

Vita-Ore contains a large proportion of sulphur in a highly concentrated form, surpassing as a natural compound and of a quality which seems impossible to duplicate in any manufactured or artificial product. It is easily assimilated by and affiliated with the blood, bringing about a speedy and efficient action which the artificial, unpalatable compounds of sulphur, of which a tablespoonful is necessary as a dose, cannot encompass. The sulphur in Vita-Ore acts directly upon the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by driving out the waste and refuse matter, aiding much in bringing about the sum total of curative power possessed by this remedy.

**MAKE NATURE  
YOUR DOCTOR**

## SHOWING COON SKINS

An old Arkansas hunter, who was in the habit of taking his dogs and gun out for a solitary coon hunt almost every evening, weather permitting, also took himself to the cross-roads store each following morning, and to the neighbors assembled there, related miraculous stories of the still more miraculous numbers of coons he had annihilated the night before. These honest friends, with true Southern good nature, passively submitted to these wild tales from day to day, until the number grew to such magnitude as to surpass all belief, and then, rising in their righteous indignation, as one body, gave vent to their feelings in the following:

### "LOOK HERE, NEIGHBOR,

This talk of killing coons is all well and good. There are coons in the woods, and powder and shot can kill them, but if you want us to believe that you are such a mighty hunter, you have just got to show us those coon skins."

And that is just what Vita-Ore does every time. We want to show coon skins, ask only an opportunity to produce them before you. We don't ask you to believe, don't ask you to swallow our claims as true, just want you to INVESTIGATE BY SENDING FOR A PACKAGE ON TRIAL. The coon skin we will show you will be THE IMPROVEMENT, THE BENEFIT, THE CURE in your own case, a coon skin that you will quickly recognize as proving our case and claims. If you do not, it won't cost you a penny. We take all of the risk. You are to be the judge.

For every claim of a cure made, we produce the "coon skins," the actual living, breathing, walking, talking witness in the person of the cured one.

Medicines have come and gone, have sprung up in the night like mushrooms, have made broad claims and told of remarkable hunts and the capture of remarkable numbers of "coons," but when the time came, they could not show the "coon skins," and passed out into the night, to be heard of no more.

Not so with Vita-Ore! It has stood the test of over a generation of time and peoples, and has fully proven and substantiated its right to the title of the "Best thing in, on or out of the earth for the afflicted."

If you are sick and ailing, if you need the help which it offers, no matter what the trouble, no matter how long you have been ill, no matter what you have been told, you should send for it and give it a chance to show "coon skins" to prove that it is the right thing for your trouble, as it has proven to be right for the troubles of so many thousands of others. You have no excuse. One month's treatment will convince you. It will not cost you a penny unless you are sure you are benefited. You are to be the judge. IT WILL NOT FAIL YOU! READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

## SENT ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL

READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER:

WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and ailing person who writes us, mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE by mail, POST-PAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us a cent, and you need not pay us the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know that when this month's treatment of VITAE-ORE has either cured you or put you on the road to a cure, you will be more than willing to pay. We know Vita-Ore and are willing to take the risk.

## FROM THE EARTH'S VEINS TO YOUR VEINS

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS: Vita-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesia, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drank from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

Rheumatism,  
Bright's Disease,  
Blood Poisoning,  
Heart Trouble,  
Dropsy,  
Catarrh and Throat  
Affections,  
Liver, Kidney and

Bladder Ailments,  
Stomach and  
Female Disorders,  
La Grippe,  
Malarial Fever,  
Nervous Prostration  
and  
General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases, than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vita-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vita-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it would hesitate to try Vita-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; but two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

**YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.**

## Cured of Rheumatism

By a two month's treatment

At the Age of 80

About two years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism in my shoulder, which caused me considerable pain in my neck, and my arms were badly swollen even to the ends of my fingers. The pain passed to my other shoulder and I suffered so terribly I could hardly turn over in my bed and could not put on my clothes without great difficulty. I was troubled in this way for some time, until I saw the Vita-Ore advertisement, "You Are to Be the Judge." It attracted my attention and I read it and read the testimonials of people who had used Vita-Ore, and I came to the conclusion that it exactly suited my case and decided to try a package. Before I had used the entire package I felt much improved, and as I wanted to make a perfect cure entirely sure I sent for and used another package. Vita-Ore cured me, for which I am very thankful. I will do all I can to make it known and advertise it. This photograph was taken on my eightieth anniversary.



O. F. BUELL,  
Menominee, Mich.

## Cured of Indigestion

Backache and Heart

Fluttering

I have received a great and lasting benefit from using Vita-Ore. Before I had taken it for a full month it had done me more good than anything else I had used during my long spell of sickness, and I had used other treatments for a long time. It has relieved me of Rheumatism, Chronic Indigestion, Backache and Heart Fluttering. Nothing I eat now disagrees with me and my weight has increased considerably. When I began using Vita-Ore I was much emaciated and weighed only about 110 or 115 pounds and I now weigh about 150. I feel as though I was a living advertisement of the power of this remedy. Many of my friends have used Vita-Ore and they all join me in praising it.



Mrs. LULA G. WALTERS,  
La Grange, N. C.

**Women** Are you afflicted with any of the innumerable diseases which are so common and prevalent among your sex? We cannot mention them in this small space, but let us assure you that Vita-Ore is the true "Balm of Gilead" to every sufferer and the many diseased conditions which unfit women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties, may be at once alleviated and permanently eradicated by the use of this wonderful remedy.

**YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!**

**Men** Are you afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to men? Have you in ignorance wronged and abused your body so that nerve power and vitality are wasting? Is Debility taking the vim of and fire of youth? Above everything else you need Vita-Ore. In these conditions it proves to be a powerful tonic, a reviver, a vitalizer, restorer, forcebuilder. It is not a temporary stimulant, but builds up from the bottom by putting each organ, tissue, muscle and ligament in a healthy condition.

**YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!**

**NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITTED**—This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who has better health or who suffers pain, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your personal investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

Address **THEO. NOEL CO.** Up-to-Date Dept. **VITAE-ORE BLDG. Chicago, Ill.**